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VOL. C—NO. 144 VICTORIA, B. C., SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1908 THIRTY-TWO PAGES

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NOT ONE SAVED OF MINE FORCE

One Hundred and Twenty-Five Killed in Colliery Near Pittsburg

A MYSTERIOUS EXPLOSION

Cage With Three Occupants Sent Through Roof of Shaft House

Pittsburg, P. A., Nov. 28.—The last ray of hope for the rescue of any one of the 125 or more miners who were entombed by an explosion at the Marianna mines, of the Pittsburg-Buffalo Coal company, shortly before noon today, was dispelled at 8.30 o'clock tonight, when the first rescue party reached the workings and found the dead bodies scattered about the floor of the mine. Few, if any, of the bodies are mutilated, and the men were undoubtedly smoothered by deadly vapors which followed the explosion. But two of the bodies in the mine, it is said, are those of foreigners.

No effort has been yet made to remove the bodies from the mine. Instead the rescuers and the mining experts are making a complete exploration of all the workings, to see if they are now safe. This work is expected to occupy several hours.

The workings in which today's catastrophe happened are known as the as the Rachel and Agnes mines, in realty a double mine with underground connections. Construction work was practically finished, and deputy mine inspector Henry Louttit, a few minutes before the explosion had completed a two days' inspection which had revealed no cause for apprehension. He and General Manager Kerr, of the company, came to the surface in the cage operated in one of the shafts a few minutes before eleven o'clock.

Mine Foreman Henry Thompson and two miners entered the cage, and it was started towards the bottom of the 500 foot shaft. There was an ominous rumbling, then a trembling of the ground, round about the mine mouth, as from an earthquake. An instant later there was a terrific report, and the cage was hurled up the shaft and through the roof of the shaft house, the mine foreman and the two men still in it. The bodies of the men were hurled through the top of the building, and far beyond it. Thompson was dead when picked up, while the others, although mortally wounded, were hurried to a hospital.

So great was the force of the explosion that shattered portions of the woodwork about the mouth of the shaft were blown into Ten Mile creek, two thousand feet from the shaft. Besides the three men in the cage, portions of at least two other bodies were blown from the shaft, and were found in the field nearby. The ventilating fans were put out of commission by the explosion, and for several hours, until repairs could be made, no air could be force into the mine.

Immediately following the explosion a dense volume of smoke issued from the shaft, and it was feared a fire was raging at the bottom of the mine.

A short time afterwards the smoke almost entirely ceased, but those on the surface were unable to tell whether the fire had been smothered out or the shafts so filled with falling debris that the smoke could not escape.

Rescue work was immediately started. There was practically no hope from the first of any one of the entombed men being taken out alive, but this did not deter either officers of the company or volunteer rescuers from making the most strenuous efforts to hurry the opening of the mine.

The scenes were pitiful. Among the women many were hysterical, and their shrieks and cries were heart-rendering.

Speaking of the explosion, Deputy State Mine Inspector Henry Louttit said tonight: "I had been in the mine for the past two days. I was in No. 2 shaft less than half an hour before the explosion occurred. I had tested the cage and the safety valves, and was going to look at the engine at the surface when the explosion ocurred. The mine was in perfect order. It had gas, but no accumulations. All mines contain gas, but here I made a thorough inspection and found no accumulation in any part. I cannot advance any theory as to the cause of the disaster. I have been in every part of the mine in the last two days and I carried a safety lamp the same as the miners. There is a gas well in the interior, but it is surrounded by earth and coal for a fifty-foot radius, and I don't think the explosion resulted from it."

NEWS SUMMARY

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1—Pittsburg mine disaster. Japanese immigration. U. S. and Japan.
2—Improvements for the Driard hotel. Capital punishment discussed in France. New French minister faces tangled coil. Powers approve of agreement, continued. Local and general news.
3—Scotia's saint day to be celebrated. Proceeds reach two thousand dollars. Letters to the editor. Local and general news.
4—Editorial.
5—Note and comment. Forty years ago. About people. British opinion. Guests at the city hotels.
6—News of the city. The weather. Tide table for November. The Mails, when closed, when due.
7—Will fix rate of boulevard upkeep. Not living up to terms of release. Arrives to find his brother is missing. Local news.
8—In woman's realm.
9—Sporting news.
10—Marine news.
11—Social and personal. Suffragists are released from prison.
12—Real estate advertisements.
13—Real estate advertisements.
14—German finances are criticized. General news.
15—Music and drama.
16—Cattle driving again the question. Legal news. From the "Distressful" land. The shooting season on the King's estate. General news.
17—Financial and commercial. The local markets.
18—Classified want ads and real estate ads.
19—Happenings in the world of labor. Today's services in the city churches.
20—David Spencer Limited's ad.

MAGAZINE SECTION

1—Views of Nechaco valley scenes in and around Nechaco valley.
2—Oyster culture in Canada. Britain's duty to Canada. Coal town that is clean.
3—Co-operation needed for ideal education. Scientist says apes do reason.
4—An hour with the editor.
5—The cause of unemployment in England. Russian prison atrocities. A torpedo boat attack.
6—Hunting and fishing, here and elsewhere.
7—The simple life.
8—Fighting fire in mid-ocean.
9—Banking and finance in all nations. A review of recent publications.
10—Contingencies against which Britain must provide.
11—For the young folks.
12—"King Croesus and Some of His Courtiers," by D. W. Higgins. The career of the Wright brothers.

GOVERNMENT FORCE SEVERELY DEFEATED

Haytian Insurgents Victorious and Are Marching Upon Capital

Port au Prince, Nov. 28.—Government troops, under command of General Celestin Cyriaque, Minister of War, composed largely of young recruits, who were sent out to capture the leader of the new revolution, General Antoine Simon, have met with a severe defeat at the hands of the revolutionists.

The engagement took place at Anza Veau, which lies about fifty-five miles to the east of Jeremie, one of the disaffected ports, and after severe fighting the government forces were routed and driven back to Miragoane, about 20 miles distant. Miragoane is about 50 miles from Port au Prince. It is reported that General Celestin has taken refuge in the German consulate there. Some of the wounded were brought to Port au Prince by the Haytian gunboat Centenaire.

President Nord Alexis, who has always shown confidence in the ability of his troops to suppress the revolutionary movement, has decied to take the offensive with three divisions of disciplined troops, which have been concentrated here.

The United States cruiser Tacoma and the French training ship Duguay Trouin, have arrived here, and this has gone far towards reassuring the foreign residents. Reports have been current that the revolutionary army is marching on Port au Prince, but even if these reports are true, a considerable time must elapse before it reaches this city.

The insurgents have shown no signs of excitement, but the diplomatic corps has decided to prevent the entry of the revolutionists for the purpose of pillage, by having forces landed from the warships here.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 28.—The State department late today received the following despatch from Minister Furness at Port au Prince, Hayti: "The government troops have been defeated and the insurgents are marching upon the capital. Situation serious."

INGENIKA GOLD

Two Men Come From Northern District Who Are Well Satisfied With Results

Vancouver, Nov. 28.—Messrs Stark and Stanier, owners of a group of bench claims on the Ingenika, near the mouth of McConnell Creek, have reached here with 57 ounces of gold, representing a clean-up of twenty-eight days of eight hours. They had no assistance. They were obliged to wheelbarrow the gravel to the river, where they washed it in a sluice box located on a little fall in the stream. They sold the gold to the assay office for $17.04 per counce.

The visitors state that they are satisfied with the camp all right. Unfavorable reports were scattered broadcast because owners of the creek claims had failed to sink to bedrock. Good values, they expect, will be encountered as soon as drifting is started. Gravel in creek claims, even near the surface, will pay well.

TINPLATE COMBINE

British and American Manufacturers Organize to Control Industry Throughout the World

London, Nov. 28.—The Iron and Steel Trades Journal states that English and American tinplate manufacturers at London today formed a combine which practically will control the industry throughout the world.

HOPE TO PROFIT FROM ELECTIONS

Japanese Expect Relaxation of Emigration Rules by the Government

EYES FIXED ON PRAIRIES

Paper Published at Vancouver Would Set Aside Lemieux Agreement

Vancouver, Nov. 28.—The Japanese of Vancouver, sincere in their belief that the Liberal party is more friendly to the interests of their race than to those of the white people of Canada, now that the elections are over, are urging Japan to repudiate the limitation of emigration to 400 coolies per annum, as called for by the terms of the Lemieux agreement. The Japanese paper published in Vanouver is leading the movement, and is calling upon the Japanese government to tear up its agreement with Canada regarding emigration. The question of any moral obligation on the part of Japan to observe its undertaking does not apparently enter into the consideration of the case by the Japanese.

The Canadian News, the Japanese newspaper published in Vancouver, contains the following article, which baldly states the hope of the Orientals to once more swarm into the Canadian west, this time to the prairies:

"Now that the general election is over, with the Liberal party clearly in charge of the government, we have nothing to fear for at least four years. The Lemieux agreement was only a temporary pledge, never openly published to the world. Should not our government now adopt a strong attitude, discard the Lemieux agreement and demand a return to the conditions previously existing? Or at least would it not be proper to demand a very great relaxation of the present rigorous situation?

"It is intolerable to abide under an arrangement which crushes out business enterprise and effectually bars the way to all progress and development.

"It goes without saying that Canada desires and needs immigrants. Japanese settlers are eagerly welcomed in the broad prairies east of the Rockies. If bigoted and senseless local opposition to Japanese settlers renders British Columbia unattractive to our colonists, let us lay our plans for entering the eastern plains, where a hearty welcome awaits us.

"Consul Yada has gone to Ottawa. It is not for us to say what important business calls him to the Dominion capital just now. But we cannot repress the hope that he will avail himself of the present favorable opportunity to discuss this matter with our consul-general and with the Dominion government.

C. P. R. STEAMERS SAFE

Manitoba and Alberta Arrive in Port Arthur After Weathering Storms on Lake Superior

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Nov. 28.—After battling with wind, snow and waves on Lake Superior for nearly twenty-four hours, the steamship Manitoba, of the Canadian Pacific line, arrived here last evening. The Manitoba probably has weathered more hard storms than any other passenger steamer on the lakes during her many years of service.

Montreal, Nov. 28.—The reports which have been in circulation for the last two days, that one of the Canadian Pacific steamers was in trouble at Whitefish point, just beyond the Sault, in Lake Superior, is denied by the authorities of that company, as they have reports from all their steamers. The Alberta, which took shelter in Whitefish bay during heavy weather, and which was evidently the vessel referred to, arrived at Fort William at eleven o'clock this morning.

MANY NEW CARS FOR ELECTRIC RAILWAY

Great Increase in Rolling Stock for Victoria and Vancouver Lines

Vancouver, Nov. 28.—General Manager Sperling, of the B. C. Electric railway, today gave instructions for the commencement of construction of two hundred thousand dollars' worth of new street cars for next year. This is double the expenditure for any previous season. The cars are for Vancouver and Victoria, and will include eighteen of the "pay as you enter" type. There will be "Seeing Victoria" and "Seeing Vancouver" cars, one each.

CHARGE WITHDRAWN

Miss Johnston Freed From Accusations of Theft of Money and Letters in Vancouver

Vancouver, Nov. 28.—The charge of theft of money and letters brought by Mrs. Fuller against Miss Mildred Johnston, of the Viavi company, was withdrawn in the police court today.

Postal Revenue Decreases

Ottawa, Nov. 28.—The postoffice department reports that as a result of the adoption of the one-cent drop letter rate in cities there has been a very large increase in the volume of mail matter for local city delivery, but in most cases this increase has not yet made up for the decrease in revenue consequent in the reduction of the rate.

ASLEEP ON TRACK

William Vianen, a Fisherman, of New Westminster, Killed By Car on Interurban Line

New Westminster, Nov. 28.—While lying asleep in the British Columbia electric railway interurban track near the Dominion Pipe works, shortly before 1am Vianen, a well-known fisherman, liam Vianen, a wel-known fisherman, was killed almost instantly by being ground under the wheels of an incoming Vancouver car manned by Conductor John Donald and Motorman Arthus Brooks.

The prostrate man could not be seen until the car was almost on top of him, and although a quick stop was made the front trucks had passed over the body before the car was brought to a standstill.

Vianen's right leg was broken in two places and almost severed from the body, his forehead was gashed open and the frontal bone exposed and several other serious injuries sustained. Dr. Rothwell, who was early in the scene, could only pronounce life extinct.

The victim of the accident leaves a wife and four small children to mourn his loss. He was a son of "Dutch Bill" Vianen, a pioneer of this city, who died some months ago.

SIX SUFFOCATED

Air Supply Cut Off From Men Working Five Hundred Feet Down in Salt Mine

Detroit, Mich, Nov. 28.—Six men were suffocated to death this noon in the village of Oakwood, outside the western outskirts of Detroit. They were at work five hundred feet down in a shaft being sunk for a salt mine when the canvas tube which supplied them with air became clogged and the shaft filled with gas. Four bodies have been recovered.

To Be Fitted with Wireless

Vancouver, Nov. 28.—McKenzie's new steamer, Rupert City, will be fitted with wireless immediately on her arrival here.

NATIONAL SCANDAL INVOLVED IN CASE

Anti-Dreyfus Politicians Intent on Exploiting Steinheil Mystery

Paris, Nov. 28.—The possible developments on the political side of the Steinheil case can best be likened to a powder magazine, and the Dreyfusards are moving heaven and earth to explode it, absolutely regardless of the national scandal that may result. M. Breyay, Conservative, gave notice in the chamber of deputies this afternoon that he intended to present an interpellation on the matter.

The sensational afternoon papers are filled with the wildest rumors and the most minute recitals concerning the death of M. Faure. It has been predicted that Mme. Steinheil will be declared crazy and locked up in an asylum, and in this manner all further proceedings will be stifled. As a matter of fact, the experts agree that she is today a complete nervous wreck, even if she were responsible of the time of the crime. The newspapers pretend to know the name of the assassin of Steinheil and Madame Japy, as well as that of his accomplice.

At a late hour this afternoon the widower who admitted that he was the last lover of Mme. Steinheil came into Paris and voluntarily told his story to M. Andre, the examining magistrate. His name is Maurice Borderel. He is a rich merchant. His official testimony was practically a reiteration of what he had told the newspapermen, but he insisted that Mme. Steinheil could not have hoped to marry him, as he had distinctly advised her against securing a divorce at the same time declaring that he could never wed her, on account of his children.

"It is impossible for me to believe," he said, "that the woman who was so gay and lighthearted over the telephone in the morning committed these atrocious murders at nightfall."

Magistrate Andre tonight ordered that autopsies be performed on the bodies of M. Steinheil and Mme. Japy, on the new theory that they were poisoned before they were strangled. M. Couillaud testified that he saw Mme. Steinheil pour rum into the glasses of her husband and mother on the night of the crime—something which she had never done before.

Doctors who took the stand testified to the absence of any evidence that the victims had struggled or suffered during the strangulation, and suggested that a drug had been administered beforehand.

M. Couillaud also testified that since the murders Mme. Steinheil had ordered him to destroy various bottles in the family medicine chest.

"Contrary to custom," he said, "Mme Steinheil's attitude on the night of the crime towards her husband and mother was amazingly amiable."

SIR PERCY LAKE

Had Been Offered Appointment of Quartermaster-General of the Indian Army

Ottawa, Nov. 28.—Announcement is made in today's Canadian Associated Press service from London that Major-General Sir Percy Lake has been appointed to succeed General Slater as quartermaster-general of the Indian army under Lord Kitchener. Upon enquiry here, however, it is learned that since this appointment was offered to General Lake in India he has been induced to remain in this country. The quartermaster-generalship in India is a much better post financially than Sir Percy occupies in this country, and might conceivably lead, as it did in the case of Lord Kitchener himself, to the command, but it is urgently desired that he should remain in Canada to help in carrying out the work of militia extension, which was begun some years ago.

POWERS APPROVE OF AGREEMENT

Purposes of United States and Japan in Far East Are Good For All

HELP PEACE PRESERVATION

British, German and French Comments Unanimously Favorable

Washington, Nov. 28.—Cordial support of and sympathy with the ends sought to be obtained by Japan and the United States in the agreement respecting China and the Pacific, as outlined in the Associated Press despatches printed today, has been given by some, and it is believed will be given by all, the nations of Europe having interests in that section of the world. That it should receive the unanimous endorsement of every progressive nation was the sentiment expressed today, because the motives behind it are declared to be just, and make for the good of all countries. The status quo in the Pacific and the independence of China are pointed out to be of the highest importance, which makes the agreement second to but few that have been recorded in the later pages of the world's history.

Diplomatic Washington opened wide its eyes today when the full purpose of the agreement which was so much talked about recently became known.

The reticence of the state department on the subject permitted but comparatively little to become public of the negotiations, and this was confined to the announcement that there would be a re-statement of the positions of both countries regarding China, designed, it was said, to clear up any misapprehension that might exist in the matter. That the two countries ever contemplated going as far as they have, was never dreamed of, even by the most sanguine of those who favored a closer understanding in support of Chinese territorial integrity. That the negotiations have progressed to the point of actual signature of the agreement, thus indicating a tacit acquiescence in the course by the other nations having large interests in the far east, marks, diplomatic officials assert, a decided step in the gradual solution of the eastern question for so many years threatening the peace of the nations interested.

The American government fully sounded the nations of the world having interests in Asia as to their attitude on the subject on the new agreement. These included the governments who heartily gave their assurance to the "open door" policy, so warmly advocated and consistently urged by John Hay, while secretary of state. That all will heartily assent to the principles involved is not for a moment doubted, and so far as ascertained today, two of them already have indicated their sincere sympathy with the proposition for an agreement and have voiced the sentiment that it will contribute in a marked degree to a continuation of peace in the far east.

The principles forming the basis of the agreement were sent to the American ambassadors and ministers accredited to the countries which have aligned themselves in support of the "open door," with instructions to lay them before the respective governments. Replies already have been received from some of them. These principles are in exact accord with those stated in the Associated Press despatches.

Having reached an entire accord on the principles of the agreement, all that remains to be done is to agree on the text incorporating these principles. This work has made splendid progress and it was stated at the state department today that in all probability the agreement would soon be made public. Baron Takahira, he Japanese ambassador, called at the state department today and remained for some time in conference with Acting Secretary Bacon. When the text is finally agreed upon, the agreement will be formally signed by Secretary Root and Ambassador Takahira.

The agreement reached between Japan and the United States covering the policy of the two countries in the Pacific is the culmination of a long line of conventions, treaties and understandings between the two countries, dating back to the controversy over the Japanese school question in San Francisco, which for a time in the minds of some people threatened rupture of the friendly relations of the two countries. That was solved amicably. Later there was a copyright and trade mark convention, an arbitration treaty, a prompt answer to an invitation to Japan to participate in the Tokio exposition, and, last of all, the visit of the battleship fleet, the rapid succession of which events in the minds of the state department officials has but tended to strengthen the good feeling between the two nations, which is now vitalized by what some think amounts practically to an alliance.

British Comment

London, Nov. 28.—The reported agreement between the United States and Japan for the maintenance of the status quo in the Pacific and the guarantee of the integrity of China is given a prominent place in the afternoon papers of London, and is clearly considered to be of great importance. It was received too late for general editorial comment, but the Pall Mall Gazette says it will be heartily welcomed as a contribution to the security of the world's peace. It is not "an entangling alliance," but an agreement "that is all to the good from every viewpoint," as well as a most desirable complement to the Anglo-Japanese alliance. It should assist also this paper says, in the friendly adjustment of other questions between the United States and Japan.

(Continued on Page Two)



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SWEET CIDER, per bottle	25c
SPECIALLY SELECTED EGGS, per doz.	35c
ALBERTA DAIRY BUTTER, very nice, per lb	25c

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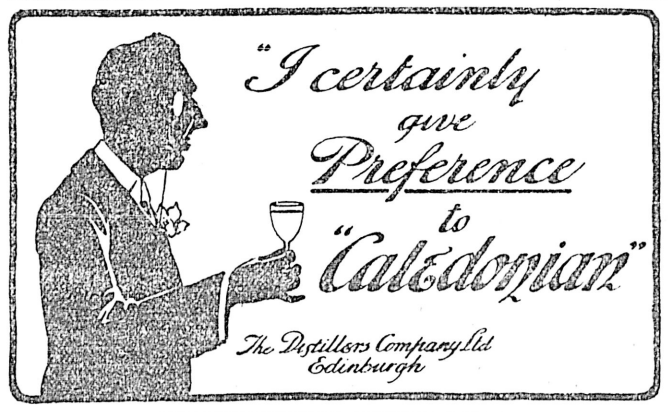
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David Warfield, the actor, was describing his European trip. "The best thing I saw was the Milan cathedral," he said. "The worst was the English barber. The English barber uses a dull razor. He lathers your nostrils and your lips. He brushes your hair with a revolving brush that runs by electricity.

"I'll never forget my first experience of the London barber shop. It was a stuffy, dim room. I sat in a straight-backed chair. The barber, though his razor was dull, cut me three times.

"Will you have a close shave, sir?" he asked, after going over my face once.

"I wiped a few ruddy drops from my chin.

"'If I get out of this chair alive,' I said severely, 'I shall certainly consider it such.'"

Only One "BROMO QUININE," that is Laxative Bromo Quinine E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

IMPROVEMENTS FOR THE DRIARD HOTEL

Turkish Bath and Grill Room is Planned By Mr. Hemming

Mr. Hemming, the lessee of the Driard, has arranged to remodel, refit and refurnish some 80 odd rooms in the older part of this well-known and long established hotel, which are only used at the present time for the accommodation of employees. He further intends to spend some $5,000 in putting in a suite of splendidly equipped Turkish baths upon the ground floor, where the bar and billiard rooms were formerly situated, the entranceway being located upon View street, adjoining the Victoria theatre.

Fourteen boxes, seven upon each side, will be fitted up with single bedsteads, and other necessaries to serve as dressingrooms, and will be separated by a heavy glass partition from the baths proper. The plunge bath will be 14x41 feet, and from 3½ to 6 feet in depth, while spacious massage, shower, steam, hot and cooling and resting rooms will adjoin, while the suite will directly communicate from the resting room with the stairway of the hotel building proper.

In addition, a completely furnished short order room will be placed on the same floor, with an entrance from the main hall. It will seat some forty guests, and will be arranged much in the style of a Pullman dining car, with boxes upon either side, and cartains. If the marble fittings for all the partitions in the massage, steam and shower rooms will be of marble, can be obtained in time, these baths will be in readiness for use towards Christmas, and the short order room will be completed about the same time.

Mr. and Mrs. Custis Hubbard, who are graduated nurses and professional masseure and masseuse, will be in charge of the baths. They have practised their profession for several years both in Chicago and in Vancouver, besides being highly recommended by city physicians. These baths will be reserved exclusively for men, excepting upon Thursdays between the hours of 10 a. m. and 10 p. m., when Mrs. Hubbard will be in full charge of the establishment.

Advent Sunday.

This being Advent Sunday, will be observed in the Church of England and in the R. C. church in every part of the world where their congregations are assembled.

Baptist Church for Saanich.

The social gathering which has been arranged with the view of seriously considering the erection of a new Baptist church building, will take place on Tuesday evening next at Saanich.

Hour of Service Changed.

Largely to serve the convenience of visitors to the city and guests at hotels it has been determined that the evening service in St. Andrew's R. C. cathedral will today and hereafter begin at 7.30 instead of 7 o'clock.

Church Literary Society.

On Monday evening next at the regular weekly meeting of the First Presbyterian club, several written communications which are collected together in informal magazine shape, will be read and criticized, when some very interesting discussions are anticipated. Mrs. Lewis Hall, who has been the organist of the First Presbyterian church for twenty years, is the editor of the magazine, and Mr. J. G. Brown, the choirmaster, is the president of the Literary association, under whose auspices these meetings are held.

Pictures at the Victoria

The Victoria theatre being occupied for the first three evenings of the coming week, with "Little Johnny Jones," "The Lion and the Mouse" and "Madame Nordica, it will be impossible for the management to present the regular programme of animated pictures and illustrated songs until Thursday evening.

In this connection the management wishes to announce that for the remainder of the week a double bill will be presented instead of two shows of the same pictures. This will also refer to the illustrated songs, and for the one price of admission. The patrons of the Victoria theatre on Thursday, Friday and Saturday matinee and evening will be treated to an entire entertainment, and one that will surpass any show that has been presented in this city for the price of one admission. The same programme will be presented at the Saturday afternoon matinee, to which children will be admitted for half price. The management is well satisfied with the patronage that has been extended during the opening week, and have arranged to secure only the best films, the programme for the three evenings this week being specially pleasing.

Now that the entertainments have been started and are already becoming popular, the management will exert every effort to please their patrons, and during the coming week, with the extra attractions, it is expected that the entertainments will be given to capacity houses each evening.

Not Built That Way.

Accordnig to all accounts the Cameron Highlanders are a fine body of men physically. Not long ago four of them occupied the least crowded seat in a full compartment on a Scotland railway. Just as the train was moving off a diminutive little clergyman jumped into the compartment and tried to edge himself in between two of the highlanders. Not finding it very comfortable, he turned to the one on his right and said: "Sit up, please. You know that according to act of parliament the seat holds five." The highlander looked at him for a moment and then replied: "That may be a' richt enough for your kind, sir, but shairly ye canna' blame me for no' bein' constructed according to act of parliament."—Family Herald.

The Optimist—But you never try to make yourself agreeable to anyone.

The Pessimist—I know it. My experience has taught me that if you make yourself agreeable to a woman she wants to marry you.

Now, the tourist was very deaf, which fact he took pains to impress upon the old lady, together with instructions to wake him at a particular hour in the morning.

On waking a good deal later than the time appointed he found that the amiable old lady, with a commendable regard for propriety, had slipped under his door a slip of paper on which was written:

"Sir, it is half-past 8."—Harper's Weekly.

Friendly Help Society.

The monthly meeting of the Friendly Help society will be held at 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning next in the society's rooms, in the Market building. All the members are earnestly requested to be present, as business of importance will be under consideration. Mrs. Perrin, the president, will take the chair.

Bishop of Vancouver Island.

The Casket, of Antigonish, N.S., in a recent issue, states that Rev. Father McDonald will sail from New York on the 10th prox., on the S.S. Cedric, for Naples and Rome, where he will be consecrated Bishop of Vancouver Island. Rev. Father McDonald, who is an author of distinction upon religious subjects, is about fifty years of age. His return to Canada and his arrival in this city are at the present time barely more than matters for conjecture, although he will likely be here in January.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT DISCUSSED IN FRANCE

Academic Debate in the Chamber of Deputies—For and Against Penalty

(By Our Own Correspondent.)

Paris, Nov. 28.—Capital punishment was a subject at a long academic discussion in the Chamber of Deputies the other day, a special morning and afternoon sitting being held. The debate had stood adjourned from last June. The usual arguments were brought out for and against the death penalty. Opponents read statistics to show that crimes punishable by death under the Napoleonic code had not increased in countries where capital punishment has been abolished. Supporters read other statistics to prove that in countries where death penalty is still enforced murders have not at all diminished. The conclusion was that abolitionists and non-abolitionists remained of the same opinion as before. The Minister of Justice, M. Briand, is an opponent of the capital penalty, a motion for the abolition of which has already before been carried by the Chamber. He pointed out that a confusion among different classes of crimes of violence was made by several speakers. Supposing it were granted that what French law calls "meurtre," as distinguished from "assassinat," is proved to be on the increase the admission would, in the present state of law, furnish no argument in favor of the retention of the death penalty, for the good reason that the latter, under the Code Napoleon, is applicable only to "assassinat," that it to say, murder aggravated by premeditation, conspiracy, or certain circumstances, and not extenuated on any plea, that of passion, for example. "Meurtre," is punishable only by hard labor, and the term covers "crimes passionels," which are precisely those said to be on the increase. M. Peuch, chairman of the parliamentary committee appointed to consider the question, stated that the number of "crimes of bloodshed" had risen from 795 in 1905 to 1,313 in 1906, and 1,436 in 1907. The year 1905 was, he pointed out, that in which "capital punishment was abolished de facto." Moreover if one went furthen back, the increase of such crimes was still more remarkable, the figure for 1900 being only 400 in round numbers.

NEW FRENCH MINISTER FACES TANGLED COIL

M. Picard His Difficult Task in the Marine Department

(Our own correspondent.)

Paris, Nov. 28.—M. Picard, who, in spite of M. Clemenceau's violent attacks upon him when the Prime Minister was a journalist and the new Minister of Marine was Commissioner-General of the 1900 Exhibition, has been entrusted with the task of reorganizing the French navy, has been hard and silently at work ever since his appointment. He is a plodder, and has terrified the Admiralty, which inclines to taking things easily, by turning up at seven o'clock every morning and keeping at it until dinner-time with barely two hours' interval for lunch. He has always led an almost anchorite life in the quietest of flats in the Latin Quarter, which he has not dreamed of exchanging for the political quarters in the Rue Royale, and where he resides alone with his sister, receiving absolutely no one. By this time, and by dint of dogged labor, he has mastered all the amazing mass of intricate details of the administration of the French navy, which is the most copiously administered and most wound round with red tape of any navy in the world.

M. Picard's scheme of reorganization is not yet complete, but it is reported that he will ask Parliament for an appropriation of $300,000,000 for an 8-year shipbuilding and dockyard programme. An administrative genius is what the French navy wants. Nine-tenths of the talk about laxity of discipline among the crews and revolution among dockyard hands is mere political capital. It is neither want of military spirit nor disaffection that paralyses the French navy, but maladministration. The business machinery of the Admiralty is clogged with a mass of useless wheels within wheels, and in the offices of the Rue Royale the simplest order for a consignment of ships' cables becomes by dint of complications an almost superhuman undertaking in execution. M. Picard will naturally see to the maintenance of naval discipline, and will keep in hand the dockyard trade unions. But his main task will be to weed out the accumulated growth of red tape which chokes the Admiralty headquarters administration.

POWERS APPROVE OF AGREEMENT

(Continued from Page One)

German Opinion

Berlin, Nov. 28.—The Cologne Gazette prints an inspired Berlin dispatch in which it is stated that the American-Japanese agreement will be received with satisfaction everywhere. "So far as Germany is concerned," says the dispatch, "the principle of the 'open door' agrees fully with what Germany on various occasions has declared to be desirable. Moreover, it is an important fact that the United States and Japan will protect the integrity of China. This decision also corresponds entirely with the views of the German government, to which nothing can be more desirable than that China, thus protected from disquiet from without, should be able to devote herself to the task of internal upbuilding and the development of her slumbering energies."

At the same time the confirmation of the industrial and commercial equality of the powers in China is considered as further strengthening the policy of the "open door." Although the agreement is regarded as an important guarantee of constancy in the further development of political relations in the far east, the greatest advantage to be derived therefrom by China is that China can henceforth, without fear of external disturbances, proceed with these internal reforms which without exception, will benefit materially all nations having commercial relations with her. These reforms have been delayed up to the present time by the uncertainty of the political future.

The Berlin newspapers received the agreements as disposing of a number of dangerous questions in which Europe also was deeply concerned, and they camment favorably upon President Roosevelt's part therein.

The Tageblatt says: "The American nation will be able to say that President Roosevelt hands over to his successor a well-ordered house, not only internally but externally.

"The president scored a great success before leaving office by securing an agreement between the United States and Japan, which will be of extraordinary importance if it dispels the possibility of a conflict that for many months has made the world uneasy. First the Japanese immigration question was settled, and now the Philippines are guaranteed to America by Japan. Mr. Taft's visit to Tokio has borne fruit. The new agreement will be most advantageous to China, and the foreign policy of the United States has thus understood how to lay the ghost of the 'Yellow Peril.' We congratulate ourselves the new world has become such a good teacher for the old."

As Viewed in France

Paris, Nov. 28.—The terms of the American-Japanese agreement regarding the integrity of China, etc., were cabled here from Washington and duly published in the local press. The agreement is received with satisfaction in governmental circles not only because it is thought to remove the danger of a Japanese-American conflict by establishing a basis of harmonious action in the Pacific, but because it is regarded as the crowning act necessary for the preservation of the status quo in the far east, the integrity of China and "the open door" for international trade there.

These objects are entirely in accordance with the policies of France, and they follow the lines of the Franco-Japanese entente of last year. The last clause of the agreement, which pledges the two governments to communicate with each other for the purpose of arriving at a mutual understanding before adopting any measures in the event of the status quo being threatened, is considered of immense importance here. It is likely to make the United States and Japan the arbiters of the future destinies of China. France, however, does not object; indeed, it is intimated in responsible quarters that she was confidentially advised prior to the publication of the agreement, and that she expressed her entire approval thereof.

Beautiful New Home

No better opportunity for purchasing a lovely new home than this has ever been offered in Victoria.

The house is choicely located on one of the best residential streets in James Bay, with cement sidewalks, boulevards, and close to park, beach and street cars. Has all modern conveniences and at the price the best buy in James Bay.

Has beautiful art windows, reception hall and handsome staircase Parlor with tile fire-place and handsome mantel, large dining-room connected by sliding doors. Pass pantry, full of shelving, bins and drawers, separate scullery, toilet upstairs and down and three large bed rooms having a splendid view of the ocean, mountains and shipping, large clothes closets, beautiful bathroom with modern fixtures and of large size, fine basement with cement walls, house all piped for furnace, stairway from kitchen to basement. The rooms are all of good size and well finished. It is really a very choice home and at the price a positive bargain, only $4,000.

Any reasonable terms to responsible purchaser, or a good building lot will be taken as part payment.

T. P. McConnell

Cor. Govt. and Fort St. (Upstairs)

W. & J. WILSON

1221 Government Street

Men's Overcoats

$12 to $15

WONDERFUL VALUES

Good quality fancy mixed Tweeds, ¾ length, details of style, finish and tailoring those of must higher priced garments. See window display for these and other special lines:

BLACK OXFORD AND GREY VICUNA OVERCOATS

¾ length; fabrics, linings and tailoring excellent; fine models up-to-date in every respect

PRICES: $12, $13, $14, $15

We have the very kind of Overcoat that you want. Prices here to suit all pocketbooks.

These special figures are from ten to twenty-five per cent lower than elsewhere for equal values. :-:

WILSONS MEN'S FURNISHERS

THE Merchants' Bank OF CANADA

Established 1864

Head Office, - Montreal

Paid-Up Capital and Reserve Fund $10,267,400

Victoria Branch: R. F. Taylor, Manager

STERLING EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD AT FAVORABLE RATES

Transfers by Letter of Credit, Draft or Cable made to all foreign points. Interest allowed on Deposits and credited quarterly.

SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS TO RENT

They afford a secure place for valuable papers.

CHRISTIE'S BISCUITS

A Pure Food in Every Respect

Cleanliness a predominant feature in their factory. Note a few specialties:

ZEPHYR CREAM SODAS in 2, 2½ or 3 lb. tins	FIG BAR
RECEPTION WAFERS	GINGER SNAPS
SULTANA	LEMON AND ASSORTED SANDWICH
SMYRNA	WATER WAFERS
ARROWROOT	PLUM PUDDINGS, 1 and 2 lb. tins
WATER ICE WAFER	POUND & FRUIT CAKE 1 and 2 lb. tins
SOCIAL TEA	
SHORT BREAD	

Big Wall Map

OF THE WORLD IN COLORS

Equivalent Projection

Plan, showing the world in the

Shape of a Globe

The map is bound in red tape, hung on heavy rollers, size 41x64. Price $1.00

For Sale at The Colonist

YOU CAN DEPEND ON US

When you want your Baggage taken to or from the Steamer or Train—

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., LTD., Broughton Street

TELEPHONE 129

Advertise in THE COLONIST

Gloves and Mufflers Make Fine Gifts

Always appreciated by the men kind who prefer serviceable things to fripperies:

DENT'S GLOVES, kid, dogskin, etc., lined and unlined, Mocas, tans, etc., from .....$1.00 to $2.50
MOTOR GLOVES, tans and blacks, ...$3.00 and $2.50
MUFFLERS, the popular English Squares in black, white and colored silk, a wide choice from ..... $1.00 to $5.00
EVENING DRESS MUFFLERS, very newest ideas, black lined with white satin, etc. .....$1.00 to $2.50

F. A. GOWEN Amalgamated with T. B. CUTHBERTSON & CO.

The Gentlemen's Store - - - - 1112 Government Street

PACIFIC SHEET METAL WORKS

COPPER AND GALVANIZED IRON CORNICES, SKY LIGHTS AND METAL WINDOWS

Galvanized Iron, Tin, Tar and Gravel and Slate Roofing.

SOLE AGENTS

"NEW IDEA" HOT AIR FURNACES

TELEPHONE 1772 931 VIEW STREET

THE ROYAL CITY GAS IMPROVEMENT CO., Ltd.

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Capital $150,000

Divided into 1500 shares of $100 each of which 750 shares are now offered for subscription at $100.

Terms of Payment.

10 per cent. payable on application; 15 per cent. payable on allotment; and balance in instalments of 10 per cent. at intervals of one month.

Agents for Victoria:
STEWART WILLIAMS & CO.
Auctioneers and Agents,
VICTORIA.

From whom all particulars can be obtained. Phone 1324.

MAYNARD & SON

AUCTIONEERS.

Instructed we will sell without reserve on

TUESDAY, DEC. 1st, 2 p.m.

At the residence, 2902 Douglas Street, (Cor. Garbally Road.)

WELL KEPT

Furniture and Effects

Including: Dining Room—Oak Sideboard, Roller Top Oak Office Desk, Oak Extension Table, 6 Dining Chairs, Drop Head Singer Sewing Machine, Parlor Set of 5 Pieces, Balance Rocker, Child's Oak Rocker, Centre Table, Oak Centre Table, 8-Day Clock, Couch, Oc. Table, Lace Curtains, Carpet Squar Heater, Gramophone and Records, Mandolin, Set of Stephens Works, Set of Chambers Encyclopaedia, Hall Stand.

Three Bedrooms, Including—Iron Bedstead, Springs and Feather Mattress, Dresser and Stand, Lady's Secretaire, Bedding, Pillows, Toilet Set, 3 Carpet Squares, 3 Pairs Lace Curtains, 2 Bedroom Suites, Springs and Mattresses, Single Iron Bedstead, Springs and Mattress, 2 Toilet Sets, Table, Chairs, Dress Goods, Child's Go-Cart.

Kitchen—Splendid Kitchen Cabinet, 4 Hole Steel Range, Cooking Utensils, China Crockery and Glassware, Lot of Jam and Jam Jars, Cutlery, High Chair.

Stable and Outside—Wrenches, Hammers, Jack Hand Saws and Cut Saws, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Harness, 3 Sets of Scales, 3 Chatham Incubators, Lawn Mower, Lot of Stock Food, Wood and Coal, Tubs, Buckets, Axes, Punch Bag, etc.

TWO HORSES, 2 BUGGIES, 2 SETS OF HARNESS, 8-YEAR-OLD COW RACYCLE, BICYCLE COASTER BRAKE.

On view Monday afternoon.

MAYNARD & SON, AUCTIONEERS.

Stewart Williams E. E. Hardwick

Messrs. Stewart Williams & Co.

Duly instructed, will sell by
— PUBLIC :-: AUCTION —
at 637 Fort street, on

TUESDAY, December 1st

at 2:30 o'clock, a quantity of

Household Furniture

including:

First class piano and stool, drop-head Singer machine, oak diningroom chair, oak extension table, upholstered armchairs, handsome mirror, rockers, occasional tables, settees, iron bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, oak sideboard, lounge lawn mower, child's crib and mattress excellent range, fireguards, hose linoleum, carpets, firedirons, carpet sweeper, pictures, homemade jams, crockery, glassware and other goods too numerous to mention.

The Auctioneer, Stewart Williams

Monkey Brand Soap cleans kitchen utensils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery. 40

Stewart Williams E. E. Hardwick

Stewart Williams & Co.

Duly instructed, will sell by public auction at their mart, 637 Fort Street, a quantity of

Household Furniture Etc.

—ON—

Tuesday, Dec. 1st

at 2:30

Particulars later.

The Auctioneer Stewart Williams

H. W. DAVIES, M.A.A.

GREAT AUCTION

at salesrooms, 1219 Douglas

TUESDAY, DEC. 1st

At 2 p. m.

of nearly new

Household Furniture and Effects

comprising:

Contents of residence removed from North Park street to salesrooms for convenience of sale.

One sideboard of solid oak, with large shaped bevel mirror.
One extension dining table, solid oak
Set of six dining chairs, oak with leather seats.
Two hall stands.
Six centre tables.
One bed lounge in tapestry.
Five-piece parlor suite, solid black walnut frame, upholstered in velvet.
Tapestry, Brussels and other carpet squares.
Seven brass rail and other iron and wood beds; woven wire and other springs, box and other mattresses.
One solid oak bureau and stand, with shaped bevel mirror.
Six bureaus and washstands.
One sideboard.
One extension table.
Set dining chairs, cane-seated.
Fifteen kitchen, dining and other chairs.
Five rocking and arm chairs.
One child's folding bed.
Two china and crockery tea sets.
Three sets toiletware.
One child's high chair.
Two kitchen tables.
Range, 4 holes, hot water connections.
Three heating stoves, coal or wood.
Crockery, cooking utensils and sundries too numerous to mention.

The usual Friday

Auction Sale

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4th, 2 p. m. at salesrooms.

NOTICE

Goods bought at either of these sales delivered free to any part of city

H. W. DAVIES, M. A. A., Auctioneer

CIVIC NOTICE

Applications will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday, the 30th inst., at 4 p. m., for the position of Inspector of the Manufacture of Riveted Steel Water Main for the water works department.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.
Victoria, B. C., City Clerk's Office.

SCOTIA'S SAINT'S DAY TO BE CELEBRATED

Local St. Andrew's Society to Give Dinner at the Empress Hotel

Monday, the day of Scotia's patron saint, will be celebrated by the St. Andrew's society of this city by a dinner in the Empress hotel. Over one hundred will be present and a fine programme of speeches, songs and selections will be found upon the toast list. P. J. Riddell, the president, will preside and amongst the speakers will be Abraham E. Smith, the United States consul; the chaplains of the society, Dr. Campbell and Rev. W. Leslie Clay, and Dr. Milne. The Highland pipe band will be in attendance and will give various selections.

A fine menu has been prepared by the staff of the Empress and the haggis will be prominent feature. The dinner, it is stated, will be the most successful in the annals of the society.

Last evening Mr. Riddell sent off seventeen telegrams of greetings to different St. Andrew's societies throughout the world and already telegrams bearing the good wishes of foreign bodies are commencing to arrive.

CONSUME EMPRESS SMOKE

Forced Draft System Will Dispose of the Nuisance

A complete under-feed or forced draught stoker system is being placed in position in connection with the heating apparatus of the Empress hotel, with the view of securing a perfect consumption of all the coal which is used in the furnace and consequently of entirely eliminating the smoke nuisance. This will be good news to all who have made strong objection to this occasional annoyance. Such systems are utilized elsewhere, and with the most perfect success. The great Temple building in Toronto, where this contrivance is in service, is absolutely smokeless, what would otherwise be dark, or inky black smoke, having all the appearance of white steam.

In addition, coal dust, which has the merit of greater cheapness, can be burned with the utmost freedom.

The men have already been at work upon this decided improvement, for several days, and will have everything completed within a month hence.

It has been found necessary to cut through 18 inches of concrete in order to make a proper-sized tunnel under the boilers.

MISS GRYLLS' RECITAL

Last of Series at Empress Hotel Took Place Last Night

Between 400 and 500 people formed the audience which attended at the Empress hotel last evening upon the occasion of Miss Cordelia Grylls last concert. Every seat in the diningroom besides many others was placed in the rotunda for the accommodation of the hotel's guests, while the palm room was also crowded. The applause was frequent, and the concert was a great success.

Miss Grylls programme was as follows: 1. "Old French Love Song"; 2. two songs from "Lover of Damascus"; 3. three songs from "Lover of Damascus," by Mrs. Woodforde Finden. Jhelum River (A Kashmiri love song)—Miss Grylls and Miss Hicks; 1. Duet between Soubahna and Ashoo; they part and during his absence Ashoo's parents compel her to accept a wealthy suitor. She then sings; 2. "The Song of the Bride"; Soubahna returns distracted, and sings: 3. "Will the Red Sun Never Set?" 4. Ashoo sings at her lattice; hears Soubahna below on the water; flings him a rose; while he sings: 5. "Only a Rose"; he assists her to escape and both sing joyfully the duet: 6. "Kingfisher Blue."

"O TEMPORA! O MORES"

"It Was Not Like This in the Olden Days," Sighs Old-Timer

A pioneer or at all events a semi-pioneer, and a resident of this city, who has been a reader of the Colopist for almost forty years, lamented yesterday the change which has come over Victoria since these former times as well as somewhat later days.

"We were all in Victoria in those days," he said, "a happy family, and were all friends. Victoria was then a nice, quiet place, with few or no distractions. The San Francisco steamer came into port only once a month, firing a gun when making her entrance, and her arrival in those days formed an extraordinary event. We had only two steamers a month from the Sound, and little communication with the North. The officers who were sent out here from England were all gentlemen, and fine fellows, although some of them might be fond of a glass of wine or something stronger upon occasions. There was a lawyer who required his bottle of brandy before he began a heavy day's work, but when thus fortified he could plead.

"News was scarce," he continued, "and even such an item as a wagon loaded with squealing pigs in a runaway, was made much of in the Colonist and it was a very amusing description, too, being remarkably well done. I wish I had it by me now. Eastern men were not here then, at any rate, in great numbers. Victoria was nice and quiet. We all knew each other and were all friendly and everything, it seems to me, was much pleasanter than it is now. I have read the Colonist for nearly 40 years, this being, strictly speaking, my 39th year."

MAYNARD & SON

AUCTIONEERS

IMPORTANT CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY SALE

Under instructions from R. S. TALATI, of Bombay, India, we will sell without reserve on

FRIDAY, 4TH DECEMBER, 2 p. m.

At our salesrooms, 1314 Broad Street

ORIENTAL RUGS, DRAPES BRASS, Etc.

This consists of a number of Antique Articles and includes: A Persian Palace Bedspread, value $150; Persian Tapestry Hunting Scene, value $200; Three Beautiful Kermansha Persian Rugs 150 Stitches to the Square Inch; Several Hand-Made Ahmednegar Rugs; also Two Ballurgestan Rugs; Bombay Silk-Worked Curtains, Madras Silver Cloth; Jeypur Brass Trays, Moradabad Enameled Brass Trays, Blackwood Furniture, Sandal Wood Boxes; Magnificent Chinese Grass Linen Drawn Work Dining Room Tablecloth, value $100. These goods are guaranteed genuine by George Carter & Sons., Ltd., Oriental Merchants.

Also at the same time we are instructed to sell

$500.00 OF ENGLISH SHEFFIELD CUTLERY
FIVE CRATES OF CHINAWARE
LARGE POLAR BEARSKIN RUG

Full particulars of these later and on view Thursday. Come in and see these things.

MAYNARD & SON - Auctioneers

PROCEEDS REACH TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS

Bazaar in Aid of Anti-Tuberculosis Society Concluded Last Night

The Anti-Tuberculosis bazaar which is upon all hands pronounced to have been a most unqualified as well as a most delightful success in every particular, closed towards eleven o'clock last evening amid a general and most pleasant hubbub.

Nearly every article which was placed upon sale in the stalls found a purchaser at excellent prices, while the raffles were peculiarly sucessful. When the fair was nearing its end the stage was turned into an impromptu auction mart, and the few remaining articles were put up for sale, while the live goose which was awaiting its allotted owner, proudly strutted over the boards as if it were filled with some proper sense of its own importance. A pixie dance in which sixteen of the young ladies who took part in the recent entertainment, participated, gave the most lively satisfaction, but even sometime before the actual close of the proceedings many of the ladies who assisted at the stalls and who worked so strenuously to bring about the success, which was achieved, were leaving for their homes, all thoroughly tired and equally well pleased.

It is roughly estimated that the gross proceeds will either approach or slightly exceed $2,000. The real live goose was won by a small boy, who walked off amid much amusement, carrying his prize under his arm.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Concerning Tenders.

Sir—For the benefit of the present school board I would say that the contemplated letting of the Chamber Street School in separate tenders is not a parallel case with the letting of the High School several years ago except as to their internal dissepsions.

The Victoria High School was let as a whole tender with the exception of the heating, which was reserved. When the structure was about to be given over as completed, the then trustees decided to let the heating contract, and of course, the builder could not possibly allow them to come in without the stipulated compensation, or until the school building was taken off his hands. The board chose to wait for a few days until the latter event happened. Every conscientious builder knows that when he allows, at that stage of the work, tons of radiators, etc., to slide over his nicely dressed floors, great pipes cut through the lath and plaster and grease smeared over the artistic finishings that he could just sit down on a nail keg and weep, however this remarkable slow board paid more than the small percentage requested and refused, for after the heating men got through, the inside of the building looked as though an earthquake had struck it, but the heating engineer couldn't help things being torn up. It ought at least to have been roughed in months before. So the above separate tender was done after the building had passed out of the contractor's hands. It is very gratifying to say, however, that during the whole of the construction of his contract everything ran along smoothly with the school board—even the above episode.

T. CATTERALL.

TIRED OF LIFE

Mrs. Eleanor Merron Cowper, an Actress, Commits Suicide in New York Hotel

New York, Nov. 27.—Using a pillow to muffle the report of the revolver, Mrs. Eleanor Merron Cowper, a talented playwright and actress, shot herself in the right temple today in her apartments at the St. Regis hotel. The explosion of the cartridge was not heard, but Mrs. Cowper was rendered unconscious and was slowly dying. Before making an attempt at self-destruction Mrs. Cowper had written a number of letters, one to her lawyer, another to the coroner, a third to an undertaker and a fourth to John Hood, a friend who lived near the St. Regis. In the letters she apprised these four people of her intention to commit suicide.

Portland, Me., Nov. 27.—Mrs. Eleanor M. Cowper, who shot herself in a New York hotel today, passed her girlhood in this city, living here until about twenty-five years ago. Since then she has visited her mother and sister, Mrs. Moses S. Burbank, in Portland, and had appeared in small parts at the local theatres. Mrs. Cowper's name as she was known here was Eleanor Merron.

Killed by Explosion.

Parsons, Kas., Nov. 27.—Engineer F. F. Melville and Fireman F. F. Wolff were killed by an explosion on a Missouri, Kansas and Texas freight engine near Idenbro, Kas., six miles south of here today. C. E. Roe, brakeman, was fatally hurt.

Brutal Murder in Seattle

Seattle, Nov. 27.—Hugh McMahon, manager of the American cafe and a well known business man, was murdered in the front yard of a residence next door to his own home today. His face was battered to a pulp, his skull was fractured and a finger from which a $400 diamond ring had been wrenched was nearly torn off.

Fined for Shoplifting

Boston, Nov. 27.—After pleading guilty to a charge of shoplifting, Mrs. Milo W. Barney, wife of Representative Barney, of Swanton, Vt., paid a fine of $40, imposed by Judge Murray, in the municipal court today. Mrs. Barney was arrested on Tuesday in one of the largest department stores in this city. Her husband came hurrying to Boston, and by consent of the district attorney's office the fine was paid.

Balkan Situation Disquieting.

Berlin, Nov. 27.—The Balkan situation is considered here to have grown more disquieting. The Austro-Hungarian military preparations are taken to indicate that Austria-Hungary is determined to support her claims at all hazards, and that she will promptly crush any attempt on the part of Servia or Montenegro to disturb the peace. In the meantime negotiations for an international congress drag on.

Fears for Transport Dix

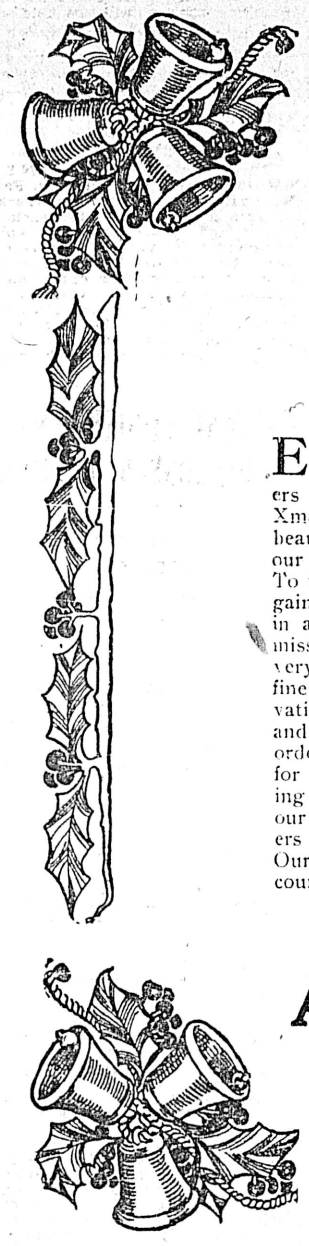
Washington, Nov. 27.—Considerable alarm is felt at the war department over the fact that the army transport Dix, en route from Seattle to Manila with a cargo of 200 horses and 250 mules, is six days overdue. It is feared that the Dix was caught in the same typhoon which disabled the hopital ship Relief near the Philippines. The Dix is the largest of the United States army transports.

Not Enough.

Blanche Bates, in the course of a luncheon that she gave at Sherry's, in New York, to her sister artist, Miss Geraldine Farrar, said this about marriage:

"In heaven, we are told," she remarked, "there is no marriage nor giving in marriage."

Then she smiled and added: "No wonder, when there are not men enough even here to go around."—Washington Star.



Campbells

"THE FASHION CENTRE"

XMAS ANNOUNCEMENT

EVER SINCE last Christmas we have been steadily preparing for the approaching festive season. In every fashion centre, clever designers have been initiating and skilled artisans manufacturing a wealth of Xmas finery specially and exclusively for Campbells. The majority of these beautiful goods are here others will follow in rapid succession, keeping our stock clean and new, right up to the pealing of the Christmas Bells. To the art and skill of the producer has been added our personal knowledge gained in catering to your wants during previous Xmas Seasons; resulting in an aggregation of bewitching ready-to-wear, feminine finery for ladies, misses, and children. A bewildering, yet fascinating, assortment of the very daintiest neckwear; thousands of gloves—gloves with a reputation; fine linen handkerchiefs—superb goods, fresh from the Irish looms; captivating combs; beautiful belts and bags; unique umbrellas; fascinating furs and fans. These are a few out of many items awaiting your inspection and orders during the next twenty-two shopping days. Whether you buy gifts for yourself or for others at Campbells, you have the satisfaction of knowing the goods are of the latest fashion and highest quality and, owing to our cash purchasing power coupled with the fact that we are the largest dealers in ladies' ready-to-wear garments in the West, the prices are the lowest. Our showrooms are open to all. Our motto is: "Equal attention and equal courtesy towards all."

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Did You See the Wagon

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Specials for Monday and Tuesday Can Be Seen in the Window

CHILDREN'S BLACK OR TAN LEGGINGS, English "K" make. Were $1.25, now .....70¢
MISSES' LONG BLACK LEGGINGS. Were $1.50, now $1.10
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LADIES' HIGH OVERGAITERS .....75¢

MEN'S HIGH CUT BOOTS
For Miners, Loggers, Prospectors, Surveyors, Hunters, at Special Prices

IDEAL SHOE STORE

Government Street, Opposite Spencer's

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Liability.
27 Broad St., Victoria, B.C.

J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director.

The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 85 cents per month, or 75 cents if paid in advance; mailed postpaid to any part of Canada except the city or suburban districts which are covered by our carriers, or the United Kingdom at the following rates:

One year.. .. ..$5.00
Six months.. .. .. 2.50
Three months 1.25

London Office. 90-92 Fleet Street

Sunday, November 29, 1908

PRINCIPLE VERSUS OFFICE.

Some of our Liberal contemporaries exhibit a very extraordinary idea of the rights and duties of constituencies, and we read occasionally very fervid condemnations of the Victoria electorate for having defeated a cabinet minister. We have before us the last issue of the Semi-Weekly Okanagan, which attributes that defeat to Mr. McBride, and closes a strongly written article with the following sentences:

Then why should we have deliberately struck aside the hand which was helping us? The answer must be that we have fallen a victim to fake grievances set up by the McBride machine, and we believe that this fact will become abundantly apparent within the next four years. The present situation is one of our own creation, we have chosen to experiment and we should sit quietly down and await the results of that experiment when we will be better able to judge who British Columbia's best friend is—Dick McBride or Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

We pass by without comment the term applied to the provincial Premier, only saying that regard for the decencies of public discussion ought to have led our contemporary to employ Mr. McBride's proper name, and we also add that, while the article mentioned is strongly written, it is not a strong article, because it is based upon an absolutely erroneous conception of the rights and duties of constituencies. It proceeds upon the assumption that party government is government for a party. The Victoria Times expressed the same idea a day or two ago when it spoke of what Mr. Templeman had done, as a minister and representative, for the Liberal party. We do not say that this idea is confined to Liberals, for it probably is not; it so happens, however, that it finds expression almost exclusively in Liberal newspapers at the present time, for reasons which are obvious. Against this idea we desire to enter a strong protest. We deny absolutely that a constituency acquires any claim upon a government by electing a member or supporter of that government, and consequently that it loses any such claim by defeating a member or supporter of a government. British Columbia has just as good claims to be considered by the government and Parliament of Canada as it had when this province was represented by seven Liberals in the House of Commons. If it has not, we shall be obliged to any one who will suggest some reason for the change. The Colonist has no such poor conception of Sir Wilfrid Laurier as to believe that he assented to things asked on behalf of the province, when we sent seven Liberals to Ottawa, which he would refuse now that we are represented by only two members of that party. If the newspapers, which support the federal Premier, hold a contrary view, let them say so plainly. There are nine provinces in Canada, three of which returned a majority of Conservatives. Are we to understand that these three provinces will be marked out for governmental displeasure? We hardly think so, because we do not see any such allegation made by the Liberal press in any of the provinces except British Columbia. We do not find the Toronto Globe, for example, telling the people of Ontario that they have made their choice between Sir James Whitney and Sir Wilfrid Laurier and must take the consequences. We do not find the Manitoba Free Press telling the people of that province that, having chosen to be influenced by Mr. Roblin and his administration, they have struck the hand that was helping them. That sort of thing is reserved for British Columbia.

There are those of us who have supposed that British Columbia is a province forming a not unimportant part of the Dominion. We assumed that the Grand Trunk Pacific railway was being constructed, not simply because this province elected more Liberals than Conservatives, but because the road was a part of a great transportation scheme, a scheme which, with all the objections there may be to some of its details, was masterly in conception and will prove of immense value to Canada. Certain railway subsidies have been granted to prospective railways in this province and we have supposed it was because the proposed lines would be of great public importance, not merely because British Columbia happened to have a representative in the Cabinet. If we are wrong about this, if the National Transcontinental Railway is being constructed only for the benefit of the Liberal party, if the protection that has been provided for navigation is due to the fact that we had a representative in the Cabinet; if neither of these things nor anything else would have been done, if the province had gone Conservative instead of Liberal at the elections of 1900 and 1904, the people cannot too soon understand it. Will our Liberal contemporaries help towards a solution of the point by directing their attention to a question or two? We ask them:

What single public work or expenditure undertaken or made in this province by the Dominion government was due to the fact that the provincial delegation in the House of Commons was Liberal?

What public work or expenditure would have been refused, if the majority of the representatives from the province had been Conservatives?

Why should an expenditure, which would be made if the province went Liberal, be refused because the province has gone Conservative.

If our contemporaries shall say that they do not mean what these questions imply, but only that it is an advantage to a province to be represented in the Cabinet, we have another question which they might answer:

How did it come about that the representative of this province in the Dominion Cabinet never on any occasion gave even a pretext of support to any claim preferred on behalf of the province, or interested himself in the slightest degree even to see if such claims possessed any merit?

But we have no desire to shirk the consideration of any aspect of the case, and we admit that, theoretically, it may be an advantage for a province to have cabinet representation. But will it be contended that this advantage ought to outweigh all considerations of principle or policy? Are we to understand the Liberal view of politics is that a constituency, which has the hardihood to defeat a minister, does so at its peril and that the consequences of its act will be visited not only upon itself but upon the whole province? This is a point upon which it is desirable there should be some authoritative declaration. For our own part, we contend that the result of an election, which is in the very nature of things uncertain, neither lessens nor increases the strength of the claims of a constituency upon the government. If it did, governments would play the game of politics with loaded dice. The handicap to a free expression of public opinion, arising from the legitimate influence of a government, is serious enough, without its being added to by a danger that an opposition vote will be punished by the rejection of the just claims of the constituency. We repeat that we do not hold to any such abominable idea, and believe that the Liberal papers, which advanced it, do not reflect the mind of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, but only their own chagrin.

PROPHETS WITHOUT HONOR

The Halifax Chronicle thinks that the Canadian Clubs might advantageously invite local men to discuss local subjects at their luncheons. Our contemporary has apparently forgotten what the Bible says about prophets and honor. Men would hesitate some time about taking a half hour in the middle of the day to hear their next door neighbor discourse on any subject, no matter how well-informed upon it he might be. This is no doubt very sad, but just think what a lot of sad things there are in this life. Distance not only lends enchantment to the view, but also lends fame to people who at home are as "even you and I." This also is wrong, but what are you going to do about it? Some of us have gone East, and have found ourselves the centre of a circle of people who listened with rapt attention to things we told them about this Far West. Perhaps they did not believe us altogether, but they listened just the same. If your neighbor Jobson, who never thought you were anybody in particular at home, happened to come along, ne added to your fame by informing your auditors that you knew just a little more upon the particular topic of which you were speaking than any one else, and he would loyally say this even though he did not know what you were talking about. O yes, we are all sometimes great people when we are away from home, but at home—well, we all know that no man is a hero to his valet. The world is full of folk who are nobody in particular at home, and somewhat in the way of being personages when abroad, and that is one reason why the Canadian clubs will gather to hear and applaud a man, who really does not know as much about what he discusses as many of the people around the luncheon board. Half the pleasure we get in this life comes from being humbugged. Herein newspaper fellows have an advantage over the rest of mankind. They can talk to a certain proportion of the public whenever they like. The public may ungratefully decline to pay attention, but when a guest is talking to you at luncheon, you must keep up at least a pretense of listening to him. Therefore excellent in theory as the Chronicle's suggestion is, we fear it will not work out in practice. The Canadian clubs may find that they will have to swap their great guns. But alas, great guns are often synonymous with great bores.

THE NEW ALLIANCE

It is perhaps hardly correct to speak of the treaty between the United States and Japan, particulars of which were given in yesterday's Colonist, as an alliance, but it creates a community of interest upon so many points that its effect will be equivalent to an alliance. One of the most remarkable things in diplomacy is the development of intimate relations between the United Kingdom, the United States and Japan, the latter acting as a link between the others. By virtue of the treaty of alliance Great Britain stands pledged to a certain extent to support Japan, and one of the matters coming within its scope may be said to be, generally speaking, the maintenance of the status quo in eastern Asia. This to all intents and purposes is the object of the treaty with the United States, and therefore the three nations stand together upon this extremely vital question. It goes without saying that what they decide shall be the future of the Orient will come to pass, at least so far as the interference of any European power is concerned.

In a forecast of this treaty sent out a few days ago from Honolulu where it had been received by a Japanese paper from its Tokio correspondent, an additional clause was included, namely that neither nation would permit the immigration of laborers into the other nation, because the competition that would thereby be created would endanger friendly international relations. The abstract given in yesterday's despatches does not contain such a provision, but we can well imagine that before the treaty receives the support of the United States Senate it will have to be supplemented in that direction. It may be remembered that the existence of any agreement with Japan was vehemently denied at Washington, but the denial seems to have been merely pro forma, and it is quite possible that the Tokio correspondent was correct in respect to the proviso as to laborers.

DOMINION MINES.

The Rossland Miner urges the immediate appointment of some one to the position of Minister of Mines, and believes that person should be a British Columbian. Our contemporary seems to have lost sight of the fact that Mr. Templeman is now holding the position, and that it is just as much his duty now to look after the details of its administration as ever it was. It might be claimed, and we think justly, that in view of the likelihood that he may find it necessary to place his resignation in the hands of the Premier, Mr. Templeman cannot be expected to make any new departure in the matter of administration. Therefore one of the points to which the Miner refers, namely the superannuation of Mr. Low, who is at the head of the Geological Survey, might very properly wait until after it has been decided who the minister is to be. Mr. Low has been in poor health, and although he is endeavoring to attend to his duties again, the Miner understands that he is hardly fit to do so, and that he would at once resign, if he did not wish to hold office long enough to be entitled to a pension. We give these statements on the authority of our Rossland contemporary, and the only comment we have to make upon them is that, if Mr. Low has become incapacitated for the discharge of his duties, he ought to be relieved of them, and the government would be justified in providing for him in some other way. If, as is stated, his health has been broken because of exposure inseparable from his work in the public interest, he has good moral claim for consideration, whatever his legal rights may be.

The Miner says that the affairs of the department are in a demoralized condition, and it illustrates its point by saying that, whereas Mr. Brock's report on The Structural Geological Survey of the Rossland camp was completed two years ago, it has not yet been given to the public, except in the form of a preliminary bulletin, although it is very greatly needed by mining men. This is a matter of routine administration, which surely can be attended to, no matter whether the minister in charge of the Department is to remain in office four weeks or four years. It is a matter which, one would suppose, might have received attention long ago. We add that we are only making these observations on the assumption that the Miner is in possession of the actual facts of the case. There may be reason for delay which would be seen to be good enough, if they were disclosed; but in the absence of them, it seems on the face of the known facts hardly justifiable that an important report should be withheld for two years. It seems to indicate a lack of appreciation on the part of the Department of the value of its own work.

Those who attend services in the Anglican churches today are reminded that the entire offertories in this diocese are to be devoted to the support and maintenance of Diocesan missions.

We heartily endorse the opinion expressed by the Times that this is no time to drop the campaign of publicity which has been carried on so efficiently during the past few years. Rather let us have a more energetic campaign than ever.

The Colonist understands that there are several young men prominent in business life in Victoria who are considering the idea of offering themselves as candidates for the Aldermanic board at the forthcoming municipal elections. We are sure everyone will hope that they may determine to do so.

Because of some recent announcement in our news columns, a very great amount of interest attaches just now to the Nechaco valley. We are fortunate in being able to present this morning, owing to the courtesy of Messrs. Swannell & Robertson, land surveyors, some views of this promising district in the heart of "New British Columbia."

Business conditions in Vancouver are said to be excellent and the outlook for the future of the city most promising, but Victoria is not doing so badly after all in comparison with her more aggressive sister across the Gulf. For instance, Bradstreets list of weekly bank clearings, issued yesterday, showed an increase of 14.0 per cent. for Vancouver and 18.1 for Victoria.

The people of Port Angeles are just now bouyed with renewed hopes of their little city being made the terminus of one of the United States transcontinental railway lines. If it is true that "everything comes to those who wait," our friends across the Straits are about due to realize their fond aspiration, for they have certainly shown a fair amount of patience.

In securing Mme. Nordica to open the season of 1908-09, the Victoria Musical Society have assumed the heaviest financial responsibility incurred by that organization since it was formed. The fame of this great singer is world-wide, and all music lovers ought, if possible, to avail themselves of this opportunity of hearing her. A musical event such as has been arranged for Wednesday next is education and it will afford Victorians a privilege, which, but for the enterprise of the club, would not be within their reach.

Without knowing anything of the details of the proposition which the Fruit Growers' and Creamery Associations have submitted to the City Council looking to the acquirement of the privilege of using the Public Market building, we may say we are sure the hope will be general that this building may be put to the purpose for which it was erected. It has long been very much of "white elephant" on the hands of the city, and now that Victoria is growing, the time would appear to be ripe for a move in the direction which has now been suggested.

The Colonist is in receipt of a copy of the speech of President Sullivan at the annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States. It deals largely with the conduct of the American athletes at the Olympic games in London, and takes the form of an extended apology for their actions there. It is bad tempered throughout. Beaten in the two events upon proficiency in which the United States has always prided itself, the hundred metres, won by a South African, and the two hundred metres won by a Canadian; winning a hollow victory in the Marathon when Dorando finished first, the American ill-temper is perhaps excusable. The attempt to charge unfairness against the most sportsmanlike body in the world by what generally is known as the most unsportsmanlike body will meet with success amongst few save Mr. Sullivan's fellow agitators.

The House of Lords has rejected the Licensing Bill. It will be a singular thing if the inevitable conflict between the two Houses of Parliament is precipitated over such an issue. At this distance it is impossible to form an intelligent opinion as to how the public will decide if the rejected measure is brought before them at an election. There is not much likelihood that Mr. Asquith will ask a dissolution on it. He must get his house in order in respect to other matters. When the contest is on we shall witness the greatest parliamentary struggle of recent years. An unfortunate part of the case is that the issues will be so diverse that it will be difficult to say what the mandate of the people is on any one of them. What, for example, is there in common between tariff reform and the licensing bill? Yet both will be issues in the next campaign, with Home Rule, the Education Bill, the problem of national defence and that of the unemployed, as well as divers other matters, to help puzzle the mind of the voter.

What good purpose do certain of Mr. McBride's newspaper friends think they are serving when they urge him to enter federal politics? If he possesses the excellent qualities, which they claim for him, and he doubtless does, one would think that it is better for British Columbia that they should be exercised in the constructive work of developing this province rather than in the negative work of criticism at Ottawa. Of course if the one thing to be desired above all others is party success, there may be something in what the papers referred to propose. Mr. McBride might, with his talents for organization, be able to strengthen the Conservative party greatly in the federal arena, but in our view party success is only a means to an end, and at present we see nothing in Dominion politics calculated to attract any sucessful provincial Conservative leader into that field, while we see very many things to be done in British Columbia, which Mr. McBride's record justifies us in hoping he will be able to accomplish. So far as we know Mr. McBride's mind on this subject it is that, having been entrusted by the people of British Columbia with the responsibility of administering their affairs, he proposes to continue to discharge that duty as long as he merits that confidence, or until some emergency arises which may justify him in thinking that his duty lies elsewhere. Such an emergency has not arisen and is not likely to arise. Even the retirement of Mr. Borden from public life would not create such an emergency.

"Man will eventually go by rail from the Atlantic to the Pacific in two days."

"I once did it in five hours and then kicked about the slow time."

"Where, pray, did this happen?"

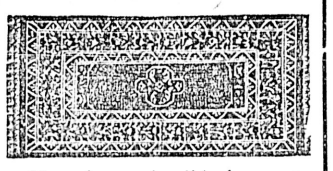
"In Panama."

Choose the Gift Tomorrow

And Let Us Deliver It When You Say—The Best Plan

WE urge an early visit and selection of the Xmas gift. The choicest specimens are now on show, and you have now the widest possible variety to select from. The finest items will soon disappear, so choose now. Besides, you get an important duty off your mind. Many have found choosing early and letting us deliver just before Xmas the better plan. We shall deliver purchases at any date you may designate—but do your choosing now.

Special Low Prices on Hearth Rugs



Here is a splendid chance to buy a handsome Hearth Rug at a fraction of its real worth.

These rugs are made in our own carpet department from remnants of handsome carpet borders. In the course of a season's carpet business we accumulate a lot of these and the collection contains many of our handsomest and richest Brussels and Axminsters.

These Rugs are of liberal sizes, and fringed. Patterns and colorings are beautiful and offer you a great choice.

The prices represent tremendous reductions, and in all cases prices are cut at least 50 per cent. Come in and get one tomorrow. Prices range at, each—

$2.00 to $4.00

Music Cabinets

A Gift Suggestion



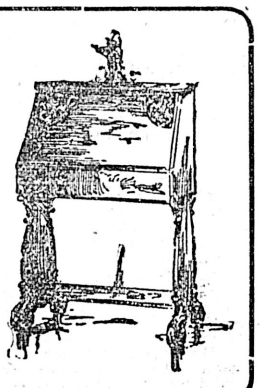
Here is a gift suggestion—a Music Cabinet. We show some very fine styles on our third floor and offer you wide latitude in the matter of price. All are excellent in design and finish and in arrangement.

Some very fine styles in mahogany ranging in price, at, each, $35.00, $32.00, $30.00, $28.00 and **$25.00**

Others in handsome birch manogany, at, each, $15.00, $12.00 and **$8.50**

Gifts for Ladies

Many Dainty Desk Styles



LADIES' DESKS, in golden oak, highly polished. A big range of styles at various pricings. We have them, at, each, $40.00, $20.00, $18.00, $16.00, $14.00, $12.00 and .. ..

NOTE AND COMMENT

British Columbia has no monopoly of the embarrassment which attaches to the work of safeguarding the country from an influx of Orientals. We find the following special despatch in the Montreal Star:

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 19.—The cost of prosecuting the men who smuggled Chinamen into Buffalo from Toronto, Hamilton and other Canadian points, has been very heavy in the past years. Entirely apart from the salaries of special immigration officers, the United States Government has paid out within the past seven years $20,000 in this district alone. During the same period, the Government has received exactly $3,500 in fines, collected from convicted smugglers.

The danger which confronts the people of America—both in Canada and the United States—of physical submergence of the English stock by a flood of continental Europeans, was dealt with by Dr. W. Z. Ripley, professor of economics in Harvard University, in a lecture delivered in London recently on the occasion of his being presented with the Huxley gold medal. To quote from the London Standard's report:

About 25,000,000 people had gone from Europe to the States since 1820, said Professor Ripley. A quarter of a century ago two-thirds of the immigrants were drawn from the Anglo-Saxon or Teutonic population of North-Western Europe. Last year the total of about 1,250,000 arrivals was distributed as follows:—330,000 Mediterranean race, one-quarter; 194-000 Alpine, one-sixth; 330,000 Slavic, one-quarter; 194,000 Teutonic, one-sixth; 146,000 Jewish (mainly Russian), one-eighth. A special study of the linguistic conditions in Chicago illustrated what all this meant to America. There was one large factory in Chicago employing 4,300 hands, representing 24 distinct nationalities. Rules of the establishment were regularly printed in eight languages. In one block in New York there were 1,400 people of 20 distinct nationalities. The subtle effects of change of environment, religious, linguistic, political, and social, were a powerful influence in breaking down ethnic barriers. The spirit of the new surroundings was so different as to prove too powerfully disintegrating an influence. In the moral and religious fields this was plainly noticeable, and often pathetic in its results. The religious bonds were often entirely snapped. This was discernible among the Jews everywhere. As one observer put it to Professor Ripley, "Religion is supplanted by Socialism and the yellow journal." Large numbers, notably of the young men, broke loose entirely and become Agnostics or Freethinkers The Bohemians were notorious in this regard. This was accompanied by a breakdown of patriarchal authority in the family; and with it, in the close contacts of city life, the barriers of religion against intermarriage visibly weakened. The great danger of immigration in Amerla, Professor Ripley stated, was the low and declining birth rate of the Anglo-Saxons as compared with that of the immigrant European horde. Canada, he asserted, was subject to the same physical danger which confronted the United States—actual physical submergence of the English stock by a flood of Continental European peoples.

In an interview at St. John, N. B., the other day, Mr. G. M. Bosworth, who had just returned from London, predicted a large immigration from the Old Country:

He said that Canada is attracting more attention than ever in England. Throughout Europe this country is attracting more attention, and Mr. Bosworth anticipates that when the German-Lloyd steamers run to Quebec next spring, having accommodation for fifteen hundred passengers, there will be a boom in Continental immigration to Canada. He says business is improving in the United Kingdom.

The construction department of the C.P.R. is now busy building new equipment at nearly the pace marked out when the country was in the hey-day of prosperity. The Angus shops at Montreal are turning out twenty freight cars per day and will be doing so for the next six months at least according to a despatch from Montreal, from which we quote:

The construction of new locomotives has also resumed at the Angus shops and a locomotive a week is being steadily produced. Half a million dollars have been appropriated for this between now and the close of the fiscal year in June, and nearly $2,000,000 will be spent in passenger car equipment.

The order for 500 steel freight cars which was given out to the Dominion Car and Foundry company, and already announced in the Herald shows activity in another direction. As the last engine of the large locomotive order upon which the locomotive company has been at work at Longue Point. There will probably be further orders placed at an early date with that or some other outside company.

The Grand Trunk has just placed an order for 1,000 steel hopper coal cars with the Pressed Steel Car company of New York. These cars which cost about a thousand dollars a piece have high sides and a hopper underneath, and they can run upon coal shutes and discharge their load in a few minutes.

The Canada Car company is still busy with the orders for the Grand Trunk Pacific rolling stock turning out about eight cars every working day as it has been doing for the last four years. The original order was for 10,000 cars, and this has been executed, and a new one undertaken. The cars are worth eight hundred dollars each, representing an expenditure of about $2,000,000.

"The Devil" Objected To.

Montreal, Nov. 27.—Molnar's play, "The Devil," has been the attraction at His Majesty's theatre this week. Today Chief Campeau received a complaint regarding the morality of the piece from the Rev. Canon Renaud, and tonight sent Captain Landriault, who in addition to his duty as drill instructor of the force acts as police censor, his duties being mainly confined to the burlesque theatres. Landriault sat throughout the performance and afterwards remarked that it appeared perfectly unobjectionable, as the costumes and actions of those on the stage were perfectly proper. The subtleties of the dialogue altogether escaped him.

FORTY YEARS AGO

The British Colonist, Monday, November 30, 1868.

Arrived at Last—The new steam fire engine for the Tiger Co., is on board the Continental. It is intended to give it a trial as soon as possible.

Parts of Bastion and Government streets are sadly in want of metalling A load or two of stone dropped in time near some of the ruts might prevent some serious accidents.

Clerical—Rev. Wm. Aitkin, of London, arrived by the Continental from San Francisco yesterday. Mr. Aitkin, who is represented as a gentleman of ability, takes pastoral charge of the Pandora street Presbyterian church.

The following significant paragraph appeared as a cable despatch in the New York Herald of November 3rd:—"London, Nov. 2, 1868—The British government decline to recognize the rights claimed by the Hudson Bay Co., in the territory between Canada and the Pacific coast.

The Grand Trunk Road—The belief gains strength daily that the Grand Trunk Railway is to sell its line east of Quebec to the Intercolonial railway so as to form a government line from Halifax to Quebec, some four hundred miles of which are still to be built. Twenty million dollars have been raised in Canadian debenturies on favorable terms in England, the Imperial government having guaranteed fifteen million of four per cent. which are now worth eight per cent premium on the London Stock Exchange.

ABOUT PEOPLE

Possibly the most remarkable feature of Mr. Taft's career is, says the Manchester Guardian, the fact that the presidency of the United States is practically the first representative office to which he has ever been elected, or for which indeed he has ever been a candidate. The only previous occasion on which he has ever sought the votes of his fellow-citizens was in 1888, when he was chosen to continue for two years an Ohio judgeship which he had already been holding for a short time by the State Governor's appointment. He has never been a member of any legislative body, and the executive offices he has held, whether at home or in the Philippines, have all come to him by appointment, not by election. No recent President could parallel this record. Mr. Roosevelt sat for a term in the New York State Assembly, ran successfully for the mayoralty of New York city, and was later elected to the State Governorship and the Vice-Presidency. Mr. M'Kinley spent fourteen years in Congress, and was afterwards Governor of Ohio. Cleveland was holding the Governorship of New York state when nominated for the presidency. We have to go back to Grant's first election, forty years ago, to find a President of the United States who has never been one of the "standard-bearers" of his party in some electoral contest. Mr. Taft's personal experience of the legislature is shared only by Grant and Cleveland of the Presidents elected since the civil war, and his unfamiliarity with the ways and tone of the body to which he will have to address his official "Messages" might seem likely to be a serious handicap The constant strife between the White House and the Capitol in Cleveland's time was largely attributed to the President's lack of acquaintance with Congress from the inside. M'Kinley, on the other hand, never lost touch with the House of which he had once been an influential member, and during his presidency there was consequently little friction between the executive and legislative parts of the government machine. Mr. Taft, however, is a diplomatist; it is as a "harmonizer" that he has won his chief reputation."

No Lord Mayor's banquet would, says the Daily Chronicle, be complete without turtle soup, but apart from that the Ninth of November banquet at the Guildhall is not of the rare gastronomic character popularly imagined. This is explained by the fact that for a company of several hundred guests it is impossible to provide a rapid succession of hot dishes in a building not adapted for cooking. At the Lord Mayor's table, where the chief guests sit, all the varied dishes are served piping hot, but the other guests are not usually so well provisioned with warm fare, though there is an abundance of cold viands there is always an abundance of cold viands. The plentiful hot turtle soup, which all partake of, is made in the vaults beneath the Guildhall, and staple hot dishes generally served all round are roast turkey and game. A feature of the banquet is the cold baron of beef in the banqueting hall.

The rescue of the old showman George Wombwell from Edmonton Workhouse by a fellow-showman is, says the Manchester Guardian, an act of kindness characteristic of a proverbially warm-hearted class. Wombwell is a famous name in showmen's annals. The original George Wombwell, who died half a century ago, was one of the first men to travel the country with a menagerie. He was originally a cobbler in Soho, and his career as a showman dates from the day when, at London docks, he saw some fine boa constrictors which had just been imported. Boa constrictors were then a new sensation, and showmen fought shy of them. Wombwell bought a couple for £75, and made a very good thing out of showing them. For thirty years on from that time he traveled England with his ever-growing menagerie. He died an old and a very rich man, and was buried in a coffin made from the timbers of the Royal George. Old Wombwell used to say that he had lost about £15,000 in his life from the death of animals—particularly from the death of consumptive monkeys.

Mr. Louis N. Parker, master of the Colchester pageant, has been revealing the plot of next year's pageant. The first episode, which covers the Roman occupation, Mr. Parker said, opens with a scene depicting the life of Trinobantes, under Cymbeline, with an amusing incident describing the discovery of the oyster by a love-sick young man who went to the river to drown himself, but instead returned with a number of those delicacies, which are curiously examined by the other Britons. At last the young man ventures to eat one, and becomes so exhilarated that the other Britons crowd around, and the first oyster feast of Camuledunum is held.—Belfast Whig.

Mr. Taft's Cabinet

New York, Nov. 27.—The Associated Press is authorized to announce that Frank H. Hitchcock has been offered and has accepted the position of postmaster-general in Mr. Taft's cabinet That is the first cabinet position filled.

BRITISH OPINION

The one outstanding result of the publication of the famous "interview" with the Kaiser in the Daily Telegraph, is says the Daily Express, the strongly expressed demand of the German Reichstag for the cessation of the Sovereign's interference in foreign affairs and for the strengthening of the Parliament control of the nation's relations with other Powers. Constitutionalism in the German Empire may thus heve secured a notable advance from the Kaiser's indiscretion. Germany, and the world that wishes Germany well, will read with satisfaction Prince Buelow's announcement that the Kaiser will in future impose on himself more reserve—a roundabout method of saying that he will think before he talks. Prince Buelow attempted in his speech yesterday to water down the Kaiser's statement in the famous interview. But the real revelation made by the Kaiser was that Germany's foreign policy was constantly double-faced, and that she was untrustworthy and unreliable, and though the Chancellor endeavored to remove that impression, it will probably remain in the minds of foreign peoples.

The Morning Port says:—In the Reichstag much was said by way of depreccecation of the personal intervention of the Emperor in the national policy. Whether or not the German Constitution favors the view expressed by the interpellators is a question for German statesmen and a constitutional lawyers. We should have imagined that the Emperor had not exceeded the rights given him by the Constitution. But if the Germans are annoyed by his personal intervention in German affairs, can they not realise that they would still more strongly resent the personal intervention of a foreign sovereign in the affairs of their empire? Can they not realise that the British Constitution in this matter carries the view which some others have expressed to a much greater length than is likely to be at present acceptable in Germany and that therefore Englishmen are sure to dislike extremely the personal intervention of the German Emperor in British affairs. Those who had not already realised this might have discovered it on the occasion of the disclosure that the Emperor had corresponded with a First Lord of the Admiralty. Apparently this English point of view was not preceived by the Emperor himself. Yet the Emperor's official representatives in this country have been over and over again assured by those most anxious for good relations with Germany that the best way to reach them was by silence and patience and the worst way by attempts to use the English press.

The Standard says:—The outstanding feature of last night's important debate in the German Reichstag was the extreme diligence with which every speaker from the Chancellor of the empire down to the leader of the Socialist party, set to work to demolish the statements attributed to the German Empire in a recent memorable interview. We accept with great pleasure and without reserve the assurance of Prince Buelow, of Herr Bassermann of Herr Weimer, and of Herr Singer that the majority of the German people are not anti-British in sentiment. The statement never was quite believed in this country in spite of the high warranty given for it, but we are glad, nevertheless, to hear, on the unimpeachable authority which we have mentioned, that it was wrong. Herr Basserman's effort to explain what the German fleet was not being built for, appears to us to be less satisfactory. It will be noted with interest that the German National Liberal party will not support a "world's polley" in the Pacific, and that the German fleet is not being constructed for service in that ocean, but the knowledge of this latter fact may drive many people in this country back to the conclusion that the North Sea is after all to be the sphere of its operations. Perhaps Herr Bassermann would have done well to leave the question of the navy alone. Nothing that he said will alter the navy polley of the German Government, and nothing that he could say would change that to which every British Government is pledged.

The Daily Telegraph says:—Prince Buelow had the whole world for an audience when he spoke in the Reichstag yesterday in reply to the sheaf of interpellations addressed to him in consequence of the now famous and, we may say, historic interview with the Kaiser which appeared in the columns of the Daily Telegraph just a fortnight ago. With one of his acute observations every one is likely to be in complete sympathy. He said that "too strong expressions had been chosen." Prince Buelow made that statement with reference to the particular passage in the interview which came with the greatest shock of surprise to those who, like ourselves, have steadily worked for improvement in Anglo-German relations, while invariably insisting that the maintenance of an unchallengeable navy is, as Mr. Asquith said on Monday night, "an elementary duty which we do owe to the empire." It was that passage wherein the Kaiser describes himself as being in a minority in his own land because the prevailing sentiment among larger sections of the middle and lower classes of the German people was not friendly to England. We are glad to see that each of the three speakers who interpellated the Chancellor repudiated with the utmost warmth the existence of any such anti-English feeling. But more authoritative still are the Chancellor's own precise words:—"I know myself to be at one with the entire House when I say that the German nation desires peaceable and friendly relations with the British nation on the basis of mutual respect."

Belfast Whig:—Our colonies appear to have suffered most owing to the depression here. We purchase from India over ten millions' worth less than last year and five millions less than in 1906; from Australia over three and a half millions less; and from Canada almost two millions less. These are figures which the opponents of colonial preference should ponder over. Foreign countries are steadily ousting the colonies as the source of a good deal of our imports. For example, We are now purchasing more fresh beef and mutton from the Argentine Republic and less from Australia and New Zealand than we did a year ago. In the case of the Argentine the value of the export of fresh beef to Great Britain increased to the extent of one million three hundred thousand pounds. We took more bacon from Denmark at the expense of Canada, and we purchased less rice from the British East Indies and more from foreign countries. We paid the Argentine Republic nearly five million pounds more for wheat, but of Canada's supply we only took six hundred thousand pounds more than in the corresponding period last year. In the case of wool the Argentine occupies a much more favorable position in this year's trading than Australia, New Zealand, British South Africa, or the British East Indies. No doubt those who are opposed to any change will say that we should always buy in the cheapest markets, but sometimes it is possible to buy too cheaply. If we save, say, a pound on imported goods and have to pay thirty shillings for the upkeep of the unemployed, it cannot be said that the advantage is worth having. Our system should be so arranged that it will give the greatest amount of profitable employment to our own people, but that it does not do, for even in a year when trade was booming all over the world we had a large army of unemployed. Surely even free importers will admit that this is not healthy condition.

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UNITED STATES FLAG DISAPPEARING FROM SEAS

Crack Atlantic Liners Are Transferred to the Belgian Flag—Others May Follow

Not only in the Pacific are the United States trans-oceanic steamers disappearing. There is now one only, the Minnesota, running from Puget Sound. In the Atlantic the steamers are being transferred to foreign flags. The Syren and Shipping says: The most sensational news at the port of Antwerp for some weeks has been the transfer of the crack Red Star liner Kroonland, built in 1902 in the Cramp shipyards at Philadelphia, from the American to the Belgian flag. On returning from New York next week, the sister-ship, the Finland, also built in the same year at Cramp's, will undergo a like change. Thus, the American merchant marine will lose 26,000 tons and two of its finest vessels, while, with the exception of the American line to Southampton, the American flag will be practically wiped off the north Atlantic. The budding merchant fleet of Belgium, however, will become the richer by two useful modern first class passenger steamers. The Red Star fleet has but one steamer left in the American registry, the Samland, a vessel recently constructed for special service as a third class passenger boat, but it is believed that she also will soon fly Belgian colors. The Vaderland, of 12,000 tons; the Gothland, of 7,755 tons; and the Friesland, of 6,100 tons, are under the Belgian flag. The only large liner of the company flying the British is the Zeeland, 11,905 tons. There are six smaller steamers, however, running in the Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore service under the British flag. The newest of the fleet, the Caplana, now completing at Harland and Wolff's, will fly the Belgian ensign, and is expected to enter the New York-Antwerp service in April. We have not far to seek for the reason of the transfer of the Kroonland and Finland. It is entirely a matter of economy, for it is well known that the expense of running any vessel under the American flag becomes a luxury when compared with that of sailing them under the Belgian or British colors.

PASSING OF DEEP SEA WHALING INDUSTRY

Agreement Made at San Francisco Not to Send Vessels Into Arctic Next Season

Deep sea whaling is passing. The announcement comes from San Francisco that four firms at San Francisco have entered into an agreement not to send vessels to the Arctic next season. The industry is no longer profitable. Not only did the fleet have an extraordinarily small catch last season, but, small as it was, on the return of the vessels they found the market glutted with whalebone, the only product of the whale fishery which of recent years has been seriously worth considering. At the prevailing price of whalebone and with the little demand which is left for it, it is no longer commercially profitable to fit out whalers for the Arctic, where only "right" whales are to be found.

This marks the complete extinction, for the time at least, of what was once a foremost American industry; one which was the nursery of the hardiest of American seamen; which built up great ports and enriched many communities, which have of late years sunken into decay.

The once great whaling fleets of the Atlantic have long since disappeared. It was not altogether the disappearance of the whales which killed it, but the introduction of new methods of illumination. When kerosene and gas came into use the market for whale oil almost disappeared. The final crushing blow to whaling came during the civil war, when the Confederate vessels Alabama and Shenandoah, more particularly the latter, captured and burned many of the American whalers.

The home port of the last survivors of the whaling fleet of recent years has been shifted from New Bedford to San Francisco, and the fleet has steadily declined in numbers as one vessel after another was lost in the ice and not replaced. Next season, for the first time, there will be no American whalers afloat, save the small "long-shore" vessels, which capture blackfish and "finbucks" for their oil.

Many buoys and marks in Wrangel Narrows are reported out of position. Buoy No. 9, in Wrangell Narrows, has disappeared; No. 6, in the same locality, is out of place. In Whitestone Narrows, in the steamer route between here and Sitka and fifteen miles from that place, the Black Spur buoy is either gone or sunk; the second Black Spur buoy is waterlogged and cannot be seen except at close range. The Favorite Reef buoy in Saghaw channel has also disappeared, and the Indian Rock buoy, opposite Hains, is another aid to navigation that has either broken away or sunk.

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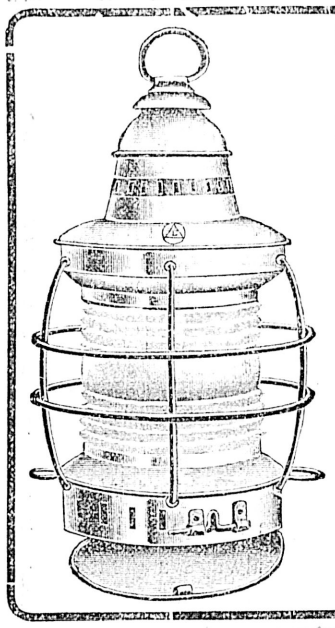
are not so easy to find. We have, however, many fine ideas that the mere man would find most appreciable. One suggestion—

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NEWS OF THE CITY

Mother's Club Meeting

The regular monthly meeting of the Mothers Club will meet at the Spring Ridge school house, on Wednesday, December 2od. A good programme will be provided and a large attendance is hoped for.

Rev. Mr. Allen to Officiate

Rev. W. Baugh Allen, the rector, will, after an absence of four months, officiate at both services today at 11 a. m. and at 7 p. m. in St. Mark's church, while next Sunday he will conduct the services in the parish church at Metchosin.

California Palms

The management of the Empress never gets tired of beautifying the big hotel. Yesterday a large consignment of California palms arrived, which has been installed in the palm room. They are unusually fine specimens and arrived in excellent condition.

To Address Men's Meeting

Mr. C. R. Sayer, the Y.M.C.A. Northwest Field Secretary, will address the men's meeting in the New Grand theatre shortly after 8 o'clock this evening. The Y.M.C.A. orchestra which has been materially strengthened will support the musical portion of the services.

St. Andrew's Young People.

This Monday evening a literary meeting of the highest order will be held by the Young People's Society of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church Mr. Pollock, principal of South Park school, will give a paper on Current Fiction, while several others well known to Victoria audiences will help him out.

Local Option Meeting.

All residents of Ward 4 who are interested in the local option campaign are invited to attend a public meeting on Tuesday evening next, at 8 p. m., at the Independent Baptist Church, corner of Fort and Cook streets. Dr. Spencer, Provincial Secretary, Dr. Ernest Hall, Rev. G. W. Dean and others are expected to be present.

Ladies of Maccabees

Baxter Hive, L. O. T. M., will hold a social evening on Tuesday, Dec. 1, at Semple's hall, Victoria West. Useful and fancy articles will be on sale and among the attractions will be a fish pond. The members are requested to be present at 7 o'clock p.m. for an hour's business before the social begins. Friends and members of other hives are cordially invited.

Case Remanded

Charles Dick was charged yesterday with having assaulted Alexander Conway. The latter had a terrible black eye and was generally beaten up. Conway does not know who hit him, as he was very drunk at the time, but he did not think it was Dick, as they were normally good friends. An adjournment was had till Monday in order that the police could have their witnesses on hand. Dick was released on his own recognizances.

To Speak on Alcohol

The last word on alcohol is the subject of Dr. Ernest Hall's lecture to men only at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the New Grand theatre. It will be illustrated by 30 excellent views on canvas, and "a scientific and down to date array of facts, illustration and argument," is promised. Dr. Hall will address the congregation of Centennial church this evening, when he will describe the physical effects of alcohol upon the human system.

British Israel Class

The British Israel class will meet on Monday, November 30th, at 8 p.m. in the educational room of the Young Men's Christian Association. It is decided to throw open these meetings to the public, to whom a cordial welcome is extended. The subject takes the form of an answer to Lord Roberts recent speech in the House of Lords, and will be dealt with under the title: "How should we face the German Peril." The speaker is E. Middleton Note books and bibles are needed.

Carrying Concealed Weapons

Alexander Conway was charged yesterday with carrying concealed weapons, an empty revolver having been found on him. He said that he had put it in his pocket with the idea of giving it away and was not in the habit of carrying a gun. There was some evidence that his story was true, and though the weapon was confiscated no fine was imposed. Conway presented a battered appearance, having been badly beaten up by someone in a scrap.

Victoria Male Voice Choir

The Victoria Male Voice Choir has made all arrangements for the first concert of the season to be held on Monday, December 14, in the Institute hall, and everything points towards success. A chorus of forty voices will respond to the baton of Mr. J. M. Morgan, and will be assisted by the following artists: Soprano, Miss E. Sehl; contralto, Miss M. Nyland; tenor, Mr. L. Williams; bass, Mr. Robert Morrison; instrumental trio, Mrs. Harry Young, Mr. Benedict Bantly and Mr. Bert Foot.

To Lecture on Rhodes

Rev. E. Tremayne Dunstan, who is expecting his three daughters to arrive in this city from Australia upon the S.S. Aorangi about the 15th or the 16th of December, will come over here from Seattle to meet them, and while in town will lecture upon Cecil Rhodes, the Empire Builder, by one who knows. Rev. Mr. Dunstan, who at the present time is pastor of the Congregational church in West Seattle, lived in South Africa during the earlier portion of Rhodes' great career and is able to speak upon this most interesting subject from personal knowledge.

Diocesan Mission Fund.

The offerings at all the services in the Anglican churches will be devoted today to the Diocesan Mission Fund. A sum of $11,000 has to be raised annually to pay the stipends of the clergy working in the country districts. Of this $4,000 is paid in assessments by the parishes thus helped; $1,800 is derived from interest or investments; $2,500 from a grant from the missionary society of the Canadian church; $240 from the society for the propagation of the gospel; and the remaining $2,500 has to be raised in the diocese. Of this amount it is hoped that $300 will be collected today; $1,000 during Lent. $300 at Whitsuntide and the remaining $900 in subscription to be paid monthly or quarterly. Cards for this object will be circulated in the churches, and to be placed on the plate in church, or sent to the clergyman of the parish.

Will Again Run

W. C. Stewart, Hill street, who was last year a candidate for aldermanic honors in Ward One will again be a contestant in the same ward in the forthcoming civic fight.

Service of Song

A service of song will be held in the Church of Our Lord this evening in commemoration of the thirty-fourth anniversary of the church when in addition to the usual church service there will be solos, trios and quartettes and the choir will be assisted by Mrs. Lamont, Mr. Morrison and others.

Christmas Tree Preparations

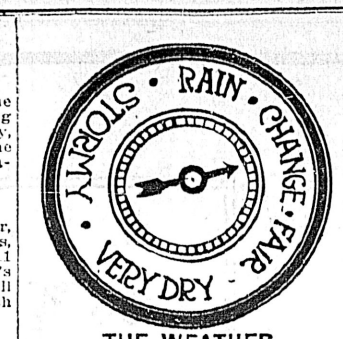
Emmanuel Baptist Sunday school will enjoy their Christmas supper and tree on the evening of Tuesday, Dec. 29. The scholars are very busy preparing a first class entertainment, to be given before Santa Claus appears to distribute the presents.

Takes Empress Billiard Salon

The magnificent billiard room (five tables) in the Empress hotel, has been taken over by Mr. E. F. Hill and under such able management the Victoria public and visitors will have an opportunity of enjoying the favorite pastime (on tables made by the world-famed makers of Borroughs & Watts) under conditions which are sure to appeal to lovers of the game. Mr. Hill is himself an excellent player and beginners, so desiring, may have the advantage of his direction. A tournament is shortly to commence.

TO SEATTLE, 25c.

S.S. Whatcom leaves daily, except Thursday, at 8 p.m.



THE WEATHER

Meteorological office, Victoria, B. C., at 8 p. m., November 28, 1908:

SYNOPSIS.

The barometer is slowly falling along the coast in advance of an ocean low area which is already causing rain on the west coast of Vancouver Island. The weather is fair from this to California and rain is falling in Cariboo. A moderate cold wave has appeared over the northern portion of the province and abnormally warm weather is reported in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	36	48
Vancouver	34	45
New Westminster	34	46
Kamloops	32	38
Barkerville	36	40
Fort Simpson	40	42
Atlin	20	26
Dawson, Y. T.	4 below	2
Calgary, Alta.	22	52
Winnipeg, Man.	22	36
Portland, Ore.	37	48
San Francisco, Cal.	48	58

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific Time) Sunday:

Victoria and Vicinity: Light or moderate winds, partly cloudy, stationary or higher temperature.

Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds, mostly cloudy, stationary or higher temperature.

SATURDAY.

Highest	48.0
Lowest	34.0
Mean	41.0

Sunshine, 4 hours, 24 minutes.

TIDE TABLE.

Victoria, B. C., November, 1908.

Date.	Time	Ht	Time	Ht	Time	Ht	Time	Ht
1	2 12	1.8	11 53	8.3	15 16	7.9	17 12	8.0
2	3 09	2.2	12 00	8.2	16 44	7.3	18 36	7.4
3	4 06	2.7	12 05	8.2	17 45	6.5	21 54	6.8
4	5 01	3.4	12 13	8.2	18 31	5.5	23 51	6.7
5	5 54	4.1	12 28	8.3	19 14	4.4	.....	.....
6	1 20	6.9	6 44	4.9	12 47	8.6	19 55	3.4
7	2 13	7.2	7 29	5.7	13 08	8.8	20 34	2.1
8	4 04	7.4	8 10	6.4	13 32	9.0	21 15	1.3
9	5 23	7.7	8 50	7.1	13 56	9.2	21 58	1.1
10	6 52	7.9	9 32	7.7	14 18	9.2	22 42	1.2
11	8 30	8.2	10 21	8.1	14 30	9.0	23 27	1.3
12	9 49	8.5	11 32	8.4	14 31	8.8	.....	.....
13	0 13	1.7	10 40	8.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	1 00	2.1	11 17	8.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	1 46	2.6	11 40	8.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	2 30	3.2	11 50	8.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	3 16	3.8	11 46	8.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	4 06	4.5	11 47	8.3	.....	.....	20 01	5.4
19	0 00	5.8	5 00	5.0	11 57	8.3	19 39	4.8
20	1 26	6.2	5 51	5.5	12 11	8.5	19 44	4.1
21	2 30	6.6	6 31	6.0	12 29	8.7	20 03	3.3
22	3 24	7.0	7 07	6.5	12 50	8.9	20 30	2.5
23	4 17	7.4	7 41	7.0	13 11	9.2	21 03	1.8
24	5 12	7.7	8 13	7.5	13 30	9.4	21 41	1.3
25	6 16	8.0	8 46	7.9	13 51	9.6	22 24	0.9
26	7 46	8.3	9 30	8.3	14 17	9.6	23 12	0.8
27	9 06	8.6	10 36	8.5	14 49	9.4	.....	.....
28	0 01	1.0	9 40	8.7	12 16	8.6	15 25	8.9
29	0 52	1.4	10 03	8.8	13 47	8.3	16 02	8.4
30	1 45	2.0	10 16	8.8	.....	.....	.....	.....

The time used is Pacific Standard, for the 120th Meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The figures for height serve to distinguish High Water from Low Water.

The height is in feet and tenths of a foot, above the average level of the lowest Low Water in each month of the year. This level is half a foot lower than the datum to which the soundings on the admiralty chart of Victoria harbor are reduced.

J. H. Ahrens, of Sterling, Ill., sold his $40,000 stock of merchandise to become an evangelist.

THE MAILS

Vancouver and the East

Closes—Daily at 11.30 p.m. and 1.30 p.m., except Sunday.
Due—2.30 p.m., except Tuesday, and 7 p.m. daily.

United Kingdom and Foreign

Close—11.30 p.m. except Sunday and 1.30 p.m.
Due—7 p.m. daily.

United States via Seattle

Close—Daily at 3 p.m.
Due—Daily at 1 p.m.

United States via Vancouver

Close—Daily, except Sunday, at 11.30 p.m.
Due—1 p.m. daily.

China and Japan

Close—Nov. 8, 18, 22, 24, 28.
Due—Nov. 2, 7, 8, 16, 23, 28.

Australia and New Zealand

Close—Nov. 6, 15.
Due—Nov. 18.

Dawson, Atlin, White Horse, etc.

Close—Nov. 3, 7, 12, 15, 18, 25, 26, 30.
Due—Uncertain.

Port Simpson, Prince Rupert, etc.

Close—Nov. 1, 3, 7, 10, 15, 17, 18, 24, 30.
Due—Nov. 4, 10, 14, 16, 22, 25, 27, 30.

West Coast Ports

Close—Nov. 1, 10, 20.
Due—Nov. 5, 18, 27.

Alberni

Close—Via Nanaimo, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday. By steamer, 1, 10, 20.
Due—Via Nanaimo, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. By steamer, 5, 18, 27.

Orchestra Organizes

The Y.M.C.A. orchestra was organized last evening with A. W. McCurdy as the honorary president, and A. T. Frampton, president, and J. C. Darling, secretary-treasurer. Committee: Jesse A. Longfield, J. M. Hollins, A. M. Melhuish and A. J. Brace. Mr. Plowright is the conductor, and the monthly fee has been placed at 50 cents, ladies being eligible for membership. Other members are: H. J. Tunnicliff, D. T. MacDonald, Jospeh Corlde and J. Staples. The total present membership of this orchestra is fifteen.

Back from the North

Mr. T. S. Fouquereaux, who lived and flourished for some years upon a farm near Sidney, but who during the gold excitement of 1896 went up to the Yukon, where he has succeeded in accumulating a fair fortune, is in town, and stopping at the Dominion hotel. He will remain here for a few days, and after he has exchanged compliments with his old friends both in the city and at Sidney, will go down to Montreal to see his aged mother, with whom he will remain until spring, when he will go back to the gold region in the north. This is his first trip south since his departure in 1896.

Congregational Bazaar

A bazaar for the sale of work will be held in the Congregational church lecture room during the afternoon and evening of Wednesday next, and the proceeds will be devoted to the making of extensive improvements in the church building in the lighting and heating departments, etc. Supper will be served between 6 and 8 o'clock, and an excellent programme of vocal and instrumental music is being provided for the evening. Suitable stalls will be provided for the articles which will be on sale, and admission will be free.

Ladies' Underwear

We sell the leading makes of Underwear including "Watson's" and "Turnbull's" unshrinkable, "The Zenith Brand," and "Penman's Natural Wool," at the lowest prices.

ALSO

Flannelette Skirts, from, each, 60c to $1.75.

Flannelette Gowns, from, each, $1.00 to $2.00.

Flannelette Drawers, from, per pair 50c to 75c.

G. A. Richardson & Co.

VICTORIA HOUSE

636 YATES ST.

Gifts For Your English Friends

And acquaintances abroad should be thought of at once to arrive in time for Xmas. Could anything be more apt, we think not, than a

VICTORIA GROWN ROSE HAT PIN.

Doubtless you know that a great French scientist has discovered a process whereby almost anything can be changed into metal.

We have on sale Roses grown here in Victoria gardens, but now metalized beautifully and artistically in charming colorings as hat pins; very fashionable and absolutely unbreakable. Prices $3.00, $2.50 and $1.75

W. H. Wilkerson

THE JEWELER

915 Government Street

Telephone 1606

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A commodious and fully-equipped, modern nursing home for both acute and convalescent cases.

MATRON

Nurse M. E. Madigan

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Nurse.....M. W. Hardie
Nurse.....E. G. Saunders

And competent staff of fully certificated nurses.

For Tariff and Charges, address

THE MATRON

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1234 Pandora Street, Victoria, B.C.

The Pioneer of Visible Writing

The Underwood Typewriter

Imitated on all sides but never equalled for speed, accuracy or durability.

Let us show you before you buy an experimental imitation.

BAXTER & JOHNSON

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Cameron Lumber Co., Ld.

Is not bound by any

"Combine"

We are selling lumber, shingles, lath, sash and doors as cheap as good business will permit.

Before purchasing see us. City office, 624 Fort St. Phone 1279. Mills 355 Garbally Road. Phone 864.

Place your orders now at the Beehive, Douglas street, for the English Toys, now due. Large Wooden Engines and Trucks, indestructable, stand any amount of rough usage; Smart English Blouses, nice silk ones, $2.50; best of English Hosiery from 25c.

Novelty Brooches

AT 50¢ we have some very pretty Lily of the Valley, Forget-me-not and Rose Brooches. They are wonderful imitations of the real flowers and are just right for an inexpensive and pleasing gift.

AT 75¢ and $1.00 we have Silver Brooches, in very effective designs, Birds and Animals, and set with pretty colored stones.

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Sashes Doors and Woodwork of all Kinds

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Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles Laths, Etc.

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The Taylor Mill Co.

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WHEAT FOR POULTRY

We have just received a car of No. 2 Manitoba Hard which we offer free delivered $1.75 per 100 lbs.

SYLVESTER FEED CO. 709 YATES STREET

Japanese Fancy Goods

Best Store to Get the Oriental Souvenirs

THE MIKADO BAZAAR

1404 Government St., cor Johnson Street. Victoria Hotel Block.

Phone 1433. When you require good XXX No. 1 Shingles get them from

The Ladysmith Lumber Co., Ltd.

YARD, 1924 STORE STREET, SPRATT'S WHARF

Also dimension shingles, plain and fancy butts. Good fir laths always in stock. Prompt delivery made and satisfaction given.

F. S. McIntosh, Salesman.



LADIES

will find our carriages a comfort and convenience for afternoon shopping.

$4.50 FOR THREE HOURS

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., LIMITED

Phone 129

Victoria WaterWorks

Tenders, sealed, endorsed, and addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to 4 p.m. on Monday the 30th of November, 1908, for the supplying of Lead Pipe, and Brass Goods, as per specification, copy of which can be obtained at my office.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. W. NORTHCOTT, Purchasing Agent.

City Hall, 15th October, 1908.



TO SEATTLE, 25c.

S.S. Whatcom leaves daily, except Thursday, at 8 p.m.

Notice—B. C. Steam Dye Works, 831 Yates street, opposite A.O.U.W. hall, is open again for business. Will be pleased to hear from all our former customers and also new ones. The same quality of work will be maintained as heretofore. J. C. Renfrew, proprietor.

TO SEATTLE, 25c.

S.S. Whatcom leaves daily, except Thursday, at 8 p.m.

Raphael Tuck's Cards and Calendars, the finest line on earth, now on sale at Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

Be Sure and Procure a

CLAIM CHECK

For baggage delivered to

Victoria Transfer Co.

Limited

It saves endless bother When leaving the station or wharf you present our check to the baggage agent and receive your regular railway check in return. Open day and night.

Telephone 129





The Perry

Madison St. & Boren Ave.

Seattle

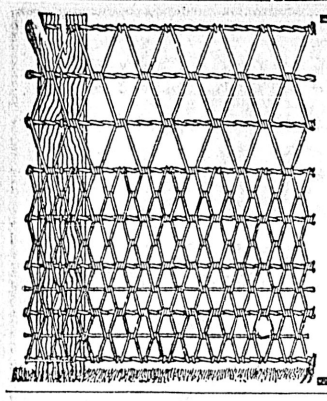
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Absolutely Fire-Proof
European Plan
The Highest Grade
Every Modern Convenience

Centrally located and commanding a view of the Olympics, Cascade Mountains, Mt. Rainier and Puget Sound. J. S. McTERNAN, Manager

Cashmere Hosiery Special: Ladies' and children's fine cashmere hose in plain and ribbed, seamless feet. Special price 25c a pair. Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates street.

Order your Christmas numbers of Graphic, Illustrated London News, Pears', Holly Leaves, etc., etc., now. Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.



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FARM, POULTRY AND LAWN WIRE FENCING

Bull Proof
Chicken Proof
Fire Proof

THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD.
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CLAY'S METROPOLITAN TEA & COFFEE ROOMS

Afternoon Tea Parties
supplied on the shortest notice

CLAY'S
CONFECTIONERY
Tel. 101. 619 Fort Street.

A SNAP
Nice Cottage
Victoria West

Corner lot, close to car, high location and in first-class condition.

Price $2100

$500 cash, balance on monthly payments.

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CURLS
SWITCHES AND TRANSFORMATIONS
Made to order and kept in stock at
MRS. C. KOSCHE'S
Hairdressing Parlors
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SWEDISH MASSAGE
Is excellent in cases of muscular
Rheumatism
G. BERGSTROM-BJORNFELT,
Vernon Block, Douglas Street.
Phone 1629. Hours 1 to 5 p. m.

WANTED
Good Berried Holly

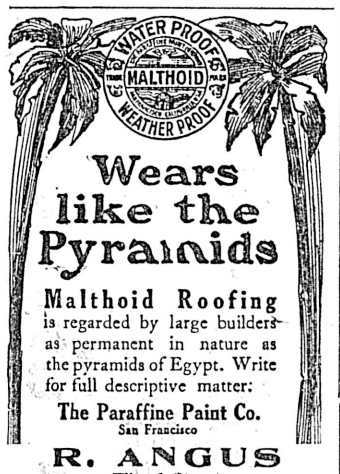
JAY & CO., 1107 BROAD STREET.

THE EXCHANGE
718 FORT STREET PHONE 1737
Buy, Sell or Exchange Furniture, etc.

Offers wanted for the following:—1 grand piano, by Erard, London, may be paid for by instalments; 1 gas range, new; 1 Yoko water heater, cost $20.00; 2 wicker baby buggies; 1 boy's and 1 man's bicycle; solid oak sideboard; 1 airtight heater, fitted with water pipes; 26 vols. "Illustrated London Journal;" piano, Henry Ward, London; upright piano by Smith & Co., Manchester; also some Japanese fancy goods suitable for Xmas gifts.

MRS. CAMPBELL
Chiropodist
OLD FEET MADE AS GOOD AS NEW
905 Fort St.
Phone 1678.





Wears like the Pyramids

Malthoid Roofing is regarded by large builders as permanent in nature as the pyramids of Egypt. Write for full descriptive matter:

The Paraffine Paint Co.
San Francisco

R. ANGUS
Wharf Street.

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"
Sensible Gifts
in Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc., make pleasing and serviceable gifts. If they bear the trade mark
"1847 ROGERS BROS."
they are the best that money and long experience can produce.
In buying Tea Sets, Dishes, Tureens, etc., ask for the goods of
MERIDEN BRITA CO.

A little goes a long way on the
Classified Page
Only 1c a Word.

McClary's New Steel Range, "Sask-Alta," has the latest improvements, is the best and handsomest ever built in Canada. Call and inspect it at Clarke & Pearson's, Yates street.

DECEMBER BULLETINS
Of the Latest
SHEET MUSIC
Sent Free to Any Address

FLETCHER BROS.
Largest Music House in Victoria

WITHOUT DOUBT THE MOST SANITARY BARBER SHOP
on the coast is at the Empress Hotel. No stuffy atmosphere surrounds the chairs, plenty of light and comfort. Prices are the same as anywhere else. Once a customer, always a customer. Manicuring by a qualified expert 50c or five tickets for $2.00. We want your patronage and our system will keep it.
EMPRESS HOTEL BARBER SHOP.

The Illinois Stae Board of Health is providing for free distribution of diphtheria antitoxin.

A white deer and black fox were shot by a Prince Edward hunting party.

S. Bennett was sentenced at Cobalt to eight months for stealing silver from the O'Brien mine.

James Horton soda water manufacturer of Windsor, is dead, aged 71.

Robert Franklin of Rice Lake, did his fall ploughing with ayoke of oxen.

Dust proof bags for the dellvery of bread are being agitated for in Peterboro.

About 5,000 acres near Pebertson have been secured under oil and gas leases by American capital.

Mrs. M. A. Vail, a descendant of the Pilgrim Fathers, and who lived in St. Thomas for 50 years, is dead.

Canadian banks are confronted with the situation of having to earn interest on $763,000,000 of capital and deposits on loans of $659,000,000.

BUSINESS MEN.

Special Lunch, twenty-five cents. from 12 o'clock to 2 o'clock. Cecil Cafe, 615 Yates Street.

WARTS DISFIGURE THE HANDS.

But can be painlessly removed in twenty-four hours by Putman's Wart and Corn Extractor. Fifty years in use and still the best. Insist on getting "Putman's" only.

P.O. BOX 363 PHONE 77
LEMON GONNASSON & CO.
DOORS, SASH AND WOOD FINISH OF EVERY VARIETY.
Rough and dressed lumber, lath and shingles; also a large stock of Australian mahogany and Eastern birch flooring.
THE CAPITAL PLANING MILLS
Corner Government and Orchard Streets

WILL FIX RATE OF BOULEVARD UPKEEP

Actual Rate Will Likely Be Less Than at First Estimated

With a view of fixing the amount for which each property owner affected will be liable a bylaw will be introduced by Ald. Henderson, chairman of the streets committee, at Monday night's council meeting, to regulate the amount due for boulevard maintenance for the past year. This year has been practically the first in which any extensive boulevard work has been done by the city and the council was forced to wait until the end of the year when the exact cost of maintaining the boulevards laid could be ascertained as there was no previous experience to go upon. Just what the rate for maintenance this year will be has not yet been definitely ascertained.

The rate estimated earlier in the year was about seven cents per foot frontage but it appears that now that the exact figures are obtainable showing just what such maintenance actually cost the rate will be less. The cost of maintenance of boulevards is always somewhat higher the first year than in subsequent years owing to the necessity of replanting such trees or shrubs as do not grow and other minor details which bring up the expenditure, but as the boulevard grows such repairs are not necessary.

The bylaw to be submitted on Monday night will probably provide that in future years the rate to be levied for the boulevard maintenance will be fixed at about five cents per foot as that figure is estimated to represent what will be the actual cost of maintenance, but the figure for the past year will be slightly higher.

Ald. Henderson will also introduce a bylaw to be known as the Boulevard Regulation bylaw, which, as the title indicates, will provide for the proper protection and regulation of boulevards.

At the inquiry to be held on Monday evening into the question of the sanitary condition of the Chinese washhouse on lot 271, block 22, Store street, the owner of the premises, should a resolution to be submitted to the council pass, will be ordered to remove the business, on the grounds that it offends against the provisions of the Wash-house bylaw, and in default of obeying the order the city engineer will be instructed to remove the same at the expense of the owner.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Municipal Elections act the council will appoint two aldermen to sit with the mayor as a court of revision to revise the municipal voters' list for the year 1909. The court will sit on Monday morning, Dec. 21, at 10 o'clock.

The grading and gravelling of Fernwood road between Yates street and Edmonton road, and the construction of permanent concrete sidewalks on both sides of the said street, will be authorized.

The new Highland regiment in Winnipeg will be on parade next season.

The skins of 100,000 animals are used every year for the covers of Oxford Bibles alone.

Oratorio St. Paul

A week from next Wednesday, the performance of Mendelssohn's oratorio "St. Paul," will be given in the First Presbyterian church by a chorus of 120 voices under the leadership of Mr. J. G. Brown, with the following soloists: Mrs. Wm. Gregson, soprano; Mrs. Gideon Hicks, contralto; Mr. J. Petch, tenor; Mr. R. Morrison, bass; Mrs. Lewis Hall, pianist; Mr. G. J. Burnett, organist. There are still the following rehearsals to be held: Part practice for soprano, Tuesday evening, Dec. 1, at 7:30 p.m.; full rehearsal for chorus, Wednesday evening, Dec. 2, at 8 o'clock; and the final rehearsal on Tuesday evening, December 8, at the same hour.

Wanted to See It.

English clergyman:—"And when you arrive in London, my dear lady, don't fail to see St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey."

Fair American:—"You bet; I'll rattle those off sure; but what I've been hankering to see, ever since I was knee-high to a grasshopper, is the church of England."—Punch.

NOT LIVING UP TO TERMS OF RELEASE

Magistrate Jay Orders the Boy Burglars and Their Parents Before Him

In the police court yesterday Magistrate Jay called attention to the burglary case in which three youths, sons of well known Victoria citizens, were involved seven weeks ago. The upshot of the case was, it will be remembered, that the boys pleaded guilty to having entered and robbed a number of homes. Counsel for the boys undertook that if released on suspended sentence, two of them would go to sea and the third would be placed under the care of a relative on a farm on the Mainland. It was represented that this would give the boys one more chance, and that otherwise the surroundings of the penitentiary would make them habitual criminals. Counsel for the Crown agreed to this proposal, and the magistrate released them on suspended sentence.

Mr. Jay yesterday stated that this arrangement had not been lived up to, for while one of the boys had forthwith been sent to sea as promised, the others were still in the city. He expressed himself strongly on this failure to keep the agreement entered into, and instructed the chief of police to bring the two boys and their parents before him on Monday morning, when they will be asked to explain the omission.

The police say that of late there have been several depredations of the kind perpetrated by these boys. They have no evidence that these two are concerned in them, and do not suggest that they are. They believe, however, that they are the work of boys, and say that the fact that these young fellows are walking the streets, after having been caught burglarizing, without receiving any punishment whatever, is calculated to have a bad effect on other criminally disposed youths, and renders the task of the police unnecessarily difficult.

Oh, My! But Those Grapes Are Sour!!

Obliged to discontinue handling competing Lines of Talking Machines by the imperious Mandate of a rival Manufacturing Concern, our competitor now says, "Columbia Graphophones are not good enough for us." ???? Now, just think of that! WELL,

Columbia Graphophones

are Good Enough For Us and Good Enough for Anybody that wants

The Very Best Talking Machine on Earth

We are proud of these Goods—Proud of their Splendid Record in the Past—and Proud to be SOLE DISTRIBUTORS in British Columbia and Yukon Territory of

The Only Progressive, Up-to-Date Talking Machine on the Market

SEE OUR NEW STYLE GRAPHOPHONES, our Double-sided Disk Records, and, most important of all, our new INDESTRUCTIBLE CYLINDERS, and then you will understand why those GRAPES ARE SO SOUR!

Fletcher Bros.

Sole Distributors of Columbia Graphophones

ARRIVES TO FIND HIS BROTHER IS MISSING

Mystery Surrounds Disappearance of Alexander Knowles

The present whereabouts of Alexander Knowles, a retired farmer of Wapella, Sask., who left the Dominion hotel on the night of November 1 and has not been seen or heard of since the following day when he registered at the Hotel Metropole, Vancouver, is a problem which the local detective department is attempting to solve.

From the fact that Knowles, prior to leaving this city made a remark to an acquaintance, Mr. Bligh, that in case he did not return or anything happened to him, the latter should take care of some books of accounts and other documents leads the police to believe that probably some untoward accident or occurrence has happened to him.

The search for Knowles commenced last evening when the brother of the missing man, James Knowles, of Wapella, visited the police station and informed the authorities of the disappearance of his brother. James stated that he arrived in this city on Friday expecting to meet his brother. He knew that the latter was staying at the Dominion hotel, but when he went to that hostelry he found that his brother had left on the first day of the month, leaving behind him his baggage. From the proprietor of the hotel, Steve Jones, it was learned that Alexander Knowles, prior to leaving, stated that he was going away for a day or two and that he would be back. He kept on his room, which he had occupied since early in September, and left a considerable quantity of baggage therein. He did not say anything to Mr. Jones which would indicate that he was fearing any accident or contemplated doing any violence to himself.

Applies to Police

James Knowles, on finding his brother missing, immediately commenced his search, not appealing to the police until certain facts led him to believe that something had happened to his brother. A wire sent to the manager of the Metropole hotel in Vancouver disclosed the fact that Alexander Knowles arrived at that hotel on the morning of November 2, stayed but a few hours, and paying his bill, left stating that he was returning to Victoria. Whether he did so is the question, but it appears that he boarded the boat, for in the possession of the C. P. R. at present is the missing man's overcoat, which he checked on board the boat but never called for and the garment was, on the 6th, turned over by the steward of the boat to the officials here.

James Knowles is convinced that something has happened to his brother. His strange remark to a Mr. Bligh, when he left the latter in charge of his books as well as the fact that the overcoat was never claimed by him leads the brother to believe that the brother suffered some accident, left overboard or, though the brother now here does not believe it possible took his own life. The missing man was known to have worried considerably over some illness he had. Those friends whom he had made in the city never saw him other than in a generally happy frame of mind and he did not appear to have anything to worry him.

The missing man was well off; in fact he had practically retired, and it was his custom to spend several months each winter in this city. He dealt considerably in real estate, and a few days before his departure he disposed of a house and property in Victoria West and purchased a ranch near Swan Lake, where he had intended living.

Before leaving for Vancouver he had drawn a small amount of money from the bank, but he was not in the habit of carrying any considerable sum about with him. He was a man of excellent habits, was accustomed to drink, but only moderately, and was quiet in his manners and a man of comparatively few words. According to the description furnished by his brother, the missing man was about 54 years of age, five feet eleven inches in height, sandy hair and mustache turning grey, and when he started for Vancouver he was attired in a grey suit.

Sergeant Detective Palmer last night communicated with Vancouver police in an effort to ascertain something of the man's visit to that city.

CADETS' RIFLE MATCH

Teams From High School and University School Cadet Corps Met Yesterday

The cadets of No. 112 High School Cadet corps and No. 170 University School Cadet corps held a friendly shooting match at the Clover Point rifle range on Saturday morning. Ten cadets from each corps competed, firing seven shots at 200 and seven shots at 500 yards. Master-Gunner Andrew Mulcahy, R.C.G.A., acted as range officer. The University School cadets, who have only been shooting one term, were outmatched by their more experienced opponents, losing the match by 93 points. Their captain, however, made the highest score at either range, namely 31 out of 35 at 500 yards.

No. 112 High School Cadet Corps

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Tl.
Lance-Corpl. McCallum	29	25	54
Cadet McDougall	29	24	53
Cadet J. Grey	24	23	47
Cadet Carmichael	27	20	47
Lieut. A. Boggs	25	21	46
Cadet H. Boggs	22	23	45
Sergt. Shopland	22	16	38
Cadet Elford	18	18	36
Lance-Corpl. Hanna	16	2	18
Corpl. Dowler	4	6	10
Total			394

No. 170 University School Cadet Corps

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Tl.
Corpl. M. Bell-Irving	24	25	49
Capt. W. J. Bowser	13	31	44
Color-Sergt. Gribble	22	13	35
Corpl. R. Bell-Irving	17	13	30
Drummer J. Decker	19	10	29
Lance-Corpl. McGuigan	23	6	29
Cadet D. Bell-Irving	19	8	27
Cadet C. P. Otter	13	7	20
Cadet S. Rich	18	2	20
Cadet T. Corsan	18	0	18
Total			301

The University School cadets were firing at the same time for a cup presented by Mr. R. V. Harvey; this was won by Corpl. Malcolm Bell-Irving; Capt. W. J. Bowser secured second place; while the third prize was captured by Lance-Corpl. C. Bailey, who, though not on the team, made scores of 21 and 22 at the two targets respectively.

KNIGHTS ENTERTAIN

Mmbers and Friends of Far West Lodge, K. of P. Enjoy Themselves

Over one hundred members and friends of Far West Lodge, No. 1, Knights of Pythias, thoroughly enjoyed themselves at the second social evening to be given this year by the lodge in the K. of P. hall, Douglas St. After the regular business meeting, at which the officers for the ensuing year were elected, the evening was spent with cards and an excellent musical programme was rendered, while the drawing in the tombola furnished much amusement. The following programme was rendered: Duet, piano and flute, "The Flower Song," Messrs. Dobson and Larrigan; song, "The Blacksmith," J. P. Marsh; cornet solo, "The Holy City," Master Valo; recitation, "The Tale of the Dog," Mrs. Switzer; song, "When the Winds O'er the Sea Blow a Gale," Miss E. G. Cocker. In the whist tournament the ladies' prize was won by Mrs. Valo, and to J. Lobrummer went the gentleman's prize. The booby prize was won by A. Lewis. The prize winners in the tombola contest were A. C. Stevens, J. J. Grant and Miss C. Cocker.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Chancellor commander, E. H. Larrigan; vice-chancellor, J. Mallaly; prelate, D. D. England; master-at-arms, J. Sutherland; inner guard, R. Keown; outer guard, J. W. Elliott; keeper of the records and seal, H. Webber; master of finance, W. P. Smith; master of exchequer, J. L. Smith; master work, A. J. Cooksley.

"This book," remarked the book agent, as he entered the house, "is well named 'The Mother's Guide.' With its aid you can bring up your children properly."

The lady of the house thoughtfully examined the binding and felt the weight of the book, then she gripped it by the edge with her right hand and bronght it down whack on the other.

"I don't think I'll take one," she remarked to the agent. "I'm sure it's not any better than the ordinary slipper."—Philadelphia Ledger.

If It's Correct, Christie Has It

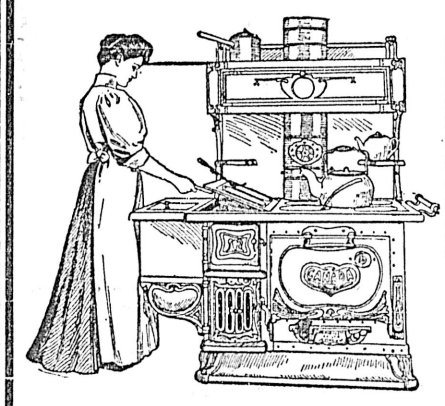
Special for Friday and Saturday

Thirty pair Men's Rubber Boots, rolled edge sole.....$3.50
Thirty pair Boys' School Boots,.....$1.25
Thirty pair Youths' School Boots, sizes 8 to 10½.....$1.00
Sixty pair Women's and Misses' Rubbers.....25c

CHRISTIE'S Corner GOVERNMENT AND JOHNSON STREETS

If Christie Has It, It's Correct

RE YOUR XMAS COOKING



Not a month, then Christmas! How about that Turkey or Goose you are going to cook for the great festival? Perhaps your Range is not in good shape. If not, you should purchase a new one. Don't make a move in the Range question until you have inspected our new shipment of

MOFFAT'S RANGES

The best cookers and bakers money can purchase. Made by the famous Moffat Stove Co., Ltd., of Weston, Ont., who have such a wealth of scientific knowledge in the building of Ranges that is possessed by few, if any other makers.

Come in and see them; you'll be surprised at their price-reasonableness.

DRAKE & HORN HARDWARE MERCHANTS
608 Yates Street, corner of Government St., Victoria, B. C.

Our prices are not down on one or two articles.

We Sell Everything at a Reasonable Price

all the time, as you will see by comparing list of prices below with those you have been paying. We handle only goods of the best quality, notwithstanding what some of the members of the combine say.

RICE—Best Japan, 4 lbs. for 25c; 9 lbs for	50c	MUSTARD—Coleman's, ½-lb. tin	25c
RAISINS—Seeded, Victoria Cross brand, 16-oz. pkts., per pkt.	10c	PEPPER—Black, pure, per lb.	25c
CURRANTS — Cleaned, 3 lbs. for	25c	SAPOLIO—Per pkt	10c
SULTANA RAISINS—Per lb	10c	TEA—Tetley's, loose, 4 lbs. for	$1.00
MIXED PEEL—English, per lb.	15c	FLOUR—Calgary, per sack	$1.75
SHELLED ALMONDS—Per lb.	40c	ROLLED OATS—B. & K. 7-lb. sack	35c
MIXED NUTS—New, per lb	20c	CORN STARCH—Scotch, 3 pkts. for	25c
TABLE RAISINS—California, per lb.	15c	MAPLE SYRUP—Pride of Canada, quart bottle	50c
TABLE RAISINS—Malaga, per lb. box	30c	MOLASSES—New Orleans, 2-lb. tin	15c
FIGS—Table, Smyrna, 10-lb. box for	$1.00	PEACHES, PEARS OR GOOSEBERRIES — Glass jars, each	30c
FIGS—Stewing, new, 4 lbs. for	25c	MALTA VITA—Per pkt	10c
COCOA—Van Houten's, ¼-tin, 25c; ½-lb. tin	50c	CORN FLAKES—Toasted, Per pkt.	10c.
1-lb. tin	90c	Ten pkts. for	90c
CRYSTALLIZED CHERRIES—Per lb.	60c	VINEGAR—Rowat's English, per quart bottle	15c
XMAS BON BONS AND CANDIES—A full variety.		LEMONS—Nice juicy, per dozen	25c
NEW SHELLED WALNUTS—Just arrived; per lb.	40c	ORANGES—Navel, per doz	30c
PEARLINE—Two pkts. for	25c	JELLY POWDER—Trophy, 4 pkts. for 25c; per doz.	70c
		POTATOES—New, mealy, per sack of 100 lbs.	90c

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COPAS & YOUNG
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NO HONING NO GRINDING

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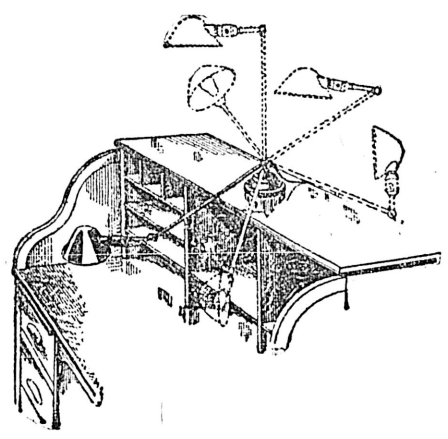
Our Price - $1.50 each

B.C. Hardware Co., Ltd.

Phone 82. Cor. Yates and Broad Sts. P.O. Box 683

LAMPS FOR XMAS

Give a present worth while. Christmas is a time for noble and worthy gifts rather than for knick-knacks and trifles. When you choose up-to-date Electric Goods for presents you are giving the most acceptable things that up-to-date men and women could have. We are making this easy with a



SPECIAL SALE

200 Adjustable Table Lamps

Bronze and Brass Lamps with Reflector, Eye Shade and Silk Cord Extension, complete, greatly reduced in price.

Grand Bargains, each - $3.90

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Men only. Auspices Y.M.C.A.

Illustrated by 30 stereopticon views. Scientific facts, arguments, and illustrations. Every man should hear it.

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On First Mortgage Improved Security

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The rewards of great living are not external things, withheld until the crowning hour of success arrives; they come by the way—in the consciousness of growing power and worth, of duties nobly met, and work thoroughly done. Joy and peace are by the way.—Mabie.

TO-NIGHT Cascarets

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

10c 25c. 50c. All Druggists

In Woman's Realm

HERE AND THERE

Among all the changes that have taken place both in the near and the Far East none is more wonderful than the progress that women have made towards freedom. In Turkey the Mohommedan women have left, apparently with the consent of their husbands and fathers, the seclusion of their own apartments and have ventured to appear in public without the veils which have for centuries concealed the features of Mahommedan ladies.

In China the reins of power have for a long time been in the hands of an able and if report speaks the truth, a very unscrupulous woman. Whether the fact that a woman could acquire and exercise supreme rule has had an effect on the women of the country or whether the presence of foreigners has made them realize the disadvantages of their position, it is certain that for many years they have been breaking the bonds of the old enslaving customs. Among the most injurious and the most significant of these customs was that of deforming the feet of women of the higher classes. An association to promote the preservation of natural feet was instituted by the wife and two daughters of the Viceroy Towan-Fang. This has been followed by the formation of a club of girls who intend to follow their own will. The members of this club take an oath that they will choose their own husbands, and if necessary rebel against the orders of their parents. If these women are successful in carrying out their resolve and in spreading their ideas, family life in China will be revolutionized. As all civilization has its basis in the family the importance of this change cannot be overestimated. But, according to a French writer in La Revue, the Chinese women have already learned to take part in the affairs of the outside world. They are patriotic and exclusive. The young women of the province of Che-Kiang protested against obtaining a loan from England in order to build a railroad, and invested $100,000 in the stock of a Chinese company. Formerly the childless widow and the divorced wife were abandoned to a life of misery, now these unfortunates are given employment in public institutions or, if they are without resources, are cared for by these women's societies. The government at Pekin has recognized the spirit of progress. An edict has been issued against the mutilation of feet and making the education of girls compulsory. It is even recommended that women as well as men learn to practice a profession. That this great change in the status of women in China will have a great influence over the future development of the nation seems certain.

* * *

The rapid growth of a city is looked upon as a sign of progress and a matter of self congratulation among its citizens. Yet even the most progressive of cities finds that there are great evils connected with the gathering together of great numbers of people into a space, which however large, is limited. Not the least of these is the erection of dwellings which are unfit for human habitation. The poorest laborer in the country no matter how small and inconvenient his abode may be, has abundance of light and air. Not so the man who is obliged, with insufficient means to make his home in the town. In almost every large city the erection of a number of houses in the space that ought to have been allotted to one is continually going on and the rents paid by the very poor are more profitable to the owners than those paid by the well-to-do in the better quarters of the city. To prevent and remedy this overcrowding has been the aim of philanthropists in Great Britain and thousands of buildings in London and elsewhere have been torn down to make room for dwellings where the poor can dwell in comfort. But the men and women who try to reform bad conditions of living have a very hard task before them. It is much easier to prevent the building of rows of wretched houses than to remove them once they have been built. This is how a number of philanthropic citizens of Winnipeg feel. They are petitioning the city council to prevent the erection of houses which are insufficiently supplied with light and air. The leader of this movement is the Rev. J. W. Macmillan.

There is nothing that is more attractive or that promises better for the future welfare of Victoria than the open spaces that surround even the humblest houses. We may not be as enterprising or as progressive as some of the new cities of the prairies or of the Mainland but at least we understand better what a home means. It is to be hoped that whatever changes come to our city or that however great may be the increase in its population there will always be room for each family to enjoy the blessings of fresh air and sunlight. Without these there cannot be health of mind or of body. With these a very humble cottage may be a very happy home.

* * *

There is a long article in the Nineteenth Century on "Nurses in Hospitals." The writer has evidently given the subject much study. He does not believe that all women are endowed with an inborn talent for nursing nor that the work should be engaged in solely for the sake of gaining a livelihood. He says:

"If ever there was an occupation to which only those who have a distinct call should turn their attention, surely it is nursing. The somewhat grotesque idea attributed to the German Emperor, that in a model community every man would be a soldier and every woman a nurse, would need only an attempt at realization to be found hopelessly impracticable. Of the two it is more easy to picture cripples and cowards as capable soldiers than a woman destitute of essential inbred qualifications proving anything but an encumbrance as a nurse. A woman is scarcely justified in taking to nursing for the sole purpose of getting a living. Though she succeed in passing her examinations, and in obtaining her cap and apron, she will start minus the nursing spirit, and every patient who comes under her care will be robbed of something he ought to have. The loss of this something not quite definite but very real, may not be present to his dulled invalid senses; and if it is so much the worse, but the skilled observer will readily detect the want of it, and to the patient its absence may mean discomfort and not impossibly a lessening of his chances."

No one who has ever watched the work of a conscientious nurse who lacks the essential qualities of tenderness and sympathy will fail to feel the truth of the following paragraph:

"It may be accepted as an axiom that no amount of training will transform a probationer wanting in personal suitability into a good nurse. Some requisite qualities are native; they cannot be grafted. Mr. Sydney Holland, who has rendered many services to nurses and would not be suspected of any feeling for them but one of friendship, put this fact plainly some time ago in his lectures to nurses: 'There is no magic in training,' he says, writing with a full knowledge of his subject; 'training cnanot make a hard woman into a nurse; not three years and not twenty years will make a nurse of a woman unless she has the nursing character in her.' Few people with experience will refuse to echo these words. Inefficiency in a nurse is much more often due to want of character than to a lack of intelligence or a capacity to learn the mere technicalities of her art, and many a nurse who has passed examinations with distinction would be among the last to whom a matron would entrust the care of a patient in a crisis. It is nothing but misleading to suppose that the moral aptitude which counts for so much will come with practice. The work itself will never raise the character of those who have adopted it as a pastime, or only as a means of maintenance. On the contrary, the wrong woman, so far from improving, will deteriorate. She will become harder for her training and the coarser for her familiarity with the details and jargon of the sick ward. The nurse who approaches to the ideal will perceive that something of what is asked of her lies beyond the farthest limit of the most exacting sense of duty. It will beckon to her from the region where hides that moral sense of the unachieved which forbids us to rest content with mere performance and ever demands of us fresh sacrifices."

Space will not permit of reproducing more of an article very interesting not only to nurses but to all young women who are thinking of entering upon the work of caring for the sick.

WOMAN'S WORK

The regular meeting of the Daughters of Pity, P. R. J. hospital, will take place on Monday at 2:30 p. m. at the Board of Trade rooms. As this will be the last meeting before the Christmas vacation, and as all arrangements have to be perfected for the Christmas festival at the hospital, and also for the Cinderella dance, to be given at Government House during the holidays in aid of the funds of this society, a full attendance of members, and those about to become members is specially requested.

* * *

The Willing Workers of St. Andrew's church intend holding a bazaar on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 2nd. They have made a number of useful and fancy articles suitable for Christmas presents. There will be an art gallery and fish pond as well as a good supply of homemade candy, with a concert in the evening. The girls hope to see all their young friends and many of the grown-up members of the congregation.

* * *

The cathedral schoolroom was filled with about forty busy little girls on Friday afternoon. Most of them were at work with pasteboard and rafia, making very dainty little candy baskets. Others were finishing pieces of fancy work and their president had scarcely time to stop a moment to answer any other enquiry than those of her young charges. These busy little women had hurried in from school to put the last touches to their work for the sale to take place on the 9th of December. They are members of the Junior W. A. and have determined to send their missionary a good sum with which to carry on his work. As most of the articles they have made, though pretty, are inexpensive they hope to dispose of them all. Their brothers and boy friends are going to help them in the evening when they will render the play, "The Great Pumpkin Case of Guff & Muff," "The Black Barber," which will afford, it is hoped, no end of amusement to young and old.

Charcoal Purifies Any Breath

And in Its Purest Form Has Long Been Known As the Greatest Gas Absorber.

Pure willow charcoal will oxidize almost any odor and render it sweet and pure. A panful in a foul cellar absorbs deadly fumes, for charcoal absorbs one hundred times its volume in gas.

The ancients knew the value of charcoal and administered it in cases of illness, especially pertaining to the stomach. In England today charcoal poultices are used for ulcers, boils, etc., while some physicians in Europe claim to cure many skin diseases by covering the afflicted skin with charcoal powder.

Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges go into the mouth and transfer foul odors at once into oxygen, absorb noxious gases and acids and when swallowed mix with the digestive juices and stop gas making, fermentation and decay.

By their gentle qualities they control beneficially bowel action and stop diarrhoea and constipation.

Bad breath simply cannot exist when charcoal is used. There are no ifs or ands about this statement. Don't take our word for it, but look into the matter yourself. Ask your druggist or physician, or better still, look up charcoal in your encyclopedia. The beauty of Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges is that the highest pharmaceutical expert knowledge obtainable has been used to prepare a lozenge that will give to man the best form of charcoal for use.

The pure willow and honey is the result. Two or three after meals and at bedtime sweeten the breath, stop decay of teeth, aid the digestive apparatus and promote perfect bowel action. They enrich the supply of oxygen to the system and thereby revivify the blood and nerves.

Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges are sold everywhere in vast quantities, thus they must have merit. Every druggist carries them, price, twenty-five cents per box, or send us your name and address and we will send you a trial package by mail, free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 200 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

TRIED RECIPES

Sponge Cake.

Sift a teaspoonful of baking powder into a cup of flour. The measure of the flour should be taken before it is sifted. Beat two eggs and add the flour and a cup of sugar to them. Beat awhile. Then add a quarter of a cup of warm milk and a teaspoonful of vanilla and beat again. Bake for 15 or 20 minutes according to the heat of the oven. At the end of 15 minutes open the oven door gently and try the cake by slipping a knife around the edges and sticking a straw into the middle. If the cake does not come away from the sides of the pan, or if it sticks to the straw, bake five minutes more.

* * *

Whole Wheat Bread.

Dissolve a cake of yeast in a gill of luke-warm water. Scald a pint of milk by pouring into it a pint of boiling water, add a teaspoonful each of salt and sugar and when the mixture is blood-warm add the dissolved yeast. Beat in with a wooden spoon about a quart of whole-wheat flour or enough to make a batter. Whip until light, then add more whole-wheat flour gradually until you have a dough that can be handled readily. Turn out upon a floured bread board and knead for at least ten minutes, then set to rise with a light towel thrown over it. If light enough at the end of three hours knead again quickly for five minutes, make into loaves and when these are light bake; if the loaves are small, three-quarters of an hour; if large, for an hour.

* * *

German Cheese Cake.

Stiff a large cup of flour with a heaping teaspoonful of baking powder, rub well into this a tablespoonful of cold butter, add a well-beaten egg and a teaspoonful of sugar. Mix together quickly with enough milk to make a soft dough. Boil out as when making pie crust and line two pie tins. Fill with the following mixture: One pound, or pint, of cottage cheese rubbed smooth with the back of a spoon, three well-beaten eggs, one cup of sugar, one cup of sweet milk and one cup of cream. Mix well, add a pinch of cinnamon and put into the open crusts. Bake in a moderate oven for three-quarters of an hour.

* * *

Mince of Chicken.

Cut into small dice the meat of a cold chicken, add to it a third of its volume of chopped tongue and the same of mushrooms. Make a cream sauce, a half pint of milk or cream, thickened with a tablespoonful of butter and one of flour to every pint of the mince. Season well with salt, paprica and a little nutmeg, and pour the mixture into pate shells of puff paste. The paste can either be baked in one big shell or in the individual shells, poached eggs for each guest present. With the small shells an egg goes on each one.

A Talk About Frocks.

Little evening frocks and house frocks, truly simple and yet charming, are shown in great variety—frocks short of waist, clinging of skirt, slightly trimmed, but beautiful in color and fabric and graceful, though not complex of line.

Dainty dancing frocks of mousseline have lines of festooned satin ribbon caught by tiny wreaths of pink roses, and others of net or mousseline on similar lines have only a little self-colored soutache embroidery weighting the sheer skirt down and trimming the decolletege. Girdles of one kind or another are used upon all of these simple short-waisted frocks and when cleverly adjusted add much to the grace of the model.

* * *

An attractive type of cloth frock upon which many variations of detail are rung has a perfectly plain skirt on the approved lines, rising to the high waist line, but fitting easily around the waist, as in the manner of the new princess skirt, which is altogether a different thing from the earlier tight-fitted princess skirt, and, be it acknowledged, a much more graceful thing when correctly cut and skillfully hung. At the waist line this plain skirt is attached to a bodice plain of line and made in heavy net, matching the cloth and embroidered all over in self-colored soutache. This bodice is cut low and either has close, short sleeves continuing the shoulder line and reaching about half way to the elbow, or is sleeveless save for a sort of cap or spaulet. Guimpe and sleeves are of the transparent net, or, in some models, the long close sleeves and folds filling in the lower part of the decolletege are of satin, while collar and guimpe only are of fine net.

A gown of this type was recently worn by a woman noted for good taste in dressing and was of delicate pastel blue and had sleeves and corsage folds of a peculiar shade of delicate rose satin. A long coat matching the skirt often accompanies such a frock though not inevitable.

One costume of this character combined two beautiful autumn shades of bronze green and bronze brown. The cloth skirt was of brown, the bodice of heavy bronze green net embroidered all over in brown soutache which had a mere thread of gold on its edge. Tucked undersleeves and tucked guimpe and collar were of fine cream net and the lower part of the deep decolletage was filled in with a heavy gold embroidery.

* * *

The use of contrasting sleeves makes the remaking of old bodices and the utilizing of old material often possible, though also it is a difficult task to fashion an out-of-date skirt into one of the approved models. The plain clinging skirt can seldom be achieved, but with cleverness great things may be accomplished through the introduction of long panel effects in trimming, the panel lines often continuing throughout the full length of the bodice and skirt. Apropos of such trimming a costume worthy of special note among the imported models seen was a coat and skirt costume in dark blue Olympia cloth of a soft corded material resembling the once popular Bedford cord,

At first glance this seems to be a one-piece frock with a belt of black patent leather through which another strip of the leather was threaded in brass eyelets encircling the shortened waist line. But upon examination the one-piece frock resolved itself into a long, clinging princess skirt braided in black and a coat reaching only to the short waist line at the back and sides. The patent leather belt was set upon the lower edge of the coat and held it closely, producing the one-piece effect, but in front the belt passed under two long stolelike braided panels which widened in the shoulders on the coat and fell down over the skirt almost to its hem.

Pretty Aprons.

The luncheon apron of white lawn is quite short with a twelve-inch flounce, trimmed with a hemstitched border. The wide bib comes over the shoulder in a Gibson plait effect and is made with a white collar, much on the order of a waitress' apron. A narrow fold down the centre of the bib is edged on each side with a narrow ruffle of the material, with a narrow hem, trimmed with extremely narrow lace.

A cheerful man is one who can present a smiling face to every turn of fortune, not one whose radiancy disappears for trifles of vexation.—Leigh Smith.

THE EXTRA GOOD AND UNEQUALLED FEATURES

Mason & Risch PIANO

are fully warranted.

Hicks & Lovick Piano Co., Ltd.

1204 Douglas Street.

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Mme. Lilian Nordica

Has Used the

PIANOS **Steinway**

For More Than Fifteen Years

In 1894 she wrote Steinway & Sons as follows: "There is nothing that can be said about the Steinway that has not been said a thousand times before. It contains all excellencies."

Mme. Nordica at her concert in this city on December 2, under the auspices of the Victoria Musical Society, will use a Steinway Grand Piano, supplied by

M. W. WAITT & CO.

LIMITED. Herbert Kent, Manager.

Sole Representatives 1004 GOVERNMENT STREET

"The Store of Plenty"

BISCUITS FOR XMAS

A splendid shipment just to hand; new and nice, fresh and crisp:

CARR'S APRICOTINES, per lb..... 35c
APRICOT GLACE, per lb..... 35c
RICE CAKES, per packet..... 15c
CARR'S CLUB CHEESE, most delicious Biscuits, per tin..... 50c
FLAT, SWEET ALMONDS, a new Biscuit; the nicest yet per lb 50c

Our Xmas Bon-Bons and Fancy Goods have just arrived and will be on sale at once.

SUPERIOR VALUES IN XMAS FRUITS

The West End Grocery Company, Ltd.

1002 Government St. Phones 88 and 1761.

HINTS ON CHRISTMAS NEEDABLES

Old Port Wine, 35c, 50c and..... 75¢
Very Old Spanish, 75c, $1.00, $1.25 and..... $1.50
Good Cooking Sherry..... 50¢
Old Spanish Sherry, 75c, $1.00 and..... $1.25
French Claret, 35c, 50c, 75c and..... $1.00
White Wines, Sauterne, 50c, 75c and..... $1.00
Good French Cooking Brandy..... $1.00
Good French Old Cognac, $1.25, $1.50 and..... $1.75

The Saunders Grocery Co., Ltd.

Phone 28. Where you can get the best. 561 Johnson St.

Copper Plate Printing

Visiting Cards, At Home Cards, Wedding Invitatons printed from plates at

THE COLONIST OFFICE

The World Moves

AND SO DO WE

Specially built trucks for handling baggage, furniture or heavy materials at

$1.50 Per Hour

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO.

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THE NEW

Victoria Bargain Store

New and Second-Hand Goods.

We have a fine, clean new stock of all kinds of useful articles for the housewives of Victoria. Come in and see us.

VICTORIA WEST

Opposite Fire Hall.



BRIGHT AND RIGHT CLOTHES

The Exclusive Style Store

The mightiest and most marvellous underpricing of

Men's High-Class Suits and Overcoats

Ever attempted in this city

Our Clothing is known to be only the highest class hand-tailored, and all imported cloth. Men who are in the habit of wearing $35.00 and $40.00 Suits will appreciate this extraordinary offer.

MONDAY MORNING WE WILL PLACE ON SALE

$35.00 Suits for.....$25.00
$30.00 Suits for.....$22.50
$25.00 Suits for.....$18.00
$20.00 Suits for.....$12.50
$25.00 Overcoats, cravenette and tweeds, for.....$18.00
$20.00 Overcoats for.....$12.50
$17.00 Overcoats for.....$10.00

THIS SALE WILL LAST FOR TEN DAYS

Agents for PERRIN'S, DENT'S AND FOWNES' GLOVES

FINCH & FINCH
HATTERS
1107 Government Street 1107 Government Street

Sole Agents for ATKINSON'S IRISH POPLIN TIES

The Sporting World

BAYS CRAWLING UP THE LADDER

Four Points Separate Blue Clad Football Lads From the League Leaders

THE WESTS MAINTAIN PACE

Garrison Fell Before Prowess of Stalwarts Who Held Premier Place

More exciting is the race for the Victoria championship becoming as series draws closer to a finish. Yesterday the James Bays defeated Esquimalt in a slashing game at Oak Bay, and, as a result, they take second place in the standing of the competing teams. Victoria West, however, maintains the strong pace which they started out with. Another victory was achieved by them against the Garrison. Though they are four points in the lead of the Bays it is the opinion of many that the gallant lads from the western district will have more than they can successfully cope with when they bump against the blue clad boys from across James Bay, when the form in which the latter now are playing is considered. But the Wests are not dismayed. Their confidence is unshaken and next Saturday when the two teams now leading clash the attendance should break the season's records. The match yesterday between the cellar artists, Fifth Regiment, and Cedar Hill, was won by the latter. Thus the Militia eleven must continue to put up with a somewhat disappointing record, consoling themselves with the thought that there remain several chances of dissipating their present spotless whitewash.

FIRST DIVISION

The present standing of the local championship league is as follows:

	P.	W.	L.	D.	P.
Victoria West	8	6	0	2	14
James Bay	7	5	2	0	10
Esquimalt	7	4	2	1	9
Garrison	7	2	4	1	5
Cedar Hill	6	2	4	0	4
Regiment	7	0	6	0	0

JAMES BAY WON FROM ESQUIMALTS

The James Bay team won a doubly gratifying victory from the Esquimalt representatives yesterday afternoon at the Oak Bay grounds. They defeated, by 4 goals to 2, those who have since the opening of the season occupied a leading place in the league, and as a result, they have obtained for themselves an important advance in the race for the local championship. Now they are next to Victoria West and the struggle for the highest honors, it is anticipated will be between the latter and the Bays, the Esquimalts, through their defeat, having fallen down in the running to such an extent that it is most improbable, though not impossible, that they will be able to regain such standing as to be able to give the Wests a close run for the pennant.

It cannot be said that yesterday's match was a demonstration of high class football. Neither side put up that quality of combination which lends association football its peculiar fascination. Still the teams were evenly balanced and, while the James Bays walked through the Esquimalt ranks in the first half, the tables were reversed in the second, the lads from the extreme western section making burly Samuel Lorimer, the backbone of the James Bay aggregation, and his able lieutenant, Bob Peden, whose position is in goal, tremble not infrequently. As it happened, they proved able to withstand attack better than Esquimalt and, thus, succeeded in standing them off till the call of time.

In the initial period from the kick-off the Bays carried the ball into Esquimalt territory. It was taken forward at the feet of the right wing, the players being Messrs. Schwengers and Todd. Though the onslaught for the time was repulsed it was repeated shortly after and again the attack emanated from the two players mentioned. When at the extreme left Todd centred beautifully. It was a splendid shot going across the goal mouth low and swift. In attempting to relieve Sheriff, one of the Esquimalt halfbacks, sent it into the net and the first point had been notched by the lads in blue.

Again the James Bay boys forced play into the territory of their opponents on the re-commencement but the Esquimalt eleven had settled down to work and this time it wasn't such an easy task to land the desired point. Play was taken on several occasions towards the James Bay end of the field. And in these efforts one figure stood head and shoulders above his associates, namely, Gowan, the outside left who has appeared locally but twice but already has demonstrated a superior knowledge of the sport and exceptional ability. His kicking to centre always was timely and accurate while he showed first class speed and marked cleverness in dribbling, combining all with admirable coolness. Without a doubt he earned the right to be termed the best forward in play. As a result of his work the Bays were given a number of anxious moments after the first point had been made in the initial period. However, Lorimer and Lawson were able to relieve.

Once more the James Bays rushed and a second time they were successful. The forwards were effective in their combination and when the sphere found its way from the wing to the centre Jennings was able, without difficulty to find the net.

The two other goals secured by the Bays were tallied in quick succession. They were both obtained by John Peden, one of the steadiest, hardest working men on the field. Despite his lightness in weight he was always on the ball and generally able to make his presence count. Schwengers and Todd helped materially in making these latter goals, they, as a rule, figuring prominently in initiating useful assaults.

Esquimalt's Turn

In the second half the Esquimalts gingered up and achieved two goals. Although they did not have the best of the play throughout there being some dangerous rushes on the part of the Esquimalt forwards they certainly had the advantage most of the time. Messrs. Lorimer and Lawson, together with Peden in goal, were kept busy. All did well, Lorimer being a host in himself, and Peden taking his part in splendid style. In a word, the defence was unexceptional. The first point made by Esquimalt came through a corner, magnificently kicked by Sheriff. The ball went into Peden's hands. He tried to save but the sphere was going fast and twisting. Thus it screwed out of his grasp into the net and the Esquimalt adherents set up a lusty triumphant yell. It was not long after this that the same team was awarded another corner kick. This time however, Peden left the ball alone. It went between the posts but as no player had touched it there was no goal. While this was the correct interpretation of the rules it mystified many of the Esquimalt supporters and they were not backward in expressing their incredulity in the hearing of the referee. The third goal for Esquimalt was made by J. Young, after a splendid rush in which the lads from the western district did themselves proud.

There is one thing about the last portion of the match which should be referred to and that is that it was marred by the continual off-side play, more particularly on the part of Todd, of the James Bays. He frequently lost fine opportunities because of his persistency in lying forward.

J. Rutherford acted as referee and, although he was criticized, his work generally was deemed eminently satisfactory.

Personnel of Teams

The personnel of the respective teams follows:

J.B.A.A.—Goal, Peden; full-backs, Lawson and Lorimer; half-backs, Shanks, Sawer and Kerchin; forwards, Todd, Schwengers, Jennings, Peden and Williams.

Esquimalt—Goal, Jasper; full-backs, Young (W), and Dunne; half-backs, Sheriff, Telford and Malcolm; forwards, Young (T), Sheritt, Stuart, Young (J), and Gowan.

Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains, rust, dirt or tarnish—but won't wash clothes.

LEAGUE LEADERS FIND THE GARRISON EASY

It was but a poor showing which the Garrison made against the Victoria West in the District Association league game yesterday afternoon at Work Point. The score, four to nil, hardly indicates the superiority of the townsfolk over the soldiers, though the quartet of goals which the former obtained were all that they were entitled to. What ability the winning team possessed in speed and team work was more than offset in their lamentable lack of accuracy in shooting, and it seemed, particularly during the last half, as if the forwards could find any spot except the net. Over and around the goal the shots were rained, but the net caught but two.

The game was devoid of features. The defence of the Garrison was the only thing, coupled with the erratic shooting of the Victoria West aggregation, which saved the soldiers from a worse defeat. Dunn in goal, and Warder and Deacon, backs, for the Garrison, were kept busy and did excellent work, but the forwards and halves failed to show up to any advantage. Particularly in combination work were the forwards deficient and while considerable speed was shown in spots, hardly a concerted rush was made, and in nearly every instance the individual efforts were continued too long, the forwards getting in too close before shooting.

The Victoria West players possess plenty of speed, play well together and many of their rushes were pretty, but at the crucial moment the sphere would be shot wide of the mark. Two goals in each half were all that were secured when easily double that number should have been obtained.

Both teams showed a disposition to play off-side and heavy checking, particularly on the part of the Garrison backs, was frequent and required the attention of Referee Alex. Peden, whose decisions, while not too drastic, were prompt and accurate.

The last half was practically a bombardment of the Garrison goal relieved every now and then by a rally on the part of the Soldiers' forwards and a rush on the Victoria West goal. To White, who scored off a penalty kick, and Prevost, went the credit of the two goals which the Victoria West scored in the first half and in the second half Bailey tallied two more. The teams were as follows:

Victoria West—Goal, Beaney; backs, White and Kinlock; halfs. Cowper, Hall and Petticrew; forwards, Tait, Okell, Bailey, Prevost and Kroeger.

Garrison—Goal, Dunn; backs, Warden and Deacon; halfs. Buxton, Thomas, Jones, Robinson and Sutherland. Referee, Alex. Peden.

CEDAR HILL WINS FROM THE FIFTH REGIMENT

Cedar Hill beat the Fifth Regiment yesterday afternoon at the Royal Athletic park by three goals to two after an exciting and closely contested game. There was nothing to pick between the two teams on the day's play and had the Fifth been able to put their full strength into the field they would certainly have won. As it was, three of their regulars were not playing. The goal keeper had been pressed into the service at the last moment and was wearing ordinary shoes. The result was that he found it difficult to get about in the slippery goal, and at least one got by him which he would have stopped under more favorable circumstances.

After about 10 minutes play the Cedar Hill team got the ball between the posts but it was disallowed, as the player was offside. In a few minutes the Fifth scored from a well placed penalty kick. About ten minutes afterwards Cedar Hill was awarded a penalty kick just in front of their opponents goal and had no difficulty in putting the ball under the cross bar, thus equalizing matters. Shortly before half time the civilians scored again after a good run down the field by their left forwards.

For a long time no one scored in the second half. The ball was carried from one end of the field to the other, and both goal keepers had their turns of exciting work, but the defense was too good. The Fifth was playing up hard and several times looked like scoring, but their shooting was weak. In fact Berkeley seemed to be the only man who knew just what to do with the ball when he got it near the goal. The game was fast and hardly contested, with a small but enthusiastic band of rooters cheering each effort. At last Cedar Hill scored again, making it three to one. Nothing daunted the Fifth played harder than ever, and during the last ten minutes Berkeley scored again. There were no more goals made, and the game ended at three to two.

The Fifth have been unfortunate this season and so far have not won a game, but they are playing better every day, and yesterday put up an exceedingly good fight. Also they have been handicapped in not being able to play their full team regularly, and yesterday they had three reserves in the field. Berkeley continues to play his usual sterling game, but otherwise the forward line is woefully weak. Their defence is good, and both the backs distinguished themselves yesterday. The lineup:

Cedar Hill		Fifth Regiment
Holmes	Goal	Savage
Winkel	Backs	Savident
Collison (Capt.)		Wilson
Hill	Halves	Dinsdale
Dawson		Kruger
Wormold		Kelsall
Thomas	R.F.	Lineham
Scott		Savident
Jones	C.F.	Savident
Blizard	L.F.	Berkeley (Capt.)
Miller		Richardson

RUGBY TEAMS PLAY EXCELLENT MATCH

Representative Victoria Fifteen Won Yesterday—Final Selection for Big Game

Victoria's representative rugby fifteen, that chosen last week in order to give the players a tryout in preparation for next Saturday's B.C. League match here with Vancouver, won from a scratch aggregation of from eighteen to twenty men yesterday, by a score of 13 points to nil. Unquestionably the exhibition, which took place at Beacon Hill, was the best seen this year on local grounds. The form displayed by the majority was decidedly encouraging and the hopes of the judges, appointed to pick out the weak points in the chosen bunch and devise methods for strengthening them, rose to a point of elation as they watched the Victoria lads at work.

For the first time this season the forwards went at the scrum formation and took to heeling in the scrimmage as though they meant business. This was not confined to one side either. It was apparent that the lesson had been learned by all. Thus the three-quarters were given more play, as the halfbacks generally were in their places when their services were required.

In a word it was an excellent match. While it would be out of place to undertake to single out and praise or criticize individually all of those on the field it would be unjust not to mention Meredith's splendid showing on the three-quarter division. He has not been seen in rugby togs many times since the oval sphere was set in motion and it is the more remarkable that without apparent training he was able to get in and give the exhibition of yesterday. He figured most prominently in the scoring for the rep fifteen, being of course ably seconded by that fast sprinter and altogether accomplished back, Vincent. They make a strong pair. On his form Meredith strikingly demonstrated his title to a position on the Victoria's team.

Final Selection.

Last evening another meeting of the selection committee was held for the purpose of finally selecting those who will be requested to wear Victoria colors on the occasion of the forthcoming contest with the Terminal City cracks. As a result of their deliberations it was decided that the new style of formation should be adopted by the home team which means that in place of eight men on the forward division there will only be seven. One will be placed back, taking the position which is known as five-eighths. This policy was adopted after much consideration, the outcome of which was the unanimous conclusion that Victoria's forwards were sufficiently strong to permit the use of one at the point indicated for general utility and the strengthening of the defensive and aggressive line. The Victoria team that will take the field against the mainland visitors follows: Fullback, Johnson; three-quarters, Meredith, Cooper, Gillespie (captain), and Vincent; five-eighths, Gowan; halfbacks, Newcombe and Pitts; forwards, Graham (W. S), Arbuckle, Hopgood, Loat, Benson, Spencer and Sweeney; reserves, Thompson, Cohan, Badham, Miller, Keefer, Morley, Plummer and Parker.

Drill Every Night.

It is announced that scrum practice will be held in the J.B.A.A. gymnasium every evening this week. All players are expected to attend regularly it being important that as much practice as possible be secured before the date of the big match. The intention is to call an outdoor practice for some evening at the Oak Bay grounds, fuller particulars of which will be published later.

POWELL WITHIN ACE OF CHAMPIONSHIP

Former Victoria Tennis Player Almost Beat Ritchie in the Covered Court Series

The former tennis champion of the Pacific Coast, R. B. Powell, erstwhile of Victoria, who now is a resident of London, where he is studying for the English bar, has distinguished himself again. Exchanges received from the Old Country contain accounts of Powell's remarkable performances at Queen's in connection with the covered court championships. Not only did he come within a point of defeating J. G. Ritchie, the champion, but in the mixed doubles, with Mrs. McNair as partner, he overcame Ritchie and Miss Bosworth, after an exceptionally fine match.

A splendid description of the single in which Powell was one of the principles is published by the London Daily Telegraph and is as follows:

"In estimating the chance of the rival candidates for the London covered court championship at the beginning of the week, I ventured to say that Mr. R. B. Powell, the Canadian, was quite capable of 'springing a surprise' on the meeting. That there was some justification for this calculation was proved by yesterday's events at Queen's Club, when the former champion of British Columbia came within a few points of beating Mr. Ritchie, favored by many as the ultimate winner of the tournament. Probably had he been able to preserve his stamina with more regard to the final lap, or had he been a little more severe overhead at critical junctures, Powell would have achieved the triumph for which he strove so long and so gallantly. As it is, a reputation already noteworthy has been materially increased, and if he carries out his present intention and remains in this country, occupying what leisure he can command by practice with first-class exponents, the championship should be within his grasp. That possibility was foreshadowed at Wimbleton this year, when Mr. Powell reached the semi-final of the 'All-Comers,' and was only beaten by Mr. Gore at that stage after a memorable struggle.

"Those who measured Powell's strength by his volleying alone were surprised to find how much his ground strokes have improved, as regards both speed and direction. His backhand is still relatively weaker than his forehand, and the drive from this side is inclined to be unduly lofted; but, even so, it remains a very useful and reliable weapon. His best and most brilliant stroke off the ground, one which frequently overwhelmed Ritchie, was a low and deadly-accurate drive straight down the line. It was the judicious employment of this shot that placed to his credit many an anxious rest. In addition, the Canadian's volleying attained a high level of efficiency, pertinacity, daring, and subtlety all being blended in his attack. Working at a much higher pressure throughout than his opponent, it was only natural that he should wear out sooner and Ritchie's rather dilatory methods in the early stages of the match proved to be justified. But at one period the English International was very near defeat. This was at the close of the fourth set. Powell had won the first and third after a strenuous effort, and was therefore a set up. Ritchie had then reached 5-3, plodding steadily on with his usual tenacious zeal, taking few risks, but giving no quarter to loose balls. It was then that Powell made a desperate effort, the strain of which sapped his remaining strength. He won the next three games, exhibiting very fine generalship and making many brilliant recoveries. Further than this he did not go, nor was there any doubt, when the fifth set had got under way, that the balance of physical energy lay on Ritchie's side. Indeed, the Englishman won five games in succession."

TOMMY BURNS A PET IN AUSTRALIA

Attitude Assumed By Jack Johnson Strikes Wrong Note

In Australia Tommy Burns, the heavyweight champion, appears to have achieved marked popularity. The references made by Jack Johnson to the effect that Burns has been running away from him have not struck the right note as far as the public is concerned. An Australian exchange says:

"In terest in his meeting with Burns is growing daily, and by the time the big black arrives in Sydney it will have feached almost fever heat. Johnson has indulged in steady work on the voyage out, and will have to apply practically only the finishing touches to his preparation in Sydney. The champion has not started work yet. He is at present in Melbourne, and will second the Irish middleweight champion, Pat O'Keefe, in his contest with Ed. Williams, the Victorian boxer, at the Melbourne Cyclorama tomorrow night. He will return to Sydney shortly, and then set about getting himself into the best of condition, so as to be able to give a "complete answer" to Johnson on December 26 next.

"'Modest' Jack Johnson, as the colored heavyweight champion of the world was known in some quarters in England, is a passenger by the R. M. S. Ortana, which is at present in Australian waters. Notwithstanding his reputation for quietness which preceded him—a condition of things known not to be natural—Johnson made a good start by issuing a bold proclamation regarding his coming battle with Tommy Burns. He appears to regard the little white man in the light of a big joke, and refers to him as an easy proposition. If the colored man hopes to gain the sympathy and confidence of the Australian public in this manner he is mistaken.

"Another thing, he may find it difficult to fulfill all the promises he has made. The interview which he gave on arrival at Fremantle is not likely to impress anyone. Johnson might have weighed his words more. Had he done so he would not have given vent to some of the expressions he did. But apart from any first impression Johnson may create, he is assured of plenty of supporters in both Sydney and Melbourne.

Johnson Catches a Tartar

"Johnson struck trouble on the voyage out to Australia, according to an account by the Fremantle correspondent of the Sun. Soon after leaving Gibraltar Johnson, having gained his sea legs, set about searching for someone desirous of trying conclusions with him. He extended an invitation to box anyone on board, merely for practice, so he declared. The challenge hung fire for several days. No one appeared anxious to try conclusions with the big black, even for practice. At last a young Queenslander, who is returning after a six months' tour of Europe, plucked up courage, and accepted the invitation. He knew something about boxing, and in physique he was about equal to Johnson. They looked a magnificent pair as they stood up together. Great interest was taken in the appearance of Johnson, though it was thought that he would simply play with the Australian. To the surprise of everyone on board, however, the Australian lasted five rounds, succeeding in drawing blood from the black, and giving him several nasty blows about the face. Johnson, however, settled matters in the sixth round with a knock-out blow.

May Box Bill Squires

"A match which is likely to create a great amount of interest throughout Australia is on the tapis. Efforts are being made to bring Johnson and Australian champion Bill Squires together. Prior to leaving Sydney on his present tour of New Zealand, Squires gave H. D. McIntosh power to arrange the meeting, if the colored man was agreeable. When the proposition was put to him at Fremantle Johnson assented, and stated that Squires side-stepped him on a previous occasion, but he would be only too pleased to meet the Australian. Immediately upon the receipt of that information in Sydney a cable was despatched to Squires, offering him a fight in Sydney on December 1. He was requested to name his terms, and informed that if they were reasonable there would be no delay in completing arrangements for the meeting. Up to the present a reply has not been received from Squires, but as he is anxious for the meeting it is almost certain that his terms will not be such as to prevent the contest being brought off.

"Arthur Cripps, the middleweight champion, who recently defeated the American boxers Danny Sullivan and Joe Grimm, and George Johns, ex-welterweight champion, have been matched by H. D. McIntosh. The contest, which will be for a substantial side wager, will take place at the Stadium, Rushcutters bay, on December 23, three days prior to the Burns-Johnson championship. Johns has not appeared in the ring for some little time now, but he is satisfied that if he pays particular attention to his training he can resume operations in as good fettle as ever. The match is one of the most interesting arranged this year, and the meeting of two clever boxers should result in a sterling battle."

HARRIERS' OUTING

Members of Y.M.C.A. Club Went Six Miles Yesterday—Baylis Won Race

The Y.M.C.A. junior harriers, held their fortnightly run from the exhibition grounds yesterday. The trail layers, W. Sproule, W. Day and C. Baker, got away about 2:45 o'clock, and about five minutes after the pack left, a good pace was set by B. Nattras, the pack being kept well together by the whip, C. Hopper. The distance covered was about six miles, and all the members finished fresh. About half a mile from home the usual race was called and the first man in was C. Baylis, followed by C. Betterton. The first race of the season will be held on the 12th of December, and it is expected that there will be about a dozen good runners entered. A committee meeting will be held on Monday evening.

An Even Break

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 28.—The Yale and Springfield training society soccer football teams played a tie game at Yale field this afternoon, 3 to 3.

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On the Waterfront

RAIDERS SHOT WHEN LANDING

How Japanese Who Attempted to Loot Russian Rookery Lost Their Lives

GUARDS FIRED ON BOATS

Six of Eight Boats Escaped—The Crews of Two Others Drifted Ashore

Survivors of the sealing schooner Boso Maru, which lost nine men while attempting to raid the Russian seal rookeries at the Commanderofski islands (Copper and Bering islands) in the north Pacific, who had returned to Japan shortly prior to the sailing of the R.M.S. Empress of Japan, have given out the details of the raid, claiming that their eight boats were going to the seal rookery for water when fired upon. The To-o Maru, which was seized for attempting a raid and taken to Vladivostock was being held at the seal island when the Boso Maru, home bound from Bering sea, arrived off the rookery, and eight boats started toward the hauling ground when the Russian guard appeared on the rocks and opened fire. Six boats succeeded in escaping, but two boat's crews were killed. The boats were riddled, and six men were shot and killed, while three, who were believed to be wounded, were drowned, and the two boats floated ashore. The boats which were afterwards picked up on the beach were identified by the sealers of the To-o Maru as belonging to the Boso Maru.

Eight Boats for Water.

The Russian patrol cruiser Silka, which has returned to Vladivostok from the seal islands, reports that several Japanese schooners made raids at the seal islands last season. The crew of the Boso Maru, who escaped from the rookery, stated that the schooner hove to off Copper island and put out eight boats. The bay on which the hauling grounds are located has two high points of rock at either side and on these, perched on overhanging cliffs, are two Russian watch houses where guards are stationed to watch for raiders. They usually fire on any boat making toward the beach. The Japanese, claiming they were going to the seal rookery for water, protested against being fired upon without any enquiry being made. None of the sealers of the Boso Maru reached the rookery alive, but the bodies of the dead were washed ashore and buried at the Russian cemetery on the island.

The way in which a Japanese newspaper refers to the raids which have occurred at Copper islands is of interest. It says: "A great deal of friction exists between the Japanese fishers and the Russians in the region where these incidents took place, and that the Russians are constantly bringing charges against the Japanese of landing and doing considerable damage to property on shore." As the property on shore consists of valuable fur seals it attracts many adventurous Japanese seal-raiders.

Japanese newspapers received by the Empress of Japan state that most of the sealing fleet from Japanese ports has returned. A total of 36 sealing schooners went to the sealing grounds in Bering sea and north Pacific ocean this season. Several were seized, some by the Russians for poaching at Copper islands, and two, the Kinsei Maru and Sakai Maru, the former owned at Tokio, and the latter at Hakodate, for poaching in Bering sea. The schooners took 11,000 seals and over 100 sea otter pelts. All the other schooners than the two seized have returned from Bering sea. The Tora Maru brought two boats belonging to the Kinseu Maru which gained that schooner outside the three-mile limit when the U.S. revenue cutter Perry arrived to seize their schooner inside the limit. Capt. Minami, of the Kinsei Maru, wrote to his owners at Tokio that his vessel was liable to be freed as she was outside the three-mile limit, a statement which seems to have been disproved by the conviction of the sealers and their sentence to an individual fine of $800 each by the U.S. court at Valdes.

AGNES G. DONAHUE'S CLAIM STILL PENDING

British Government is Still Awaiting Views of the Canadian Government Regarding the Case

The case of the seized sealing schooner Agnes G. Donahue which was taken to Montevideo, where her crew were imprisoned, has not been settled. A London despatch says: In the House of Commons Mr. McKinnon Wood stated that the government proposed to take no further steps in the matter of the Nova Scotia vessel, Agnes Donahue, compensation in connection with the seizure of this vessel by the Uruguayan government having been refused, without the concurrence of the Canadian government whose views the government are now awaiting.

The case arose over the seizure by the Uruguayan government of the Nova Scotian sealing vessel, Agnes Donahue, on a charge of sealing within prohibited waters. A number of the crew were imprisoned and eventually their appeals reached the Canadian government.

After lengthy diplomatic correspondence the vessel and the imprisoned members of the crew were released. A claim for damages against the Uruguayan government was lodged with the British government and is still pending.

The hydrographic steamer Lillooett will go into the drydock at Esquimalt tomorrow morning to be cleaned and painted. Repairs to the Japanese steamer Fukui Maru have been completed and the steamer is expected to leave today for Vancouver.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Special to the Colonist

Tatoosh, 8 a.m.—Part cloudy, wind northeast, 22 miles an hour.

Port Crescent, 8 a.m.—Inward, a Union oil-burner, at 8 a.m.

Tatoosh, noon—Partly cloudy, wind northeast, 27 miles an hour.

Tatoosh, 6 p.m.—Cloudy, wind northeast, 8 miles an hour. Out, U. S. steamer Thetis and schooner Selma.

By Wireless

Cape Lazo, 8 a.m.—Clear and calm. Bar. 30.18, temp. 36. Sea smooth.

Point Grey, 8 a.m.—Cloudy, calm, fog. Bar. 30.04, temp. 37. No shipping.

Tatoosh, 8 a.m.—Part cloudy, wind northeast, 22 miles an hour. Bar. 30.26, temp. 44. In, ship, towing, at 6.20 a.m.

Estevan, 8 a.m.—Overcast, calm. Bar. 30.30, temp. 46. sea smooth.

Pachena, 8 a.m.—Part clear, light southeast breeze. Bar. 30.17, temp. 42. Sea smooth.

Cape Lazo, noon—Clear, light southeast wind. Bar. 30.15, temp. 50. Sea smooth.

Point Grey, noon—Clear and calm. Bar. 30.03, temp. 48.

Tatoosh, noon—Partly cloudy, wind northeast, 27 miles an hour. Bar. 30.22, temp. 47. Union Oil company's steamer passed in early this morning.

Pachena, noon—Clear, wind southeast. Bar. 30.12, temp. 48. Sea smooth.

Tatoosh, 6 p.m.—Cloudy, wind northeast, 8 miles an hour. Bar. 30.10, temp. 48. Out, a revenue cutter, looks like Thetis, at 2.50 p.m.; schooner Selma at 3 p.m.

Estevan, 6 p.m.—Rain, light southeast wind. Bar. 30.15, temp. 45. Sea moderate. Steamer Leebro discharged and sailed at noon.

Pachena, 6 p.m.—Light rain, wind southeast. Bar. 30, temp. 45. Sea moderate. No shipping.

Cape Lazo, 6 p.m.—Raining, calm. Bar. 30.05, temp. 49. Sea smooth. Spoke steamer Bertha off Cape Mudge at 6 p.m., northbound.

Point Grey, 6 p.m.—Raining, calm. Bar. 30.03, temp. 45. No shipping.

By Coast Wire

Carmanah, 9 a.m.—Calm and cloudy, sea smooth. Bar. 30.15.

Cape Beale, 9 a.m.—Calm and cloudy, sea smooth.

Carmanah, noon—Cloudy, sea smooth. Bar. 30.10.

Cape Beale, noon—Calm and cloudy, sea smooth.

Carmanah, 6 p.m.—Light east wind, cloudy, sea smooth. Bar. 30.05.

Cape Beale, 6 p.m.—Calm, rain, moderate sea.

NORTHERN STEAMERS ON NEW SCHEDULE

Queen City Leaves Tonight Beginning New Service—Princess May Sails Tomorrow

The steamer Queen City, Capt. Neroutsos, will sail tonight from the C.P.R. wharf, commencing the new joint service to the north, in which the steamer is to run in conjunction with the steamers Princess May and Princess Beatrice, which will be on a weekly schedule and the Queen City will transfer her passengers at Prince Rupert to these steamers. The Princess May will sail north for Skagway and way ports on Monday and the Princess Beatrice will follow a week later. The Queen City will have as passengers H. A. Wilson and Mr. and Mrs. Wilson bound to the Beaver cannery on Rivers Inlet. The Queen City will sail every two weeks leaving here each alternate Sunday.

THE ATLANTIC EMPRESSES

Comment on the Announcement of Their Intended Transfer to the Pacific

The declaration of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific railway, that it is the intention of his company to put two faster steamers on the Liverpool-St. Lawrence route, has elicited a good deal of comment in the press on both sides of the pond, says a Quebec correspondent of Shipping Illustrated. But, outside of the enthusiasts, who look at things only superficially, the advertised developments are looked upon cum grano salis. Railway officials have still a good many things to learn in the shipping business, and it will be some time before they have learned them, at their own expense. It must not be forgotten, however, that the two Empresses will be transferred to the Pacific coast, and the C.P.R. will have only two vessels of the first class against the six the Allans possess. The position, then, seems to be that Sir Thomas will have two faster ships, more costly and more expensive-to-run liners than he possesses today, and will be unable to secure compensating revenue. Of course, there will be a certain amount of glory, but that pleasing attribute does not pay coal bills. The conditions do not yet seem to be perfectly ripe for faster steamers on the St. Lawrence, and they are not to be before the completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and the carrying out of the contemplated improvements to the river front in the harbor of Quebec.

Puget Sound's halibut fleet will be increased in ten days by the launching at Tacoma of a steamer designed for use in Northern waters. In size she will somewhat exceed the steamer Edith of the International Fisheries company's fleet, but will fall short of the Zapora, of the same fleet, in size and capacity. Her dimensions are: Length, 120 feet; beam, 22 feet; depth 14 feet.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENT THE WORLD OVER

London Will Spend Vast Sum in Changes—Port Works in the Orient

The question of harbor improvement, which must needs be considered at Victoria when the great growth of commerce in the Pacific develops and finds this city unprepared to cope with the requirements necessary to share in it, is attracting world wide attention, not only in ports where the works are being undertaken with a view to the future outlook, but also in the world's greatest ports. On Nov. 11th, the "Port of London Bill" came before the British Parliament, a bill which involves the expenditure of $150,000,000 in improving the harbor works and facilities and revolutionizing the constitution and management of the great port on the Thames. The principal points of the bill are:

1. The creation of a new port authority consisting of a board of 28 members. 2. The present docks to be taken over at an agreed price of £22,487,676. 3. The annual guaranteed interest on this sum to be £803,000. 4. The immediate expenditure of £5,000,000 in improving the river and docks. 5. Power is given the new port authority to levy rates on all cargoes, whether carried to the docks or not. 6. Abolition of the free-water privilege.

The objections made to the bill are: 1. The price has never been justified and is totally fictitious as regards their value. It ought to be a matter of arbitration. 2. The docks never have and never could earn the necessary interest. 3. The wharfingers and short sea traders by fresh dues imposed on their cargoes will be mulct to make up the docks deficit. 4. If an immediate expenditure of £5,000,000 is necessary to prevent the decay of the docks the purchase price is unreasonable. 5. Riverside manufacturers will quit. 6. London will be a dear port instead of a cheap one. 7. The rivalry of Continental ports which has grown very serious owing to the obsolescence of the London docks, will continue and increase owing to the greater expenses on London.

At Newcastle, too, the consideration of improvements is being taken up. The Tyne river authorities have decided to spend a further sum of a million dollars in deepening the river, at the same time recording their belief that the era of the giant steamships, as the "Lusitania" and "Mauretania," has only begun.

In Japan the matter of harbor improvements is being taken up at many ports, notwithstanding the financial depression. There is, too, some criticism of existing works, notably with regard to harbor works being made too far removed from the city proper. Mr. Matsumoto, of the Mercantile Marine School, is quoted by the Tokio Keizai Zasshi as making some interesting remarks with regard to harbor improvements and various maritime subjects, says the Japan Chronicle. Many seaports in Japan stand in need of improvement, says Mr. Matsumoto, and in carrying them out the opinions of experts and experienced mariners should be consulted as far as possible so that no mistakes may be committed in the work of harbor reconstruction. Hitherto there has been a tendency to attach more importance to the views of publicists and engineers than to those of the mariners, with the result that some of the harbors built at an enormous outlay are found unsuitable for practical purposes. The construction of a harbor must of course be elaborated by engineers, but the latter, who are frequently inclined to adopt European models wholesale in Japan, are apt to fall into error. Japan's foreign trade is advancing by leaps and bounds, and therefore in mapping out a scheme for harbor improvement future contingencies should be well taken into consideration. The breakwaters at Yokohama harbor, for instance, are causing more inconvenience than benefit to the shipping frequenting that port. Not only are they proving a great obstacle to ships plying to the port, but they hardly afford safe anchorage, in case of stormy weather, to the vessels seeking their protection. Nor can they be easily removed. The fault lies in the lack of a proper estimate regarding the development of the port when the construction of the harbor was taken in hand. Another defect noticeable in harbor improvements in this country is the extension of plans far beyond the limits of a city. The proposed reclamation of Shinagawa Bay and the construction of a harbor entrance at Haneda in Tokio and the partly-finished harbor works at Osaka may be cited as cases in point. In foreign countries harbors are built as near as possible to the cities proper in order to afford the best facilities, but if they are constructed a considerable distance from the centres of the cities as is the case in Japan, much of the benefit accruing from improved harbors will be lost.

WAR RISKS ARE FEATURE OF REINSURANCE

A Low Rate Paid to Insure Vessels Against Anglo-German War—Marine Insurance Notes

War risks are still a feature of the marine insurance market. The Casablanca dispute has been responsible for the reinsurance of some vessels at four per cent within the past two weeks, against the risk of war between France and Germany for six months, and a quarter of one per cent has been paid against the risk of war between England and Germany for three months.

For some considerable time past there has been an impression among the leading underwriters at Lloyd's that their world-famed policy does not stand quite so high in the estimation of insurers as in the days of old. Time was when a Lloyd's policy was synonymous with absolute security, no matter by what names it was subscribed. This can hardly be said to be the case today. Several causes have co-operated to bring about this weakening of confidence. For one thing the ancient institution has been made the object of frequent attacks in the American financial press. It has been suggested that, in their hunger for premiums, underwriters will undertake liabilities far in excess of the security held by the committee in trust, and that a sequence of really severe losses would be followed by heavy failures. Then, business lately has been notoriously bad. Premiums have been so low as to leave little margin for the payment of claims, and we regret to have to admit that in many instances this state of things has induced a tendency among underwriters to dispute claims which they would have paid without a demur in more prosperous times. It was probably with the idea of completely reassuring owners and merchants, and regaining their confidence to the full, that a general meeting was called to discuss the situation. This meeting was largely attended, and the agreement was come to without a dissentient that in cases where the premium income of underwriters exceeds the amount of the deposit, an auditor's certificate must be produced annually to the committee showing that the available assets are sufficient to cover the underwriter's commitments. The auditor who signs the accounts must be a person approved by the committee of Lloyd's. This resolution seems to be eminently sensible as well as honorable, and should go far to remove any impression there may be that Lloyd's stands not where it did.

Notice has been drawn to the fact that Lloyd's and other outside underwriters hold a greater interest in United States shipping than the United States underwriters, by Shipping Illustrated, which says: This has for a long series of years been increasingly the case, although a few months ago it was stated in these columns that a new corporation of North American interests had been organized to compete with the European concerns for business having an American side to it, if not wholly American. It is open to inference that such a company might do business here to better advantage in many cases than concerns only represented by agents, but the record of the trade will hardly show that the business could be more excellently handled than it has been by some of the European underwriters represented in New York. Still, to an unsophisticated observer, it certainly seems odd that even the one American marine insurance company remaining of the dozen or score in active business a generation ago, has refused to take risks on coastwise hulls out of New York in competition with the English companies, while even for cargo risks the foreign concerns have been active.

Investigation shows that not only are the regular Fall River and other liners plying through Hell Gate insured at Lloyd's, but a notable volume of the shipping on the Great Lakes has also in recent years been added to foreign risks. Irrespective of the possibility of foreign ownership in these vessels, hardly anything could illustrate more strongly the practical abandonment of American maritime business to foreign interests.

When the steamer Glenfarg left here for Vancouver she was unable to enter that port owing to fog and waited in English Bay until the following morning. The Vancouver World in announcing this publishes the news under the caption "Glenfarg unable to enter Victoria." The steamer had no trouble here, or any delay. Under the untrue statement which headed the article the World said: Advices from Victoria state that the steamer Glenfarg, which reached Victoria from the Orient yesterday morning and left later for this port, met an adverse tide and anchored outside until an early hour this morning.

The tug William Jolliffe of the B. C. Salvage company, which went to Village Bay to tow the disabled steamer Northland to Seattle returned yesterday from the Puget Sound port. The Northland will be repaired at the Moran yards where she was built a year ago.

Lectures on seamanship and navigation are to be delivered at the Marine Board examination rooms every Tuesday and Friday during December, January, February and March, by Capt. D. Jones of the marine department. The lectures are free and all interested are invited to attend.

At the shipyards of the Willamette Iron & Steel Works, Portland, the new steamer H. B. Kennedy was launched yesterday afternoon. The H. B. Kennedy has been constructed for the Port Orchard Route, and early next spring she will begin service between Seattle and the cities on Port Orchard bay.

"Man Is as Old as His Stomach"

This Persian Epigram Is the Real Gauge of a Man's Life.

The Persians were a very sagacious people, noted among other things, for their deep thinking on life and the things which make up life.

The above epigram shows the wisdom of their thought.

When a man's stomach is able to furnish new material to the system as fast or faster than the natural decay of man requires, then such a man lives his fullest and his best.

When through wrong living or disease a man's stomach begins to tax the other organs and take from the blood strength which it cannot give back in nourishment taken from food, then begins the death of man and he decays fast. The stomach is strong, splendidly strong, and can stand an untold amount of abuse and neglect, but when it dies man dies.

The stomach gives tons upon tons of good rich blood every year to the system and draws only 680 lbs. of nourishment for its own use. If, however, the food which it receives cannot be turned into blood which is capable of use by the body, then the stomach receives no help from the other organs.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets contain the most perfect digestive qualities known to science and at the same time the most powerful. They will mix with the poisonous juices of a sick stomach and digest food in spite of this handicap.

They will stop gas making and bad breath. They tone up the nerves of the whole digestive canal, including those of the stomach.

A single ingredient contains strength enough to digest 3,000 times its weight in mixed food.

They have stood the test of time and today are more sought after than all their imitators combined.

They are used and endorsed by 40,000 physicians. Every druggist sells them, price 50c. It costs nothing to demonstrate their value. Send us your name and address and we will send you a trial package by mail free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects. 28

The Canadian-Mexican Pacific Ss. Line

REGULAR MONTHLY SERVICE

From British Columbia to Mexican ports, also taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to United Kingdom ports and the Continent via the Tehuantepec National Railway.

Sailing from Victoria, B. C., the last day of each month.

For freight or passage apply to the offices of the company, 328 Granville street, Vancouver, or 1105 Wharf street, Victoria.

MOVEMENT OF VESSELS

Steamers to Arrive.

From the Orient.

Vesel	Due
Amiral Olry	Dec. 2
Aki Maru	Dec. 11
Suveric	Dec. 16
Empress of China	Dec. 18
Iyo Maru	Dec. 24
Titan	Dec. 26
From Australia.	
Makura	Dec. 16
From Mexico.	
Lonsdale	Dec. 16
From Skagway.	
Princess May	Dec. 10
From Northern British Columbia Ports.	
Camosun	Dec. 2
Vadso	Nov. 30
Venture	Dec. 10
Princess Beatrice	Dec. 19
From West Coast.	
Tees	Nov. 30
From San Francisco.	
President	Nov. 31
City of Puebla	Dec. 5
Governor	Dec. 10

Sailing Vessels.

Vessel.	Left	Date
Haddon Hall	Liverpool	April 2
(Reached Montevideo in distress, July 9)		
Puritan	Boston	

Steamers to Sail.

For the Orient.

Vessel.	Date.
Tango Maru	Dec. 8
Empress of Japan	Dec. 9
For Australia.	
Moana	Dec. 4
For Mexico.	
Georgia	Nov. 30
For Skagway.	
Princess May	
For Northern British Columbia Ports.	
Venture	Nov. 26
Venture	Dec. 11
Camosun	Dec. 2
Vadso	Dec. 4
Amur	Dec. 1
For West Coast.	
Tees	Dec. 1
For San Francisco.	
City of Puebla	Dec. 2

Local Steamers. Victoria-Seattle.

S. S. Princess Royal.

Leave Victoria 3:30 p. m. daily except Monday. Arrive Seattle 10 p. m. daily except Monday.

Princess Victoria.

Leave Seattle 8:30 a. m. daily except Monday. Arrive Victoria 1 p. m.

Vancouver-Victoria.

Princess Victoria.

Leave Victoria daily except Sunday at 2 p. m.

Steamer Charmer.

Leave Victoria 12.00 midnight daily. Arrive Vancouver 7:30 a. m. daily.

Leave Vancouver 1 p. m. daily. Arrive Victoria 7:00 p. m. daily.

Victoria-Seattle, via Port Townsend Whatcom

Leaves Victoria 8 p.m. daily except Thursday.

Arrives daily at 2.20 p.m.

Upper Fraser River.

Beaver.

Leaves New Westminster 3 a.m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Leaves Chilliwack 7 a.m. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday. Calling at landings between New Westminster and Chilliwack.

Vancouver-Nanaimo (E. & N. Ry.)

Joan

Leaves Nanaimo 7 a.m.

Leaves Vancouver 1:30 p.m. daily except Sunday.

Victoria-Nanaimo.

S.S. City of Nanaimo.

Leave Victoria Tuesday at 7 a.m. Arrive Nanaimo Tuesday at 4 p.m.

Leave Nanaimo Saturday at 2 p.m. Arrive Victoria Saturday at 9 p.m.

Leave Nanaimo Wednesday at 7 a.m. Arrive Union Bay and Comox Wednesday at 2 p.m.

Leave Union Bay and Comox Thursday at 7 a.m. Arrive Nanaimo Thursday at 2 p.m.

Leave Nanaimo Friday 7 a.m. Arrive Union Bay and Comox Friday at 2 p.m.

Leave Union Bay and Comox Saturday at 7 a.m. Arrive Nanaimo Saturday at 1:30 p.m.

Sidney to Gulf Islands.

Iroquois.

Leaving Sidney Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday on arrival of V. & S. train.

Freight Rates.

Destination—	Puget Sound or B.C.
Sydney, Melbourne or Adelaide, Sydney, 28s 9d to	30s
Melbourne or Adelaide, 30s to	30s 6d
Port Pirie	30s
Freemantle	37s 6d
River Platte Ports	47s 6d
Japan ports	30s
Shanghai	30s
Taku	30s
Callao	40s to 42s 6d
Direct to Nitrate Ports	40s to 41s 3d
Valparaiso for orders to discharge there and, or at one other port not north of Pisagua 2s 6d less direct	45s
South Africa ports, Cape Town, Delagoa Bay range	50s
Direct port United Kingdom	50s
Cork for orders to discharge at a safe port, United Kingdom or continent, between H. & H.	52s 6d

Grain.

For Portland or Puget Sound loading steamers are being paid 23s 9d for the United Kingdom or Continent, and sailers 22s 6d. For Japan ports, Shanghai or Taku, (strs.) $3.75 to $4.

The Overdue Market.

Ship Thorullebank 164 days from Caleta Buena for Bilbao, 8 per cent.

Ship Celtic Chief, 148 days from Port Talbot for Teltal, 10 per cent.

Ship Chateaubriaud, 131 days from New Caledonia for Hull, 8 per cent.

Bark Austrasia, 119 days from Newgua for Falmouth, 8 per cent.

Ship Derwent, 126 days from New Caledonia Breakwater, 10 per cent.

Norweglan ship Lansing, 100 days New Caledonia for Hampton Roads, reinsurance 10 per cent.

Norwegian ship Cortez, 101 days from New Caledonia for Falmouth, reinsurance 10 per cent.

Norwegian bark Dammenseren, 101 days from New Caledonia for Channel, reinsurance 10 per cent.

Recent Charters Reported by Hind, Rolph & Co.

S. S. "Hornelen."

Puget Sound to Peruvian ports. Time charter (£750.)

"Grenada."

30s., Puget Sound or British Columbia to Melbourne or Adelaide.

S. S. "Aagot."

33s. 3d., San Francisco, Eureka and Puget Sound to Melbourne or Adelaide

S. S. "Wangard."

24s. 6d., Puget Sound to St. Vincent f. o.

"Brodick Castle."

Portland to Cork f. o. U. K. Private terms. Barley.

S. S. "Uganda."

23s. 9d., Portland to Puget Sound to St. Vincent f. o. U. K., etc.

S. S. "Charlton."

24s., Portland or Puget Sound to St. Vincent f. o. U. K., etc.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC

TO EUROPE FOR CHRISTMAS

TRAVEL ON CANADA'S NATIONAL HIGHWAY

IMPERIAL LIMITED TRAIN NO. 2.

Leaves Vancouver daily at 8:15 a. m.; has through standard and tourist sleeping cars to Eastern Canada, connecting at Winnipeg with Train No. 94, which leaves for Toronto daily at 10:30 p. m.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS TRAIN NO 96.

Leaves Vancouver daily at 3:15 p. m.; has through standard and tourist sleeping cars to Montreal daily, to Boston on Thursdays. Tourist sleeper will leave Montreal Thursday, Dec. 10th, on Train No. 9 at 7:25 p. m. for St. John, N. B., connecting with EMPRESS OF IRELAND, sailing Dec. 11th.

SS. LAKE ERIE sails from St. John, N. B. .....Dec. 5th
SS. EMPRESS OF IRELAND, sails from St. John, N. B. .....Dec. 11th
SS. EMPRESS OF BRITAIN, sails from St. John, N. B.....Dec. 25th

RATES TO ST. JOHN, N. B.

(With ocean ticket) First-class, $73.40; Second class, $62.50.

ST. JOHN, N. B., TO LIVERPOOL ON EMPRESSES

First, $82.50; Second, $48.75; Third, $28.75.

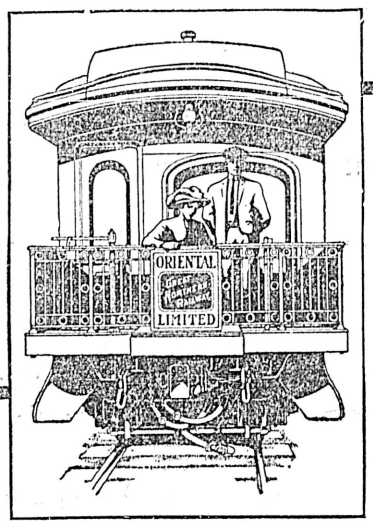
ST. JOHN, N. B., TO LIVERPOOL ON OTHER STEAMSHIPS:

First-class, $65 to $80 and up; Second class, $42.50 to $50 and up; Third class, $27.50 and up.

For all steamship and sleeping car accommodations write or call on

L. D. CHETHAM,
1102 Government Street. City Passenger Agent.

Agent All Atlantic Steamship Lines.



You Will Certainly Enjoy Your Trip East

The Compartment-Observation Car, Standard Sleeping Cars, Day Coaches and Dining Cars in daily service on

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General Agent
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GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

To Europe for Xmas

From St. John, N. B.

Empress of Britain	Nov. 27
S. S. Tunisian	Nov. 28
S. S. Victorian	Dec. 4
S. S. Lake Erie	Dec. 5
Empress of Ireland	Dec. 11
S. S. Grampian	Dec. 12

From New York.

S. S. Baltic	Nov. 28
S. S. Adriatic	Dec. 2
S. S. Cedric	Dec. 5
S. S. Lucania	Dec. 9
S. S. Arabic	Dec. 12
S. S. Lusitania	Dec. 16
S. S. Celtic	Dec. 19

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City Pass. Agt., C.P.R., 1102 Govt. St.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Solid wide Vestibule Trains of Coaches AND SLEEPING CARS BETWEEN

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SEATTLE ROUTE

S. S. Whatcom leaves Wharf Street Dock, behind Postoffice, daily, except Thursday, at 8 p. m., calling at Port Townsend.

Returning leaves Seattle at 8:30 a. m. daily, except Thursday, arriving Victoria at 2:30 p. m.

25c EACH WAY 25c

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Leaves Victoria 7:30 p.m

S. S. Governor, City of Puebla, or Queen, Dec. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27 respectively. Steamer leaves every fifth day thereafter.

FINE EXCURSIONS BY STEAMER TO CALIFORNIA AND MEXICO.

ALSO TRIPS ROUND THE SOUND EVERY FIVE DAYS.

FOR SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.

Connecting at Skagway with W. P. & Y. R.

Leaves Seattle at 9 p.m., S.S. City of Seattle or Humboldt, Dec. 7, 19.

Steamers connect at San Francisco with Company's steamers for ports in California, Mexico and Humboldt Bay.

For further information obtain folder. Right is reserved to change steamers or sailing dates.

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1117 Wharf Street. R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd., Agents. C. D. DUNANN, Gen. Passenger Agent.
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To the KLONDIKE GOLD FIELDS

WHITE PASS & YUKON ROUTE

Steamers from Puget Sound and British Columbia ports connect at Skagway with the daily trains of the White Pass & Yukon Route for White Horse and Dawson and intermediate points.

The winter service has now been established and passenger and freight stages making tri-weekly trips between White Horse and Dawson connect with the daily trains at White Horse.

For further particulars apply to

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT,
Vancouver, B. C.

S.S. VADSO

Will sail

For Northern B.C. Ports

Calling at Massett, Q.C.I.

—on—

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 10 p.m.

JOHN BARNSLEY & CO.
Agents

UNION S. S. CO. of B. C., Ltd.

S.S. CAMOSUN

On Wednesday, Nov. 25th, and every Wednesday after, Port Essington (For Hazelton)

Prince Rupert and Port Simpson

First-Class Fare, $18.00.
Second-Class Fare, $12.00.
Steerage Fare, $6.00.

Berths and passages at Company's offices, 1105 Wharf street. Freight must be delivered before 5 p.m. on day of sailing at office or at Outer Wharf.

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?

Try the Classified Page. It brings results.

Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases.

LUMBER TARIFF

Effective November 24th, 1908. Subject to change without notice. The lumber tariff for deliveries at my mill and yards, Victoria, B.C., will be based on a price of

$8.00 per Thousand Feet of Rough Lumber

Other Grades in Proportion

VICTORIA, B. C.
23rd Nov., 1908.

J. A. Sayward

LOOK ON THE

Classified Page

For Sale, Miscellaneous
Wanted—Male Help
Wanted—Female Help
Situation Wanted—Male
Situation Wanted—Female
Wanted to Purchase
Houses to Rent
Houses Wanted
Rooms to Rent and Wanted
For Exchange

Classified Ads are a good investment at all times

You have heard of others, but none to beat the

Silver Spring Ale and Stout

An appetizing, health-giving, refreshing beverage.

Worth a Guinea a Bottle

Embodies everything that the highest skill, purest ingredients, up to the minute methods and absolute cleanliness can produce.

Leave your orders now for our Special XMAS BREW.

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WHY NOT BUILD NOW?

And take advantage of the low prices. I am prepared to give you not only close figures, but guarantee a good job. As I always use dry lumber in the frame work, and thoroughly kiln dried No. 1 interior finish, and the best mechanics to put it together, I can also assist you in your plans if you give us a call. Absolute satisfaction, quick delivery and personal supervision guaranteed.

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Seasickness Quickly Cured

"Mothersill's" quickly cures Sea and Train sickness. Guaranteed perfectly harmless to the most delicate. Money refunded if not satisfactory.

For sale at Drug Stores and first-class Steamers, or Mothersill Remedy Co., Ltd., 226 State Street, Detroit. For sale and recommended in Victoria by W. S. Terry, W. Gardner, J. R. Robertson, B. C. Drug Store, Ltd.

Where Dollars do Double Duty

Low Prices on Golfers, etc

Thrifty purchasers will welcome these modest figures on knitted goods, just right for just now:

Ladies' Knitted Norforks...$4.00
Ladies' Wool Golfers from $1.50
Misses' Knitted Sweaters, $1.50
Ladies' Wool Scarfs, fine for Christmas Gifts, 75c, 65c, 50c, 35c, 25c, and 20c
Knitted Wool Shawls, excellent presents for old or young ladies, each, $1.50, $1.25, $1.00, 75c and 65c

WESCOTT BROS
QUALITY HOUSE
649 YATES STREET.

Never hire a traveling man whose waistcoat is more insistent than his personality.

Don't rise so high in your calling that you see only one side of your fellows.

It's true that a marble statue has no faults—but then it has no friends either.

There are plenty of doors labelled "Pull," but the majority, after all, bear the legend "Push."

There are self-made men in this world who ought to be suffering from remorse.—Warwick J. Price, in Lippincott's

FEEBLE OLD LADY

Has Strength Restored by Vinol.

Mrs. Michael Bloom of Lewistown, Pa., who is 80 years of age, says "For a long time I have been so feeble that I have had to be wheeled around in an invalid's chair. I had no strength and took cold at the slightest provocation, which invariably settled on my lungs, and a cough would result. My son learned of the cod liver preparation called Vinol, and procured a bottle for me. It built up my strength rapidly, and after taking three bottles I am able to do most of my work, and I can walk a quarter of a mile easily. Every aged or weak person who requires strength should try Vinol. I am delighted with what it has done for me."

As a body builder and strength creator for old people, delicate children, weak, run-down persons, and after sickness, Vinol is unexcelled. If it fails to give satisfaction we will return your money.

D. E. Campbell, Druggist, Victoria.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

Kodaks, Premos, Century, Hawkeyes, Cinematograph, Cameras and Lanterns.

Amateurs' developing and printing done at short notice.

Anything appertaining to photography we have.

ALBERT H. MAYNARD
715 Pandora Street.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

Baggage taken to destination at reasonable prices

Victoria Transfer Co., Ltd.

Phone 129

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. B. Goward, of Cadboro Bay road, entertained yesterday afternoon.

* * *

Eldred Tucker, of Seattle, is a guest at the Empress.

* * *

George Bell, of Enderby, is a guest at the Empress.

* * *

T. B. Williams, of Ottawa, is staying at the Empress.

* * *

A. E. Hanson left yesterday via the Northern Pacific for Oakland, Cal.

* * *

Mr. Justice Irving left this morning on the Charmer for Vancouver.

* * *

Mrs. M. Norcross left this morning for Vancouver on a short visit to friends.

* * *

Mrs. Mary Welton left yesterday via the Northern Pacific for San Francisco.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. D. Wilson and H. A. Wilson leave on the Queen City today for the Beaver cannery, Rivers Inlet.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hubbard, of Vancouver, are visiting Victoria. They are staying at the Driard.

* * *

George R. Raymond, of Vernon, is making a short stay in Victoria. He is a guest at the Empress.

* * *

William Dirtkick left yesterday afternoon via the Northern Pacific on a short trip to Portland, Ore.

* * *

The Tuesday Bridge club will meet at the residence of Mrs. John Piggott, Belmont avenue, on December 1.

* * *

Frank Armstrong returned from Seattle yesterday by the steamer Whatcom.

* * *

Messrs. T. W. Ingalls and C. H. Abbott, of Winnipeg, are registered at the Empress.

* * *

Mrs. C. G. White Birch left yesterday afternoon for Portland, Ore., via the Northern Pacific.

* * *

Mr. J. W. Weart, of the Imperial Trust Co., of Vancouver, is staying at the Driard.

* * *

Mrs. William Best was operated on for appendicitis yesterday and is getting on splendidly.

* * *

F. L. Jones, passenger agent at Seattle for the New York Central lines, spent yesterday in the city on business, leaving this morning for Vancouver.

* * *

E. R. Ricketts, who has been in the city for the past day or two, left this morning on the Charmer on his return to Vancouver.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Smith, who have been visiting friends here, left this morning en route for their home in New Westminster.

* * *

Miss A. Drew arrived from Seattle yesterday by the steamer Princess Victoria. She is a guest of Mrs. John Cochrane of Yates street.

* * *

Mr. Wiliam Levy, who was accidentally shot on Thanksgiving Day, has been able to leave the hospital and return home.

* * *

Alex. McDermott, of the Victoria & Vancouver Stevedoring Company, arrived from Seattle yesterday by the steamer Princess Victoria.

* * *

George Black and Thomas Elliott leave today via the C. P. R. and the Empress of Ireland, sailing on Dec. 11, on an extended trip trip to England.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John Watson left yesterday on a trip to the Old Country. They will sail on the Empress of Ireland on Dec. 11.

* * *

A. E. Griffiths, representative of Garcia Magginni, San Francisco, is in the city. He is stopping at the Dominion hotel.

* * *

Joseph Walters left yesterday via the Northern Pacific for St. John, N. B. whence he will sail on the Lake Erie on an extended trip to the Old Country.

* * *

Mrs. J. E. Mesher left this morning via the C. P. R. for New York, whence she will sail on the Cunarder Lucania on a three months' trip to the Old Country.

* * *

A. B. Steele, of Winnipeg, arrived in town last evening. Mr. Steele has extensive real estate interests in town. On or about the 1st of Dec. he expects a large traffic from the Northwest. He is a guest at the Dominion.

* * *

F. A. Foullaux, a former resident of Sidney, arrived in Victoria last evening and will spend a few days visiting old friends, when he will start for his former home in Montreal. He is putting up at the Dominion hotel.

* * *

The many friends of Miss Schwengers, who became very ill while visiting Miss Leigh Spencer, of Granville street, Vancouver, will be pleased to learn that she is rapidly regaining her health.

* * *

The exhibition of pictures by Miss Kitto and her pupils will be continued, by request, during Monday and Tuesday of next week, from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m., and 3 to 5 p. m. Studio, 815 Gordon street (old Badminton club).

* * *

Mrs. Phipps, of Victoria, was the guest of honor at a very pleasant bridge party given by Mrs. Alexander Reid, of Vancouver, with whom she spent a few days. Mrs. Phipps is now the guest of Mrs. J. Woods, Vancouver.

* * *

Mrs. Herbert H. Shandley will receive for the first time since her marriage on Saturday, the fifth of December next, at her residence at the corner of Trutch street and Fairfield road. Mrs. Shandley will be at home from 3 to 6 p.m.

* * *

The Pythians Sisters have arranged to give a dance on Tuesday night at the A.O.U.W. hall. A splendid programme has been prepared and it is hoped that all Knights of Pythias will make a point of attending.

* * *

Major and Mrs. MacMillan left this morning for Vancouver, where the major will spend the early winter months. Mrs. MacMillan purposes leaving for the east in time to spend Christmas with her daughter, who is studying at Havergal college, Toronto.

* * *

An "at home" will be held at the residence of Mrs. Forman, president of the Y.W.C.A., on Wednesday, Dec. 2, for the benefit of the piano fund. There will be a sale of fancy articles and a table supplied with home-made candy. The entertainment will continue from 3 o'clock to 6 in the afternoon, and from 8 to 10 in the evening. The ladies are very anxious to obtain a sum sufficient to complete the purchase of the piano and request as many of the members and friend as can find it convenient to do so, to attend.

* * *

The Victoria Invitation club will hold its second dance next Friday evening at the A.O.U.W. hall. It will open at 8.30 o'clock and continue until midnight it being the intention that the last selection shall conclude at 12 o'clock promptly. The orchestra will be increased from six to eight pieces, so that an exceptionally fine musical programme is anticipated.

* * *

Mr. H. Hemming, the lessee of the Driard, who has been on the sick list for three weeks, is again able to be out and attend to business. Beginning with the grippe a very serious attack of pneumonia developed, and so serious indeed became this scourge that on Thursday of last week his physician considered his condition absolutely hopeless. But happily his vitality enabled him to rally and his recovery was rapid.

* * *

Mr. David Albert McNaughton and Miss Fayette Mary Werner, daughter of Mrs. F. H. Reid, of Milwaukee, Wis., were married last Saturday. The ceremony took place at the Strathcona hotel, Shawnigan lake, being performed by Rev. W. Leslie Clay, pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. The drawingroom had been tastily decorated. Mr. Robert Lorimer acted as groomsman and Miss May A. M. Graham attended the bride. The latter, who wore a gown of gray chiffon broadcloth with hat to match, looked charming. The contracting parties are well and popularly known in Victoria, Mr. McNaughton having been an employee at the Victoria Chemical works several years. They spent their honeymoon in a tour of the Sound and mainland cities, and have taken up their residence at 2644 Blanchard Ave.

* * *

At the residence of Mrs. B. Gonnason, Quadra street, on Friday evening, the 27th, a most enjoyable surprise party was given to Mr. Carl Gonnason by a number of his young friends. Over fifty persons were present, and the evening was passed pleasantly in games. Among those present were: Misses M. Ledingham, Z. Balcom, O. Balcom, M. Gonnason, E. Cessford, E. Hodson, J. Sears, M. Beckwith, M. Berryman, B. Valo, H. Tait, H. Thompson, F. F. Johnson, G. Daley, L. Nickles, P. McKenzie, P. Lamphere, S. Cherry, J. Black, N. Grey, B. Dauphine, L. Johnson, M. Egan, E. Gonnason, S. Gonnason and I. Gonnason, and Messrs. C. Holland, G. Sherbourne, L. O'Leary, L. Fulton, L. Pines, L. Lane, R. Walker, G. Johns, W. Williams, A. McDougal, B. Briggs, E. Spragge, R. Meldram, F. Tait, A. Johns, R. Ledingham, A. Kent, E. Drader, A. Johns, J. Sutherland, N. Crogan, G. Walker, C. Gonnason and A. Gonnason.

STORM OF CANARY BIRDS.

Strange Things That Happened to a Vessel Off Coast of Acajutla.

It happened in the night, and according to the yarn spun by Captain Sandberg, of the Panama liner City of Para, it must have been a night of terror.

The ship was midway between Acajutla and San Jose de Guatemala which is a latitude in which the unusual is the expected. The time was between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning, and it was very dark. Suddenly an electric storm of great ferocity came up from a revolutionary republic on the starboard quarter, accompanied by waterspouts, St. Elmo's fire and a great flock of canary birds. Every one knows that St. Elmo's fire and waterspouts are common off the coast of Acajutla, but the canary birds are a novelty.

At the first stroke the lightning blew out the fuse in the ship's dynamo, and she became as dark as an abandoned trolley car. Then the St. Elmo's fire lit on the foretopmast, and split the gilt ball at the top of the topmast exactly into two hemispheres. One of these fell into the water, the other struck the bridge, and almost hit Second Officer Heckert.

Third Officer Zual, who had been off watch below, ran on deck. All the passengers followed Zual to the deck, and the captain says that the passengers thought the end of the world had come. The storm was bad enough, but the lightning was blinding, but it was the great birds that flew in the faces of the startled passengers in the darkness that caused the indescribable terror.

It lasted for an hour, and in the morning, when the storm had passed and the sun rose, there on the decks, covering the awnings and almost filling the boats lashed on the upper deck, were thousands of dead and dying canary birds. Capt. Sandberg says there were thousands of them. Some of them had blundered into the staterooms in the darkness after the electric lights were out.

So the City of Para came safely through the storm when it rained canary birds, all save the gilt ball of the foretopmast, half of which was lost overboard.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Berlin has a rumor that an Ontario Government seed farm may be established near Waterloo.

SUFFRAGETTE RELEASED BY HOME SECRETARY

Mrs. Drummond's Health Not Good—Progress of the Movement

(By our own correspondent.)

London, Nov. 28.—To the surprise of all connected with the Women's suffrage movement, Mrs. Drummond, who was sentenced in company with Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Christabel Pankhurst to three months' imprisonment, was released from Holloway jail a few days since by order of the Home Secretary. Mrs. Drummond's health has not been good since her imprisonment, and for most of the time she has been in the hospital. It is understood that this is Mr. Gladstone's sole reason for liberating the lady, who had still 80 days of her sentence to run. At the offices of the National Women's Social and Political Union it was stated that the governor of the prison asked the lady to give an undertaking in writing that she would during the remainder of the term of her sentence, be of good behaviour and keep the peace. This Mrs. Drummond absolutely declined to do, with the result that she was released unconditionally, and, as the leaders of the movement put it, "turned out upon the street as free to smash up meetings and harass poor Cabinet Ministers as ever she was." Mrs. Drummond addressed a meeting at the Portman Rooms the next evening and is again actively engaged in organizing a fresh campaign against "the wicked government."

At a meeting in Birmingham Miss Gladys Keevil, who presided, declared that Mrs. Drummond had been released because the Government were afraid that if anything dangerous occurred to a Suffragist the country would be up in arms.

Miss Mary Gaythorpe proposed a resolution demanding the immediate release of the imprisoned Suffragists, and warning the Government that coercion would fire women to stronger opposition, and that the struggle would only be ended by the passing of the Women's Enfranchisement Bill. This was carried.

Lloyd-George to Speak

A meeting convened by the Women's Liberal Federation in favor of woman suffrage will be held at the Albert hall on December 5. It is understood that Mr. Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has promised on this occasion to speak in favor of an extension of the franchise to women, and this has been the subject of some comment in the lobby of the House of Commons. It may be interesting to recall two former Ministerial pronouncements which may afford an indication of the attitude of the Cabinet towards this question. When the deputation of Liberal members in favor of woman suffrage waited on Mr. Asquith on May 20, the right hon. gentleman, in referring to the possibility of the introduction of some measure of woman suffrage by way of amendment to the promised Electoral Reform Bill, said:—

The Government could hardly resist such amendment, for the simple and sufficient reason that probably some two-thirds of his colleagues in the Ministry were in favor of it.

Mr. Birrell, on October 23, received at Bristol a deputation of women who advocated woman suffrage, and in reply to their representations he was reported to have said:

A considerable number of members of the Government were strongly opposed to women's suffrage at all. Some, he supposed, were in favor of the enfranchisement of women irrespective of whether married or not, and others desired to confine the vote to women who had never been married or whose husbands had departed.

If the "considerable number" of members stated to be strongly opposed to woman suffrage in October is taken to exceed the one-third indicated by Mr. Asquith in May the deduction might be drawn that there has been some change of Ministerial opinion.

Emerson's Memory.

Emerson was a notable sufferer from the vagaries of memory. His biographer relates that he met him one day in Boston, apparently at a loss for something, and asked him where he was going. "To dine," said Emerson, "with a very old and dear friend. I know where she lives, but I hope she won't ask me her name," and then he proceeded to describe her as "the mother of the wife of the young man—the tall man—who speaks so well," and so on, until his interlocutor guessed to whom he was referring.

Even the names of common objects often failed him completely. On one occasion when he wanted an umbrella he said, "I can't tell its name, but I can tell its history. Strangers take it away."

This failing of Emerson led to a pathetic scene when he attended Longfellow's funeral, and remarked as he gazed at the coffin, "He was a sweet and beautiful soul; but I have entirely forgotten his name."

His Mistake.

Mr. Merino—"Oh, yes, Minnie is very accomplished. Why, she sings in French, Italian and Spanish."

Mr. De Smythe—"Yes, that is very nice; but I should think she would learn some of those pretty little English songs that are so popular nowadays."

Mr. Merino—"Why, that's an English song she's singing now."

Mr. De Smythe—"Indeed, I thought it was French, Italian and Spanish."

The House of Quality

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Yesterday is a million times farther away than tomorrow. Is it wise to delay your Christmas shopping until later? At the present time our stock is complete, you will have plenty of time to look around and a large assortment to choose from. We will have time also to make for you any particular piece which you are unable to find in ordinary stocks. Our advice is

DO YOUR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING NOW

DIAMOND RINGS in single stones from $10 to $275
in clusters up to $425
DIAMOND BROOCHES from $10 to $425
WATCHES, all sizes up to $150

A full assortment of many different designs and prices

COME TODAY

THE J. M. WHITNEY CO.

Diamond Merchants, Jewelers, Silversmiths and Opticians.

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40 Government Street LIMITED Victoria, B.C.

TERMS

One third cash balance in 6, 12 and 18 months at 7 per cent

Five per cent off for cash

YATES ESTATE
GORGE AND BURNSIDE ROADS

We are placing this beautiful piece of suburban property on the market at greatly reduced prices, and can offer lots of large size at from $100 per lot up. This subdivision is situate just outside the city limits, has four frontages, is nearly all cleared and a large proportion under cultivation. Two lines of car service are in close proximity, and the Gorge and new City Parks are only a step away. The majority of these lots are so situated as to command an excellent view of the surrounding country, the soil is good, being free from rock, and would prove excellent for fruit growing and gardening in general. Special inducements to those purchasing an acre or more. Maps may be had on application.

FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN—PHOENIX OF LONDON.

TO LET — IN GOOD CONDITION FOR GOOD TENANTS — TO LET

DALLAS ROAD—To let for four months, an excellent 1½ storey bungalow, well furnished, containing parlor, diningroom, kitchen, 3 bedrooms; 'phone and all modern conveniences; no children. Rent.....$60.00

117 SUPERIOR STREET—To rent for not less than six months, 2 storey residence, eleven rooms, furnished; well adapted for boarding or rooming house. Rent.....$70.00

524 HILLSIDE AVENUE (late Henry street)—2 storey modern house, 8 well furnished rooms; can be leased 1, 2 or 3 years. Rent.....$40.00

1408 STADACONA AVENUE (top of Fort street—Most desirable 1½ storey bungalow, unfurnished; containing parlor, dining room, office, kitchen, scullery, pantry, basement, 3 bedrooms. Rent, (including water).....$32.50

671 NIAGARA STREET (near Beacon Hill Park)—Handsome 2 storey residence, unfurnished; containing basement, heater, reception hall, parlor, dining room, den, kitchen, pantry, scullery, 4 bedrooms, bath and toilet; a fine, convenient house. Rent, including water.....$38.00

SIMCOE STREET—Handsome, new modern bungalow, never been occupied; 9 rooms and full-sized basement with heater and all modern conveniences, unfurnished. Rent.....$60.00

720 POWDERLEY AVENUE—Good cottage, 6 rooms, unfurnished; just off Gorge car line. Rent (water extra).....$13.00

510 BETA STREET—1½ storey modern dwelling, containing 7 unfurnished rooms. Rent....$14.00

1220 QUADRA STREET (corner Yates street—2 storey house, just put in first class condition, 6 rooms, unfurnished. Rent.....$25.00

2902 ROCK BAY AVENUE—2 storey modern residence, 7 rooms, unfurnished. Rent.....$25.00

JOSEPH STREET (near Gorge car line)—2 storey house, 6 rooms, unfurnished. Rent (water extra).....$13.00

VERRINDER AVENUE—Ten rooms, 2 storey house, well adapted for rooming house, unfurnished. Rent.....$40.00

407 MARY STREET (Victoria West)—Nice, modern cottage, 4 rooms, unfurnished. Rent (including water).....$13.50

210 MARY STREET—6 rooms, unfurnished cottage, all modern conveniences. Rent (including water).....$13.50

STORE TO RENT—55 Fort street, between Broad and Douglas streets, part 2 storeys, lately occupied by M. R. Smith & Co., large bake ovens in back. Rent.....$105.00

WAREHOUSE TO RENT—1313 Wharf street. Rent.....$35.00

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Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents.

PHONE 1076. 1130 BROAD ST.

NEIGHBORHOOD IS ACTIVE

Four lots, 50x135 each, on Hillside Avenue; good corner; elevated location, and lots are planted in potatoes; neat Three-Roomed Cottage, board lined and papered

ABOUT HALF DOWN **$2,250** ABOUT HALF DOWN

Would sell separate lots on easy payments.

Pemberton & Son - - - 625 Fort Street

VICTORIA, B. C.

SEAVIEW
(WORK ESTATE)

Corner Summit Avenue, Arthur and Blackwood Streets.

for only **$1,050** 110x160 ft.

A splendid building site, with fine oak trees and very little rock. Water main on Summit Avenue.

Established 1858 **A. W. BRIDGMAN** Telephone 86

41 GOVERNMENT STREET

Biggest Sacrifice
IN THE CITY

Fine lot with fruit trees, and six-roomed house in good condition.

Reduced from $3000 to $1700

Can be handled with $500.
Call early if you want it.

GRANT & LINEHAM

Telephone 664 634 VIEW STREET, P.O. Box 307

Money to Loan. Fire Insurance Written.

No Better Buy in the City of Victoria

Two Lots, on Corner of Government and Toronto Streets, only two and one half blocks from the Government building, an ideal site for an apartment block : : : : :

—FULL PARTICULARS FROM—

BOND & CLARK

Phone 1092 614 Trounce Avenue, Victoria, B. C. P. O. Box 335

FOR SALE

New House on South Turner Street

Seven rooms and modern in every way. This house is a bargain at our price, being nicely situated near the Dallas Road and commanding a fine view of the sea.

GRAY, HAMILTON, DONALD & JOHNSTON, LIMITED, 63 YATES ST.

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5 Is the earliest fruit growing district in British Columbia and is only 4 miles from the boundary of the city of Victoria, on good roads. These properties are recommended by us as profitable investments.

10 acres with waterfrontage, cottage, barns, 400 large bearing fruit trees, 2 acres small fruits and vines, good water. Price $7,000

28 acres best fruit land, extensive waterfrontage, 4 acres planted in fruit, mostly bearing; small buildings. An ideal location for a home. Price $12,500

18 acres, all cultivated and tile drained and having nearly 1,500 feet frontage on Main Road. Price $7,200

7 acres, hay field slopes to S.W., 500 feet frontage on Tyndall Avenue. Price $2,800

14 acres, tile drained hay field, good well, few maple trees. Price $5,600

4 1-5 acres fine fruit land, some trees. Price $1,200

We issue Home List, a complete catalogue of all the best farms for sale on Vancouver Island.

ESTABLISHED 1890 — TELEPHONE 30

R. S. DAY & B. BOGGS

620 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway

FARM FOR SALE

One of the best Farms on Vancouver Island now on the market. The property contains two hundred acres of first-class land, one hundred of which are under cultivation, eighty-five acres slashed and seeded, affording good pasture for stock. Twelve acres of orchard in full bearing, two acres of small fruits, good frame house, four barns and other outbuildings.

The property has been personally inspected and is one of the best known Farms on Vancouver Island. It is fully stocked, and the inventory of farm implements includes all the necessary up-to-date farm machinery. The stock and implements will be sold at a valuation.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY

J. MUSGRAVE

Cor. of Broad and Trounce Ave. — Money to Loan on Approved Security

Cheaper Than Rent

A MONEY MAKING SCHEME

We have sold two of the Houses on the extraordinary terms advertised in Monday and Tuesday's Colonist. You cannot borrow the money and buy the lots and build the Houses at the prices offered below—and look at the terms:

$100 in cash and $25 per month buys a neat, new modern five-room cottage, situate on Fort Street. Price $2,000

$100 in cash and $25 per month buys a fine, new, well-built Bungalow, everything modern and first class; has to be inspected to be appreciated. Close to car. Price..... .....$2,750

$500 in cash and $25 per month buys a magnificent new nine-room residence, up-to-date modern and central, large basement, piped for furnace; concrete walks and foundation; situate on fine lot with good fruit trees; close to High School, in Carberry Gardens; one of the most fashionable residential districts in the city. Price.....$5,000

$300 in cash and $25 per month buys a fine, new seven-room House on McPherson avenue, Victoria West. It will suit you. Price.....$4,200

Suburban Home, 17 1-2 acres, Burnside Road, overlooking water. The best value we know. Terms to suit. Price.....$7,000

OUR COAL IS ALL COAL—VICTORIA FUEL CO'S

McPherson & Fullerton Bros.

618 TROUNCE AVE. TEL. 1377.

TO LET

VANCOUVER STREET—New house, 8 rooms, strictly modern, well finished and up-to-date in every respect.....$35.00

SPRINGFIELD AVENUE—Good house, 6 rooms, bath-room, all conveniences, rent, including water.....$21.00

PARK BOULEVARD—Facing Beacon Hill Park, new, modern house, 8 rooms, reception hall, bathroom, etc.....$40.00

FERNWOOD ROAD—Close to High School, 10-room house, in first-class repair, bathroom and every convenience, about an acre of land, beautiful grounds, about 20 fruit trees, small fruits, etc.....$40.00

OLIPHANT AVENUE—New house, close to park, 12 rooms, modern $35.00

LATIMER & NEY

629 FORT STREET COR. BROAD

BIG DROP IN LUMBER

Buy a lot and build. We have the lot sand even if you don't care to build the lots will be worth the price with good interest added at any old time. You can't duplicate them at the price.

CORNWALL ST., near Richardson and Linden avenue, three lots, 135 feet frontage, level, grassy lots, very cheap, at for the three $800

MONTROSE ST., Smith's Hill, near Hillside avenue, two lots, each 54x112, the two.....$950

GRANT ST., near Fernwood road, two lots, each 53x132, the two $450

BANK ST., near Oak Bay avenue, lot 60x120 .....$600

ONTARIO ST., fine cleared lot, 60x120 .....$750

HILDA ST., near Cook, fine lot, cement sidewalk, 60x118....$850

POWELL ST., James Bay, cheapest lot offered $900

VANCOUVER STREET, fine lot, 60x120, cement sidewalk, boulevard $900

SOUTH TURNER STREET, James Bay, choicest lot on street, 50x112 .....$1,100

PRINCESS AVE., facing new city park, two lots on corner, the two $1,150

BUSHBY ST., near new car line, three lots, all fenced, the three $1,300

MICHIGAN ST., near Government, fine lot $1,000

HEYWOOD AVE., facing park, lot 60x120 .....$1,600

VICTORIA WEST, near Russel's Station, large lot $550

T. P. McCONNELL

Corner Government and Fort St. (Upstairs).

BAZAN BAY, SAANICH

70 acres, in 5 and 10 acre blocks, at, per acre $200

This property is all fenced and cultivated, fine soil, no rock, plenty of water, an ideal residential site, having a wonderful sea view from all points. Road and railway passes property. Terms easy.

PENDER ISLAND

154 acres—74 acres under cultivation, large 8-room house, well situated, barn, stables, extensive poultry houses, and brooder house, water in plenty; property suitable for all purposes; would cut up well. Good harbor; boats three times a week. Easy terms. Price $10,000

E. A. HARRIS & CO.

INSURANCE — 615 FORT STREET — MONEY TO LOAN

TO LET, FURNISHED—7-roomed house on Catherine street. Per month $40

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—4-roomed cottage, with 1½ acres of land under cultivation; on Esquimalt Road. Per month $20

FOR SALE—A bargain on Johnson Street, lot 50 by 120; between Douglas and Blanchard Streets. On easy terms. Price $5,500

COTTAGE AND 2 LOTS, near the Willows. Price $2,400

180 ACRES on Mayne Island, 30 acres cultivated; nice house, barns, etc. This is a most delightful place and a really good farm. Terms to suit. Price $8,000

160 ACRES on Salt Spring Island, 15 acres partly cleared. Small orchard and log cabin. Third cash. Price $1,200

HOWARD POTTS

731 Fort Street — Phone 1192

THE GRIFFITH COMPANY

Mahon Building — Room 11.

$550 — South African Soldiers' Warrants, 320 acres—for quick sale. — $550

$700

Two big lots at 75c on the dollar, as other lots in same locality are selling at $950 to $1050 a pair. At the corner of Blackwood and Montrose Sts., "Seaview."

$850

Four lots at a tremendous cut. The plat is 110x200 feet, a corner and only one block from King's road. The lots are high, the price is low. Hurry up.

$1050

Not a bank, but on Bank street, and better than a bank account. Two lots 60x135 each, level and less than a block from Oak Bay car line. We will tell you the rest.

$4750

Four large lots aggregating two acres on a corner in Oak Bay district, and near car line. Just the location for a home of some pretentions.

"Queen Charlotte"

This new townsite, beautifully situated on Skidegate Inlet, Queen Charlotte Islands, will soon be the home of thousands. It has all the features essential to the upbuilding of a large city.

(1) It has an unexcelled harbor.
(2) It has a level situation.
(3 It has plenty of good water and gravity power.
(4) It is backed up by a country almost unlimited in its resources.

Lots now for sale at low prices. Full particulars on application.

Ask us for a free copy of the "Queen Charlotte News."

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Phone 1062. — LIMITED. — 1236 Gov't St. (Upstairs)

I Have for Sale a Good Paying Business

which will require a capital of $5,500. This is well worth investigating. Two new houses just being completed, in first-class residential district. Each $6,750

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GERMAN FINANCES ARE CRITICIZED

Free Conservatives Claim That Greater Economies Should Be Practised

EXPENSIVE DEPARTMENTS

Lot of Finance Minister Is Not An Enviable One Says Correspondent

Berlin, Nov. 28.—Prince Buelow has communicated to the Imperial Secretaries of state and to the Prussian ministers a memorandum suggesting various directions in which economies can be effected in the administration. The memorandum is said to be the work of the leader of the Free Conservatives in the Reichstag, Baron von Gamp, who was induced to draw it up as a result of conversations with leading representatives of the other Bloc parties. Baron von Gamp has come to the conclusion that only about one-twentieth of the sum of over $1,000,000,000, to which the Imperial debt amounts, can be justified upon principles of sound finances. With regard to the future he suggests that very considerable economies can be effected in the administration of the great spending departments, and he declares that the Bloc parties are not only not disposed to entertain any fresh proposals "in the near future" for the expansion of armaments, but are of the opinion that, in the case both of the army and of the navy, the cost of carrying out the existing programme can be materially reduced. He further suggests that the staff of departments like the Post Office is excessively costly and unscientifically organized, and he illustrates his contention by declaring that officials with a public school education are doing work which might easily be performed by women clerks. Similargely he considers that it is a superfluous luxury that in a town like Berlin letters should be delivered 12 times a day. The organization and equipment of the Prussian State railways are also described as being unnecessarily luxurious. Baron von Gamp believes that a great number or these and similar economies could be effected if the Emperor William were kept adequately informed with regard to the existing state of affairs. The fact that the secretary of state for the Imperial treasury, Herr Sydow, has advocated a "return of the old Prussion traditions of economy" in the work of administration invests Baron von Gamp's proposals with something more than purely academic interest.

Lot Unenviable.

There are few finance ministers whose lot is at present less enviable than that of Herr Sydow. He has to face two formidable problems—that of reforming and readjusting the relations between the financial systems of the Empire and of the separate states, and that of finding means to diminish the wide and increasing gap between between the Imperial revenue and expenditure; and so far it does not appear that he made real progress in discovering a satisfactory solution for either. It is generally admitted that the existing method of "matricular contributions," whereby the deficit in the revenue of the Empire is, in theory met by assessments on the federated states in proportion to population, will have to be modified or abandoned. It has never worked well, and for some years can scarcely be said to have worked at all, since several of the states have been unable to pay their proper quota. But the question of finding any effective substitute for it present difficulties which seem unsurmountable. None of the Federal governments is at all inclined to surrender to the Imperial authorities the measure of control over their finances which would be implied in the levying of direct imposts for Imperial purposes; and yet unless such control be conceded, it is practically impossible to place the finances of the Empire on a really sound footing. It has been established by the painful experience of a long series of annual deficits, and of the necessity of repeated loans for the balancing of the budget, that the resources now definitely allocated to meet Imperial charges are altogether inadequate for the purpose. New forms of taxation must be devised, and as to what shape they are to take there is at present no sign of agreement among financial experts.

Direct Taxation.

The Agrarians and the protectionist manufacturers are strongly opposed to any considerable resort to direct taxation, because they see in such a policy a possible first step towards the principle of a tariff for revenue purposes. They would undoubtedly prefer an increase of Customs duties, which, whether or no it yielded more revenue to the State, would strengthen their grip of the home markets. But it is notorious that the artificial enhancement of the cost of living caused by the existing tariff has already been productive of great suffering and consequent discontent among the poorer classes, and any further experiments in that direction would be extremely hazardous. Apparently Herr Sydow will try the combination of new forms of excise with additions to direct taxation already outlined.

The financial outlook in Prussia is depressing in view of the prospective increase of the income-tax, not only for Imperial purposes, but also in order to make good the probable deficiency in the returns from the State railways. It is an ominous sign of the times that 23,294 ratepayers moved out of Berlin during the months of April, May, and June, and that only 17,787 new ratepayers were registered. With regard to the various classes of taxpayers and ratepayers, it may be mentioned that only in the lowest class, which comprises persons with incomes of $225, has the number of taxpayers increased, whereas only three persons with incomes of over $12,500 have moved into the city in the place of 25 persons who had been assessed on this basis. Of persons with incomes between $6,250 and $12,500 only nine fresh names have been added to the roll, while 54 taxpayers of this class have left the city.

Naval Programme.

The programme of the German Navy League recently demanded the construction of six new large armored cruisers to replace six of the present protected cruisers. The Berliner Tageblatt makes the announcement that a bill for the carrying out of this proposal is lying fully worked out in the German Admiralty, and will be laid before the Reichstag in the session which opens on November 4. The cost estimated in the bill is $50,000,000. The existing cruisers, when replaced, are to serve as school and training ships. The information must, however, be accepted with some scepticism, as it is highly improbable that a demand of this importance would be made from a Reichstag simultaneously called on to reform the Imperial finances in a sense of the strictest economy.

HOCKEY DAY

Both Ladies and Men Had Splendid Practice at Oak Bay

Hockey players were out in force yesterday. It was their day at Oak Bay grounds and the practice held was largely attended. During the first part of the afternoon the young ladies were in possession of the area. They arranged a match between two selected elevens and gave a fast exhibition which was watched with interest. They were followed by the men who, also, put up a first-class demonstration of the manner in which the sport is played among gilt-edged artists.

North Ward Won

The North Ward team was successful in a second division soccer league match played with the Baracca representatives yesterday afternoon at the Canteen grounds, Esquimalt. The score was 4 goals to nil. From the outset the league leaders had their opponents outclassed, although the latter put up a plucky fight.

SECOND DIVISION

The present standing of the second division association football league is as follows:

	P.	W.	L.	D.	P.
North Ward	4	4	0	0	8
Victoria West	3	1	1	1	3
Baraca	4	1	3	0	2
Esquimalt	3	0	2	1	1

CANADIAN WRESTLER WON AMERICAN TITLE

Tremblay Put Bothner to Mat Twice in Three Falls

New York, Nov. 28.—With a combination of the toe, scissors and harlock holds, Eugene Tremblay, of Canada, won the lihgtweight championship of America from George Bothner at Prospect hall, Brooklyn, last night.

Tremblay won two out of three falls of the match, which was under catch-as-catch-can rules. He won the first and third falls. Bothner putting his Canadian adversary to the mat in the second fall of the match. After 28 minutes and 35 seconds of wrestling, Tremblay obtained the first fall. Bothner won the next fall in four minutes 16 seconds, by a half-Nelson and body hold. It took Tremblay 9 minutes and 40 seconds to win the third and deciding bout.

AUSTRALIA LEADS IN DAVIS CUP MATCHES

Championship Tennis Double Won By Brookes and Wilding

Melbourne, Aus., Nov. 28.—The contest in this city today for the Dwight F. Davis international challenge lawn tennis cup was won by the Australian team, composed of Norman Brookes and A. F. Wilding. Their American opponents were F. B. Alexander and Beals C. Wright.

The weather was brilliant and the contest was witnessed by 5,000 spectators. Hundreds of people found it impossible to obtain admission to the grounds. The excitement ran high throughout the play. The court was in fine order and the contestants gave a magnificent display of skill during all the first sets which were won by Australia 6-4. Brookes made no mistakes and his service was magnificent. The American lobs were too short. The second set also went to the Australians by 6-2.

Change in Third.

This put the Americans on their nettle and they played hard in the third and won it 7-5. The Australian team showed weakness overhead. Alexander made wonderful returns and Wright's lobs were perfect. Both American's served brilliantly.

In the fourth set the Australians were outplayed in every department and the Americans won 6-1. Brookes failed in his overhand work.

The Final Set.

It was now two sets all, and when play was called for the final set, the interest was intense. The Australians beat their opponents 6-4, winning the match. When the result was seen the applause continued for ten minutes. The final set was a wonderful display of skill and endurance. The Americans won the first two games straight. Then the Australians made a fine recovery. Alexander lost the service when the score was 2 all. He again lost the service when the score was Australia 4, American 3. This standing was greeted with an outburst of wild enthusiasm. The voice of the umpire could not be heard because of the cheering of the crowd. Australia then put the score 5-4 and it was Wildings service.

Deuce was called three times in the last game of the set.

The Dwight F. Davis international champion cup is the blue ribbon of the tennis courts and it holds the place in tennis that the America cup does in yatching. The cup was lost last year by Great Britain to Australia and consequently the Colonists took it home with them. A British team came over to the United States last September and lost it to an American team the understanding being that the winners should go to Australia and play the final contest there. This explains the presence of Alexander and Wright at Melbourne. The outcome of today's play places the score in matches at two for the Australians and one for the American competitors. There are to be five matches in all, four singles and one double, the double to count as single. Two singles were played yesterday, the Americans winning one and the Australians the other. There remains two singles to be played and they both must be won by Messrs. Wright and Alexander if the cup is to be brought to America.

The game of rugby, insofar as Victoria is concerned, owes much to that indefatigable leading spirit—W. Moresby. Now that the season is well advanced and the local teams seem to be in good shape the boys are apt to forget that Mr. Moresby took the initiative in organization, that he labored industriously over innumerable details in connection with setting the ball rolling properly, and that largely to his efforts is attributable the fact that they have a team which may reasonably expect to make a fair fight with Vancouver for the championship. As an illustration of the strenuous endeavors Mr. Moresby has been making, it might be mentioned that he labored all last Saturday morning in clearing the rugby ground of huge rocks, stones and pebbles, that the danger of injury to players might be minimized. It is these unostentatious services which distinguish the true lover of sport from those who may be classified as "the grandstand artists."

FIVE MEN KILLED

Collision Between Freight Trains on Seaboard Line Proves Fatal to Train Hands

Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 28.—In a collision between two freight trains in a fog today on the Seaboard Air line near Silver Springs, Engineer Walker, Brakeman C. D. Smith, C. R. Philbrick and two negro firemen were killed. Both engines and eight cars were reduced to wreckage. Several other trainmen were injured, but not fatally.

QUATSINO TIMBER

Ten Claims Sold By Vancouver Man to Messrs. Bourdeau and Graham of Seattle

Vancouver, Nov. 28. Yesterday, A. McLeod of this city disposed of ten timber claims on Quatsino sound, Vancouver island, for $5 cash per acre. The buyers were Messrs. Bourdeau and Graham, of Seattle. The tract comprises fir and cedar.

GREAT MICA DEPOSIT

Immense Quantities of Mineral Found in Mountains at Big Bend of Columbia

Vancouver, Nov. 28.—One of the biggest mica deposits in the world exists at the Big Bend of the Columbia, ninety miles north of Revelstoke, according to James A. Moodie. The mineral is largely used in electrical plants, and commands prices, according to size and quality, varying from $2 to $18 per pound.

Mr. Moodie staked thirteen claims in various groups and has interested Calgary business men in the proposition. A company has been organized with a capital of $250,000. Mr. Moodie says that shipments will be made next year.

He expressed the belief that the supply on these properties was virtually inexhaustible. Surface weathering has detached tons of large white mica crystals which litter the sides of the mountain. The mineral occurs in a quartz formation, the country rock being mica-schist. Some of the speciment brought out by Mr. Moodie this fall measured 36 by 42 inches with a thickness of 12 inches. This is regarded as remarkable as crystals of that size would command the highest market prices. Mr. Moodie is confident that the mica industry of British Columbia will soon be producing millions of dollars worth of wealth.

Nova Scotia Veterans

Halifax, Nov. 28.—Nova Scotia veterans of the Fenian raid have organized themselves into a society with a view to secure grants of land in western Canada.

Stock Yards Cleaned

Albany, N.Y., Nov. 28.—The cleansing and disinfection of the Buffalo stock yards, which have been quarantined on account of the outbreak of foot and mouth disease, has so far progressed, according to advices received today by Commissioner Pearson, of the state department of agriculture, that it is expected business may be resumed by Monday, if the railroads can furnish cars and if shippers think it is safe to furnish cattle for shipment.

NOVA SCOTIA'S VOTE.

Liberal Majority Throughout Province Shows Large Decrease.

The total vote cast in the federal elections in Nova Scotia in 1908 was 96,864. In 1904 it was 85,822, plus 2,354 given for two independent candidates, a grand total of 88,176. This is an increase of 8,688 in the total vote polled in the general elections of October 26 over those of 1904. The Liberal popular majority, taking the whole province, in 1904, was 8,236. In 1908 the popular Liberal majority was only 2,364, a reduction in the Liberal majority of 5,872. The Liberal vote in 1908 was 2,582 greater than in 1904, while the Conservative vote in 1908 was 8,454 greater than it was in 1904. In Halifax the average Liberal vote in 1904 was 7,282; it declined in 1908 to 6,029, a reduction of 1,253. The average Conservative vote in Halifax in 1904 was 6,601; in 1908 it rose to 7,251, an increase of 650.

	1904. Libs.	1904. Cons.	1908. Libs.	1908. Cons.
Annapolis ..	2013	1794	2120	1910
Antigonish ..	1619	810	1291	1271
C. Breton, N.	2583	2519	2849	2832
C. Breton, S.	3459	3154	4823	5048
Colchester ..	2194	2417	2627	2736
Cumberland .	4535	3829	3410	4800
Digby..	1840	1096	1640	1771
Guysboro.. ..	2040	1492	201	1796
Halifax	7282	6601	6029	7251
Hants..	2033	1957	2141	2008
Inverness	1963	1653	3381	1837
King's..	2594	1427	2482	1991
Lunenberg ..	3274	2022	3533	3332
Pictou.	4148	3716	4336	4037
Shelburne-Queens .	2302	1917	2487	2145
Yarmouth ..	1883	1524	2285	1446
Totals	47032	38796	49614	47525
Total vote, 1908...				96864
Total vote, 1904 (including independent vote of 2,354				88176
Total Liberal majority, 1908 ..				2364
Total Liberal majority, 1904 ..				8236
Reduction in popular Liberal majority of				5,872

GERMAN COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

New Enterprise Started by Opening of Hamburg "University."

The new Colonial Institute, which has just been opened in Hamburg has already admitted thirty-six students. Seventeen of the men are officials from the Imperial Colonial office The institution has been established under the auspices of the Imperial government, the Hamburg society and of leading merchants there.

The new institute is to be a university for planters, merchants and officials who intend to go to the colonies, and also a point where scientific and colonial endeavors can concentrate. In preparing young men for life in the colonies, the institution will not only inculcate knowledge, but will also be instrumental in infusing a spirit into the would-be colonists and settlers from which, it is hoped, much benefit and advantage will ultimately accrue to the mother country.

The curriculum is based on the idea that immediate and practical advantage must not be aimed at so much as free theoretic interest in all that tends toward the progress of science, experience having taught that scientific work is intimately serviceable and beneficial to practical life. The course of study includes law, politics, the science of language, history, geography, medicine and natural sciences, but in all cases adapted to the special needs of the institute.

The lectures on colonial politics and profit-sharing colonial plants will be supplemented by excursions to warehouses and to factories where colonial produce is prepared for the European market, so that the lecturer can remonstrate with the whole process before him, how the raw material is treated and the place of the product in the commercial world. Geography and geology will be taught side by side, and the lectures will also be illustrated in the course of excursions to different parts of Germany, where diversified geological formations and the methods of adapting them to cultivation can be observed.

An additional course of lectures will be devoted to an explanation of the most advantageous and beneficial manner of preparing food in the tropics, and all students will be trained to give first aid in case of accidents and ordinary tropical complaints. The elements of veterinary surgery will be taught, and, in view of the advance of Oriental semi-civilization which appeals to the natives more strongly than does European civilization, a course of lectures will be delivered on Islamism.

The conduct of the New Colonial Institute will be in the hands of the council of professors, of which Dr. Thulenius is president; but, in order to keep theory in constant touch with practice, the council will be augmented by three merchants at present engaged in the colonial trade. Dr. Stuhlmann, who has lived in German East Africa for many years, is the secretary-general of the institute.

Degrees infinite of lustre there must always be, but the weakest among us has a gift, however seemingly trivial, which is peculiar to him, and which, worthily used, will be a gift also to the race forever.—Ruskin.

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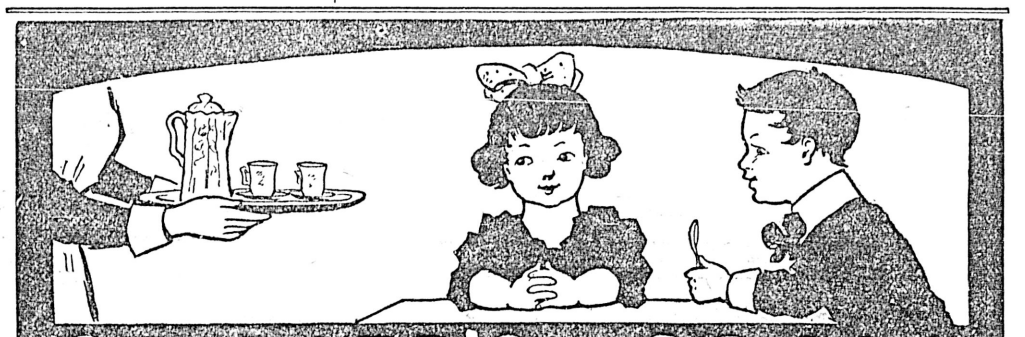
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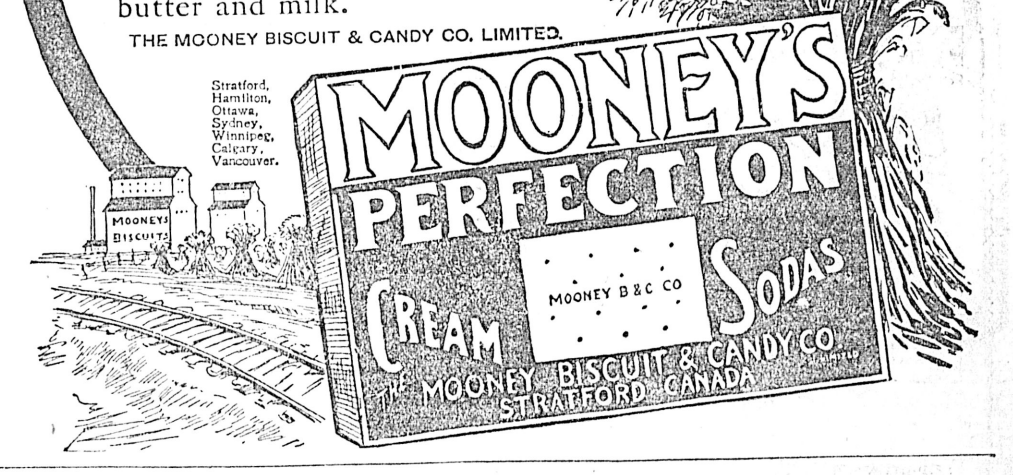
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MUSIC AND DRAMA

"Little Johnny Jones"

After having been presented in all the leading cities the past season including an engagement covering a period of six months in New York, several weeks in Boston, four weeks in Philadelphia and over four months in Chicago, "Little Johnny Jones" will be presented in this city at the Victoria theatre tomorrow evening for one night only. The engagement promises to be the most notable of the season, for no musical production presented last year scored so emphatically as this product of Mr. George M. Cohen's pen. "Little Johnny Jones" has been highly praised by the critics everywhere who write in glowing terms of its originality in construction and speak in the highest praise of its captivatng and catchy music, of which there are twenty-two numbers. Mr. Cohen has been given much credit for the consistent story he has written, which tells the fortune and adventures of an American jockey, who goes to England to win fame on the English turf. Amy Leslie, one of Chicago's most noted critics, says that "Little Johnny Jones," is the best written, best expressed, and best presented entertainment travelling in America. Among other things in her column criticism of the performance she finds occasion to remark: "Its wit is of that vibrating, unctuous and richly original sort, which is essentially American, and its little romance is neat and interesting. In it there is more actual wit, more innocent mischief, more admirable acting and good singing than in any ten of the average musical shows. It is full of breezy songs, winged dances, actually intelligent comedy, and is the very essence of entertainment." "Little Johnny Jones" will be seen in this city with the same stupendous production, magnificent wardrobe and its famous chorus of forty which made its engagement in all the principal cities notable last season. The cast is a large and excellent one and in all the company numbers seventy-five people, one of the largest, in fact, on tour this season. The play is in three acts, the first act showing a mammoth scene representing the exterior of the Hotel Cecil in London; the second act, a realistic scene depicting the departure of an ocean liner from its pier at Southampton, England, and the third act the Chinese Quarter of San Francisco, at night gaily but weirdly illuminated. A production with such an unquestionable reputation that has preceded it here is sure to attract a crowded house, which is already indicated by the large demand for seats.

"The Lion And the Mouse"

Charles Klein's greatest work, "The Lion and the Mouse," is scheduled for a visit to the Victoria theatre on Tuesday, December 1, and it is but fair to the intelligence of the local theatregoing public to predict that it will be seen by as many who have never witnessed this great play of financial conditions in this country today, as those who have so thoroughly enjoyed it in the past. It has been a long time, in fact out of the memory of many since a play has been produced that has won the universal praise shown this drama and the fact that it has based existing conditions in the lives of some of our money kings of today, makes it stronger in commanding the attention of those in all walks of life. Henry B. Harris has done much, too, in holding "The Lion and the Mouse," at the high plane established at the very offset, as he has given his schooled attention to the cast of players and scenic environments. This season Mr. Harris has combined the better players from two of his companies of last season into the one to be seen here, and supplied a complete assignment of scenic accessories to this organization. With these facts firmly impressed in the minds of those who are keen on the best offerings of the stage, the success of the local engagement is fairly assured.

When Mme. Nordica appears here Wednesday, Dec. 2., at the Victoria theatre, local music lovers will have the unique privilege of hearing the greatest exponent of Wagner in the country today. For the past ten years Mme. Nordica has been without an equal on the operatic stage, her interpretations of the famous Wagnerian roles having brought her world-wide distinction.

It was only after years of painstaking study, however, that the brilliant American singer won the recognition that was her due. At the outset of her professional career she filled many minor positions, and opportunity came only after persistent struggle. Her first position was in the choir of the First Church, Boston, where she sang for one year. Subsequently she was engaged to sing at Dr. Putnam's church at a salary of one thousand dollars, at that time the highest ever paid in Boston. So successful was she in her church work that her mother took her to New York where, after further study, she appeared with Gilmore's band, then in the zenith of its success, at Madison Square Garden.

Subsequently Mme. Nordica made a tour of America with the organization. By strange coincidence the warm-hearted director, Patrick Gilmore, one day exclaimed after hearing her sing: "You will yet be crowned Queen of Song in your own country!". This speech was recalled by Mme. Nordica years afterwards when she was presented on the stage of the Metropolitan opera house with a diamond crown.

Interest in the local engagement is steadily on the increase, for music lovers are beginning to realize how greatly they profit in the quality of the musical offerings available if only they will furnish support that is due in a case like this.

Mme. Nordica will be assisted by Emmo Showers, pianist; Frederick Hastings, baritone; Andre Benoist, accompanist. The programme follows:

Polonaise in A Flat .....Chopin
Miss Showers.
Aria, "Dich Theure Halle," from "Tannhauser" ..... Wagner
Mme. Nordica.
Prologue from "Pagliacci".Leoncavelle
Mr. Hastings.
English Songs—
"Now Sleeps the Crimson Petal".... ..... Quilter
"Serenade" ..... R. Strauss
"Angels Ever Bright and Fair"..... ..... Handel
"Hail, Beauteous May"..... ..... Gena Branscombe
Mme. Nordica.

Part II.

Rhapsodie Hengroise .....Liszt
Miss Showers.
French and Italian Songs—
"Vieille Chanson" .....Bizet
"Neil" .....Faure
"Nia Piciella" .....Gomes
"Mattinata" .....Leoncavelle
Mme. Nordica.
"Requiem" .....Arthur Foote
"Song of the Sword,, from "Tefana".. ....' Glough Leighton
Mr. Hastings.
German Songs—
"Mienat Mai" ..... Hammond
"Ish Liebe Dich" ..... Grieg
"Waldesgespraeh" ..... Schumann
Mme. Nordica. . . . .

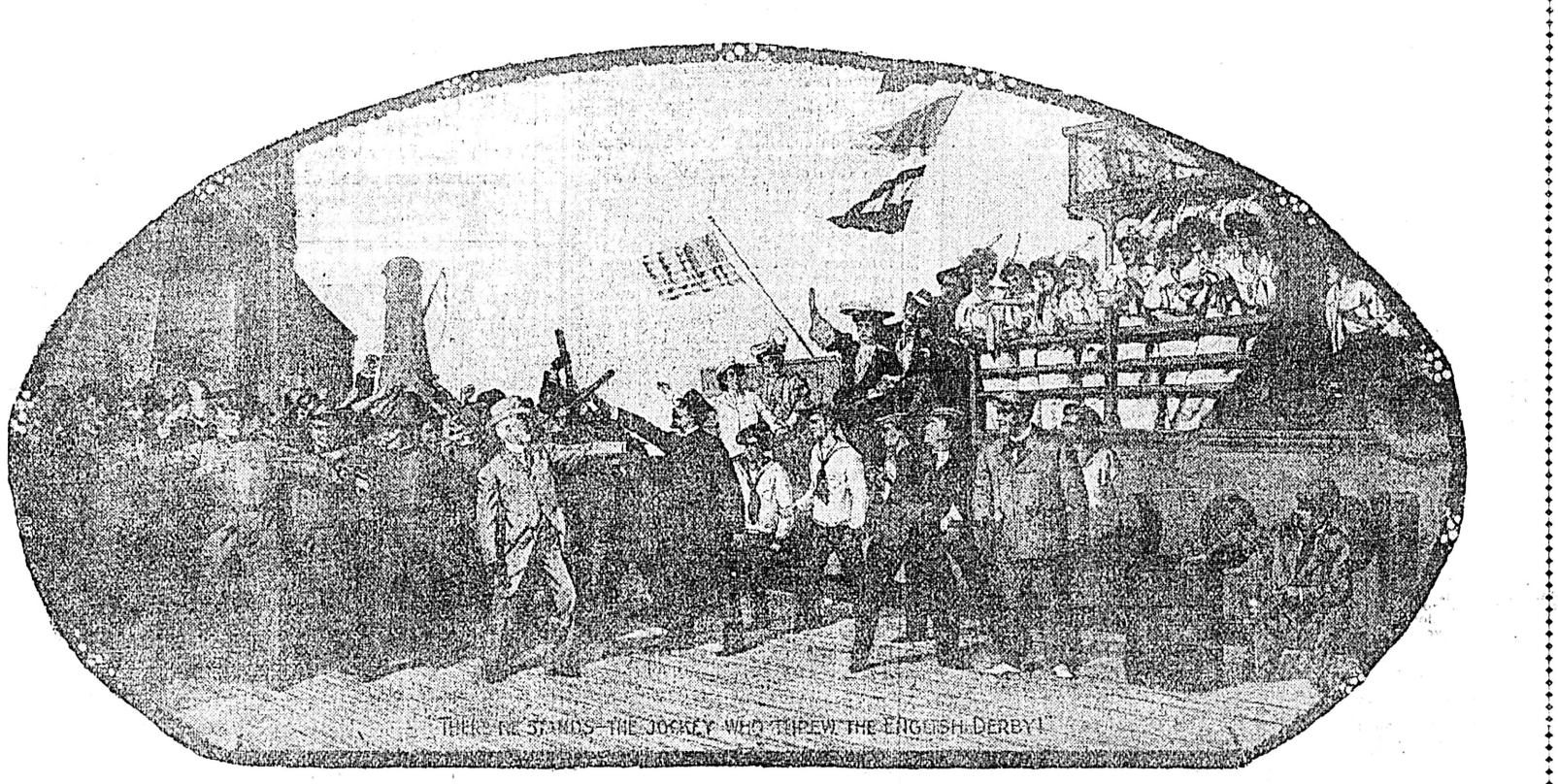
The Pantages Theatre

Another great comedy sketch will make its initial appearance to a Victoria audience at Pantages theatre at tomorrow's matinee, "Hubby's Realization," by Afrane and Johns. This attraction comes direct from the big eastern vaudeville theatres and is very highly recommended. Cole and Cole, premier aerobats are a lady and gentleman presenting a neat exhibition. This act should please everyone interested in physical development. Maggie Martell is a dainty, as well as very pretty soubrette, who sings and dances her way into the hearts of her audience at every theatre lucky enough to be graced by her presence. One other added feature will be on the big bill, but advance notice of its especial nature has not yet arrived. The new illustrated ballad by Harry De Verra will be another classic called "Love Days." The biograph will have a double set of funny motion pictures, "Aunt Mandy Takes the Kids to the Country," and "Her Lost Hair Restorer."

The children will be delighted at the coming of Lenor's Marionettes which will also be at Pantages this week. This is one of the most entertaining of this class of acts and will appeal especially to the youngsters.

The New Grand

One of the biggest and most artistic novelties, originally brought to this continent to perform at the New York hippodrome, where it was the principle attraction for several weeks, and whence it came direct to the Sullivan and Considine circuit, will be the headliner at the new Grand during the coming week. It is Prof. Patterson's bronze art statues. Three beautiful and graceful women and one man, all of perfect physique, pose as a series of replicas of famous statues and art scenes done in bronze. There are eight or more poses in the series and for sheer artistic merit they comprise an act that has never been excelled in local vaudeville. The bronze effect makes the figures strangely statuesque and one almost believes they are not human until, as a finale, Prof Patterson brings them all to life and motion. The studies are richly set in velvet, gold and special scenery, with strong light effects which make them artistically ideal, and all suggestion of vulgarity is carefully eliminated. Jos. J. and Myra Davis Dowling, two dramatic artists of well known international reputation, will present their latest vaudeville hit, "A Snap Shot," which is reported full of good comedy and excellent dramatic situations. The two Ingrams are combination and eccentric jugglers who have a novelty in their line away from the ordinary. Johnnie Fields, Jr., tells good stories and sings excellent songs of the Geo. M. Cohan type. Thos. J. Price will sing "Big Chief Battleaxe." New moving pictures will be "The Perjurer," and "Noisy Neighbors," and the orchestra will play as an overture "Carmena," a Spanish valse, by A. Lane Wilson.



Scene in George M. Cohan's Musical Winner Little Johnny Jones.



Mme. Nordica Who Will Be Heard at the Victoria Theatre Dec. 2.

TWO-POWER STANDARD

Liberal Weekly Takes Strong Ground Against Government's Naval Programme

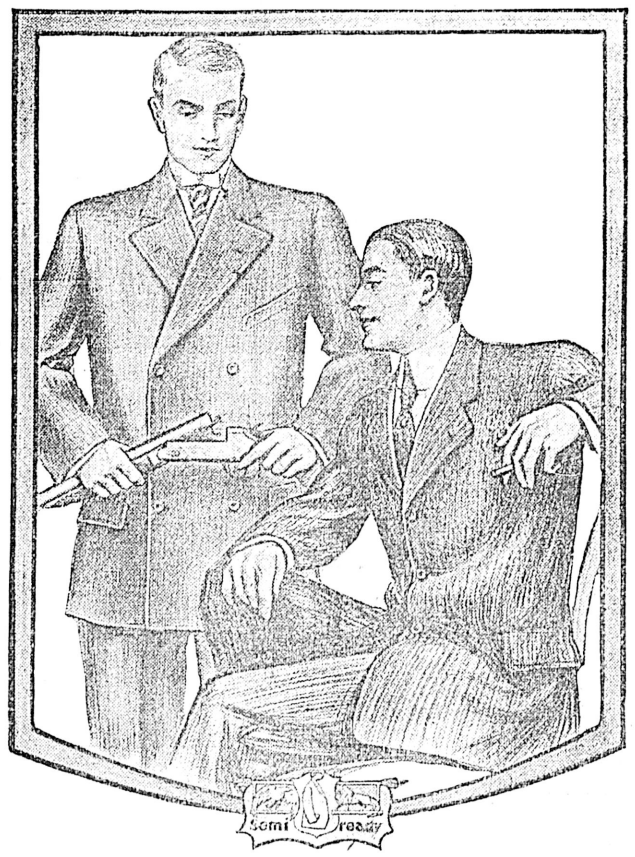
London, Nov. 27.—The Nation today publishes a strongly worded argument against including the United States in the two-power naval standard for Great Britain, in other words, that the British fleet should exceed the strength of any other two powers by ten per cent.

The paper says that America and Germany are the next two strongest naval powers after Great Britain. America, it explains, has practically to build two navies, one for the Atlantic and one for the Pacific.

"A people of 40,000,000," the Nation continues, "is called to provide a force stronger than that levied on 140,000,000 of people. On this proposition we have two remarks to make. The first is that the people of Great Britain cannot do it, and the second, that the Liberal party will not try to do it. They never will consent to build against America. It is hateful for the Liberals even to think of building against the United States."

Mrs. Rishard Fenwisk of St. Thomas, formerly of Caradoc, is dead aged 88.

Single and Double Breasted Sack Suits



"Tailored better than a Custom Tailor can" are Semi-ready Clothes—for they are made in a tailor shop conducted in a big way, equipped with every convenience, and manned by expert tailors. Semi-ready Clothes are finished to your exact physique type within two hours after a try-on.

Semi-ready Tailoring

"The price on every garment"

NEW STYLES AT THE

Semi-ready Wardrobe

Overcoats, Suits, Raincoats, Trousers, Covert Coats, Dress Suits, Frock Suits and Tuxedo Jackets, tailored to fit all physique types.

5,000 GARMENTS TO SELECT FROM

OVERCOATS....$30 to $12
SUITS.....$35 to $12
RAINCOATS.....$25 to $10
TROUSERS.....$9 to $3
DRESS SUITS....$40 to $25



¶ There is always an insistent and steady demand for "something better." We have it in Semi-ready Tailoring—we show the most expensive cloths at half the old-time tailors' cost.

Semi-ready does not cater to the public capacity for quantity so much as at appeals to the desire for Quality.

¶ Spring-weight Overcoats in the distinctive Chesterfield type finished to your exact physique in 2 hours time, $20.

Better ones at higher prices, $25 and $30.

Semi-ready Tailoring

NEW XMAS GOODS JUST RECEIVED AT THE

Semi-ready Wardrobe

Fine Neckwear, Suspenders in fancy boxes, Silk and Linen Initial Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Gloves, Fine Pyjamas and Night Robes, Smoking Jackets and Dressing Gowns, Suit Cases, Valises, Bags, Fine Shirts and Underwear, Fine Hats and Caps.

500 ENGLISH KNITTED VESTS IN FANCY PATTERNS

Golf Jackets, Sweaters, Pim's Irish Poplin Neckwear, Scarf Pins, Links, Garters, etc.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN B. C. TO SELECT FROM



Overcoat Styles

We have many Styles for you to choose from. The figure in the foreground shows the King Edward, a top coat which vies with the Semi-ready Chesterfield for the greater po[illegible]ity.

Overcoats at $15, $18, $20 and up—as good as $30 and $35.

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B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Clothiers and Hatters Sole Agents for Semi-ready Tailoring

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THE SOCIAL AND MUSICAL EVENT OF THE SEASON

Mme. NORDICA

Assisted by

Emma Showers .....Pianist
Frederick Hastings ....Baritone
Andre Benoist .....Accompanist

At the

VICTORIA THEATRE

ON WEDNESDAY, 2ND.

PRICES—$5.00, $4.00, $3.00 and $2.50. Gallery, $1.50. Box Office opens December 1. Mail orders must be accompanied by cheque.

Victoria THEATRE

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30,

Jos. M. Gaites presents Geo. M. Cohan's phenomenal musical hit

'Little Johnny Jones'

Music, Laughter, Girls.

20—BIG SONG HITS—20

Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50. Box office opens 10 a. m., Friday, November 27.

Victoria THEATRE

Tuesday, Dec. 1 ONE NIGHT

Henry B. Harris Presents the Greatest Dramatic Success of the Century

"The Lion and the Mouse"

By Charles Klein, Author of "The Music Master." Same clever cast as here before.

Prices—50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50. Box Office opens 10 a.m. Saturday, Nov. 28.

VICTORIA THEATRE

Commencing Tuesday, November 24, and the Remainder of the Week, the Management of the VICTORIA THEATRE Announces

THE LONDON BIOSCOPE

With the Latest Animated Pictures
ORCHESTRA
AND
ILLUSTRATED SONGS

Change of Programme Twice Weekly. These Pictures Will be Shown Every Night the Theatre Has Not Its Usual Attractions.

PRICE OF ADMISSION 10 CENTS.

Continuous Performance from 7 to 10:30 P. M.

NEW GRAND

WEEK 30TH NOVEMBER

PROF. PATTERSON'S BRONZE ART STATUES IN STARTLING POSES AND SCENES.

JOS. J. AND MYRA DAVIS DOWLING
Comedy Playlet, "A Snap Shot."

THE TWO INGRAMS
Novelty Juggling Act.

JOHNNIE FIELD, JR.
Tersely Telling Tales in Vaudeville.

THOS. J. PRICE.
Song Illustrator. "Big Chief Battle-Axe."

NEW MOVING PICTURES.

OUR OWN ORCHESTRA.

PANTAGES THEATRE

WEEK NOV. 30th.

ABRAMS AND JOHNS,
Comedy Sketch.
COLE AND COLE,
Premier Acrobats.
MAZIE MARTELL,
Singing and Dancing.
THE UNKNAINS,
Comedians.
LENORES MARIONETTES
HARRY DE VERRA,
"Love Days."
BIOGRAPH,
Comedy Scenes.

The Elite Amusement Parlor Company

Have Opened Up

Bowling Alleys

AT THE OLD WATSON THEATRE,

736 Fort Street

Pictures, Weighing and Lifting Machines and Laughing Gallery will be introduced. The bowling alley will be run upon modern and refined lines. Ladies patronage will be appreciated by the management.

At Your Residence

We check your baggage, thus relieving you of that tiresome worry when traveling.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

Victoria Transfer Co., Ltd.

Phone 129

For One Week Only

WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING BARGAINS IN HOMES AT THESE PRICES:

New 4-roomed house, will be completed in ten days, containing diningroom, parlor, kitchen, hall, toilet and bath (separate), 3 bedrooms, pantry and full-sized basement, on Fort street car line, near Jubilee Hospital. The house is well finished and nicely arranged, only

$2550

$500 cash balance to be arranged.

Nearly Half an Acre of Land and Fine Cottage

WATER FRONTAGE ON THE GORGE.

This is a very pretty place and ought to appeal to those who like the water and enjoy beautiful surroundings. The cottage is a very cosy home and the land is laid out in garden with nice lawn and shade trees. There is a boathouse and landing and the tram car is within one block. For this week the price is reduced from $4,700 to

$4000

GORDON HEAD—2 1-5 acres, all cleared and fenced, 80 fruit trees, 1-4 acre asparagus and rhubarb; good water; 5-room house. A snap. Terms. Price, only $2,750

2 1-2 LOTS

DALLAS ROAD—Fairfield estate, close to May street car line, 2 1-2 lots. Terms. Price, only $1,500

LINDEN AVENUE—Fine corner lot. Terms. Price.....$800

GORDON HEAD—7 acres, all cleared and fenced; all under cultivation. Terms. Price, only $2,250

Herbert Cuthbert & Co

Real Estate, Timber, Mines.
VICTORIA, B.C.

Agents for C.P.R. Irrigated Lands, Imperial Trust Co., Ltd.; American Central Insurance Co.

FEW FEMALE SUFFRAGISTS

Votes for Women Not Popular Cry in France

(By Our Own Correspondent)

Paris, Nov. 28.—Votes for women is apparently not what Frenchwomen ask for. During the last few months for the first time, women, as well as men, employed in trade and business had by a new law a vote for the election of "Conseils de Prudhommes," which are special commercial courts. The ballots closed on Oct. 31 last. The returns show that only twenty-four per thousand women availed themselves of their privilege. Moreover, this small minority consists entirely of female clerks employed in one or two large banks whose names in every case had been put down on the voters' list by their employers themselves. Not one single woman engaged in trade had taken the trouble even to enter her name in the registers. The same thing has happened before in a similar case, that of the election of judges on the tribunal of commerce, for which women established in business have the vote. The matter is an important one, as all trade disputes are decided by that tribunal. Yet, up to date exactly eight women have put their names down on the registers out of the thousands who are principals or partners in businesses of their own in France, where there are probably more trade and industrial undertakings in feminine hands than are to be found in any other country. Perhaps that is why they present a sublime indifference towards the suffrage. Having so much of the business of the country in their own hands, or in their husband's, which for a Frenchwoman is, as a rule, exactly hte same thing they have the substance, and they as yet look upon the suffrage as the shadow,

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time. 29

CATTLE DRIVING AGAIN THE QUESTION

Man Shot in Drive in Sligo District—Various Protests Made

(By Our Own Correspondent.)

Dublin, Nov. 28.—One might have been pardoned for supposing that during all the years that have passed since Ireland was wedded to Great Britain every provision in the Act of Union has been put into operation. The incident in the House of Lords the other afternoon discovers the fact that until the present time the curious provision relating to the election of an Irish Representative Peer in the case of the casting of an equality of votes for two candidates has never been acted upon. The Clerk of Parliament is authority for this statement. Lord Ashtown will not be allowed by the Nationalists to forget that he owes his place in Parliament to a drawing of lots and yet what more sensible expedient could be adopted? To dispose of a "tie" by putting the two names in a glass and lifting out one is surely not only an easier but a better method than a fresh election even if it does smack a little of gambling.

New Land Bill.

Apropos of the new Irish Land Bill, it is reported that in the event of no progress being made this session, the government will by resolution carry over the bill to next session. Such a method of dealing with public bills has been advocated on Radical platforms for a long time, but this is the first serious attempt to make it a part of the Parliamentary machinery. Unionists are inclined to suspect that the measure will hamper rather than assist the general cause of land purchase. Large sums of money are to be used for the purpose of compulsory purchase in congested districts. This it is claimed by the Unionists will place the agitators athwart the course of genuine land purchase.

Turbulent Sligo.

The constabulary authorities continue to draft large numbers of extra police into the district of Rivertown, County Sligo, where the young man Stenson was shot during a cattle drive recently. Notwithstanding the presence of the augmented force, a number of cattle drives on a small scale were carried out last Sunday night. The six months' grazing lettings in the districts expired on Sunday, and almost every farmer in the district has withdrawn his cattle from the grazing lands. The police do not anticipate any difficulty from the restocking of any of the lands, but, in view of a possible attack on the members of the force, they intend to keep the local force considerably augmented until matters in the county have assumed their normal condition. During the eviction of a herd in the Athenry district stones were flung at the police, who charged the crowd with batons, and several persons were injured.

Cattle Driving.

It was announced in Ballymote that another cattle drive had taken place on a farm owned by Mr. Creighton, three miles from the town, in the opposite direction to Riverstown. The cattle were afterwards found two miles away and were driven back to the farm by the herdman. No policemen were present, as all the available men in the district had been sent into Riverstown. On a grazing farm near Drogheda some persons tied the tails of eight cattle together on Sunday night, with the result that portions of the tails of four of the animals were pulled away in the struggles of the cattle to free themselves.

It is stated that the Irish Government has decided to hold the forthcoming Winter Assizes for the province of Leinster in the city of Dublin instead of in one of the country towns as heretofore. It is suggested that this change has become necessary owing to the impossibility of obtaining convictions in agrarian and political cases.

Land League Meetings.

A meeting under the auspices of the Town Tenants and United Irish Leagues was held some days ago at Carrick-on-Shannon. When one of the speakers, Mr. Fagan referred to the death of Stenson, there were loud groans. Mr. Fagan said that what they might expect from Liberal Government. They had formerly a rallying cry of "Remember Mitchelstown"; for the future it would be "Remember Riverstown." The meeting pledged itself to support the Carrick-on-Shannon town tenants in their "No rent strike" if the reduction of 20 per cent. on the November rents is not allowed. A letter was read from Mr. John Dillon, M.P., pointing out the necessity for co-operation between the people of the town and the country, and trusting that unity would be continued, "in spite of the exertions of certain people who have worked so hard in late years to show discord and enmity between town and country."

The prosecution by the Crown of twenty-one members of the Riverstown branch of the United Irish League, county Sligo, for having as alleged, conspired and confederated together to compel fifteen protestants to join the United Irish League and subscribe to its funds, was opened at Riverstown and adjourned for a week. Mr. Lyons, solicitor, for Sligo, said that the fifteen protestants summoned as witnesses had remained away as a protest against the Irish Executive. He stated that his clients had found it necessary to form a Protestant Defence Association to protect their lives, families and property, as the Imperial Government had failed to do so. A resolution was passed by seven of the magistrates calling the Government to hold a public sworn inquiry into the circumstances connected with the death of Stenson.

The Congested District Board has taken possession of the farms of Stonepark and Rosemeen, at Ballintubber, county Roscommon. The farms, which contain 200 acres, belonged to The O'Connor Don, and were sold some months ago to the board. Two others, belonging to the same landlord, and containing 300 acres, have also been taken over by the Congested districts Board, with 600 acres of land held by Lord Westmeath in the same district.

Unionist Pamphlet.

The Irish Unionist Alliance has issued a pamphlet, with illustrations from photographs, giving a history of the cattle driving movement in Ireland from its first beginning down to the fatal shooting near Riverstown. It is an attempt to show a dreadful record of lawlessness on one hand, and of nerveless and apologetic administration on the other.

John O'Donnell, M.P., for South Mayo, was denied a hearing the other day at a meeting of his constituents in Mayo Abbey, which had been called for the purpose of revising the local organization and considering means for putting an end to the grazing system. Mr. O'Donnell has been associated with William O'Brien's policy. The hon. member was proceeding to address the meeting on Home Rule when no was greated with cries of "Shut Up," "We don't want you any longer," "You didn't come to us when Mayo was on fire," and "Away with you." These expressions were accompanied by loud booing and groaning, and at one time a scuffle on the platform appeared probable, being prevented only by the presence of police in large numbers. After the removal of a few disturbers, peace was temporarily restored. Mr. O'Donnell said he had not been invited to the meeting. They knew he had always put down and denounced the grazing system. Mr. O'Donnell was told to sit down as he would not be heard on account of his attack on Mr. Redmond and his party. There were loud groans and cries of "He has done with South Mayo." Eventually after further attempts to address his constituents, Mr. O'Donnell had to abandon his speech, and retire amidst a hurricane of groans and hisses. Mr. Conor O'Kelly, M.P., said the findings of the Royal Commission on Congestion would soon be embodied in an effective and operative Act which would mean the compulsory abolition of every landlord and grazier.



Edna Archer Crawford in "The Lion and the Mouse"

Tribute to Memory of Priest

Shenandoah, Pa., Nov. 27.—A most remarkable tribute to a priest was paid today at the funeral of Rev. N. F. O'Reilly, rector of the Roman Catholic church of the Annunciation in this place for forty years. Twenty-five collieries, employing more than 16,000 men and boys, in the Shenandoah and Mahanoy valleys, were shut down to enable the workers to pay their respects to the dead priest. The public schools here, at Mahanoy City and other surrounding communities were closed and all business in Shenandoah was suspended. Fully 30,000 persons paid tribute to his memory. Father O'Reilly was one of the best known and popular priests in the diocese. During the Molly McGuire crusade and in numerous coal strikes he wielded a great influence in behalf of peace, law and order.

LEGAL NEWS FROM THE "DISTRESSFUL" LAND

Protest Against Compulsory Notification Clauses of the Tuberculosis Bill

(By Our Own Correspondent.)

Dublin, Nov. 28.—Mr. J. P. Farrell, M.P., proprietor of the Langford Leader, has addressed a letter to the Irish Times, protesting against the compulsory notification clauses in the Prevention of Tuberculosis (Ireland) Bill, which he regards as "a far more drastic coercion Act than any before attempted by a Liberal Government" In the course of his letter, Mr. Farrell says:—"Threatened as I am, and have been, by our local district inspector, on behalf of the Government, with a prosecution for my conduct as a Nationalist journalist, I do not yet know whether on the report of this Bill to the Commons, I will be able to take part in the discussion of its objectionable principles, but, if not, I earnestly hope that my colleagues in the Irish party, will not allow the pernicious principles of coercion, which is now embodied in it, to be carried into law, at least, without a vigorous protest on their part."

Action for Slander.

In the King's Bench Division before the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Gibson, Mr. Justice Madden, and Mr. Justice Kenny, the hearing was resumed this week of the case in which the Hon. Alexis Roche, brother of Lord Fermoy, is the plaintiff and Sir Timothy O'Brien is the defendant.

The case came before the Court in the shape of an application for the attachment of the defendant. The action had been brought for slander alleged to have been spoken at a meet of the Duhallow foxhounds in March last. The plaintiff complains that the defendant used the words towards him, "You are a liar, a thief, and a swindler, and you have been living on swindling for 20 years." The defence was a plea of justification. The case came before the Lord Chief Baron and a special jury at the Cork Summer Assizes, but the trail collapsed on the third day in consequence of an alleged attempt by the defendant or some one on his behalf to interfere with Mr. Morrogh, one of the jurors engaged in trying the case. On the collapse of the trial an application for attachment was made against Sir Timothy O'Brien for contempt. A conditional order was granted by the Lord Chief Baron, who directed that the matter should be brought before the King's Bench in order that cause might be shown. The plaintiff had also an application to make the defendant responsible for the costs of the abortive trial. At the sitting of the Court, Mr. Serjeant Moriarty, on behalf of the defendant, submitted that the allegation against the defendant disclosed no offence in point of law.

The Court however imposed a fine of $1,500 on Sir Timothy O'Brien and ordered him to be imprisoned until the sum was paid. They also ordered him to pay all the costs of the abortive trial and of this application.

THE SHOOTING SEASON ON KING'S ESTATE

His Majesty's First Day Among the Pheasants at Sandringham

(By Our Own Correspondent.)

London, Nov. 28.—The King has had his first shooting of the season at Sandringham. To such a state of perfection has the preserving of game on the estate been carried that hundreds of pheasants may be seen in the roads and lands round about, and hares and other ground game simply swarm. The day before a battue notice is given all over the estate, and on the day itself nobody besides the beaters is allowed to be about. All farm machinery has to stop working so that the birds shall not be disturbed by the noise. The beaters are picturesquely attired in long smocks, with a scarlet hat-band, to distinguish them from the other inhabitants of the country-side, and are armed with blue and red flags. The Sandringham pheasants are justly reported to be extraordinarily plump and tender, and many hampers find their way to the various hospitals and other institutions in which the King is interested, like Osborne College, which invariably receives one hundred brace as its share.

The King, though what is called a "nervous" shot, and consequently unequal, sometimes shooting admirably and at other times less well, is, nevertheless, ranked among the good shots of the kingdom. He is peculiarly successful with "rocketers," or overhead shots, and engages in friendly rivalry with the Prince of Wales, who also excels at this sort of shot. His Majesty always enjoys being able to report that he has "beaten George." The Sovereign is very good humored, and takes all the little accidents incidental to a battue with the greatest philosophy. On one occasion, when a certain famous shot brought down a "rocketer" which fell right on the top of His Majesty's head, almost stunning him for the moment, he merely remarked: "I wish that had not been quite such a fine bird."

It is understood that the King will shoot later on with Lord Farquhar at Castle Rising and with Lord Burton at Rangemore. At both places His Majesty will get the best of sport, as Lord Farquhar's preserves are famous, and Lord Burton has some of the finest shooting in the country. For many years Lord Burton rented that wonderful Scotch sporting property, Glenquoich, where the King has frequently been a visitor. Lord Burnham at Hall Barn, Lord Iveagh at Elvedon, Lord Londesborough at Blankney, and Lord Alington at Crichel, are among those of His Majesty's personal friends who usually have the honor of entertaining him for shooting some time during the autumn and winter. On these occasions six to eight guns are generally invited, and as the preserves are religiously nursed for the King's visit, the bags always total a tremendous amount.

Quiet at Perth Amboy.

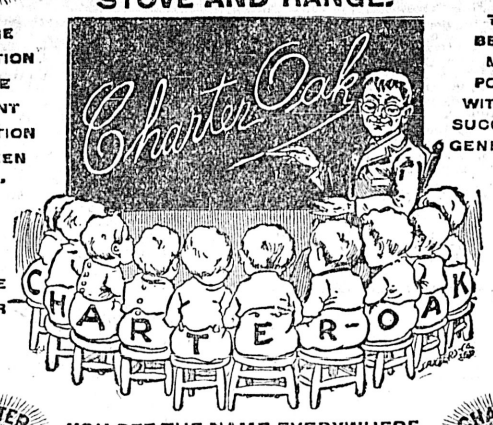
Perth Amboy, N.J., Nov. 27.—While there was anticipation of trouble when the plant of the National Fireproofing company attempted to resume operations today after the holiday suspension, the strong guard of troops evidently discouraged any demonstration on the part of the strikers even had they been inclined and quiet reigned throughout the entire district. The rumors of conflict between the soldiers and the strikers last night were found to be without foundation. A committee of strikers called upon the officials of the National Fireproofing company today and asked for an increase in wages. They were informed that wages would have to remain at the former rate until orders now being filled were disposed of and they were invited to return to work at $1.35 per day. They were told that later they would be paid $1.50 per day. The strikers will make their reply tonight.

YOU CAN ALL SPELL THIS,

CHARTER OAK STOVES — CHARTER OAK RANGES

BECAUSE YOU HAVE SEEN IT ON YOUR MOTHER'S AND GRANDMOTHER'S

STOVE AND RANGE.



A LARGE PROPORTION OF THE PRESENT GENERATION HAVE BEEN "RAISED" ON FOOD COOKED WITH THE CHARTER OAK.

THEY BECOME MORE POPULAR WITH EACH SUCCEEDING GENERATION. BAKE, ROAST, BROIL AND BOIL TO PERFECTION

YOU SEE THE NAME EVERYWHERE.

CHARTER OAK RANGES — CHARTER OAK STOVES

These Ranges have established a reputation in Victoria as well as other parts of the world, for being economical in fuel, quick and perfect bakers, to which scores of Victoria citizens can testify.

We Make the Following Bona-fide Offer

During the month of December we will give to each cash purchaser of a Charter Oak Range a handsome premium composed of best quality Austrian enamelware.

VALUE $5.00

WATSON & McGREGOR

647 Johnson Street.

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869.

Capital, paid up.....$3,900,000
Reserve.....$ 4,390,000

Facilities for transacting all kinds of Banking Business

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Interest Paid or Credited Four Times a Year.

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Big Reductions

In all Lines of Boots and Shoes for TODAY AND MONDAY

—AT—

WATSON'S SHOE STORE

635 YATES STREET

Come and Get Reliable Boots at Low Prices

A Millionaire Still

Los Angeles, Nov. 27.—Dr. D. K. Pearson, the millionaire philanthropist of Chicago, concerning whom a statement was published recently to the effect that his benefactions had depleted his fortune and left him $450,000 in deficit, is quoted as declaring that the story is all "bosh." Dr. Pearson is also quoted as saying that he has $3,000,000 to give to educational institutions in this country, which gifts he will begin to bestow next July, under certain prescribed conditions. The philanthropist for several weeks has been visiting colleges in the west which he has endowed.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the reserve placed upon certain lands in the vicinity of Lower Kootenay River, District of Kootenay, notice of which appeared in the British Columbia Gazette of the 14th August, 1884, and bearing date of 13th of August, 1884, is cancelled, for the purpose of disposing of such lands by public auction, and to permit of giving effect to the recommendations contained in the report of Mr. W. F. Taetzal a commissioner appointed to adjudicate upon the claims of certain squatters upon the said lands, but for no other purpose.

ROBERT A. RENWICK.

Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works, Lands and Works Department Victoria, B. C., 6th October, 1908.

Drunkenness Can Be Cured.

THE EVANS GOLD CURE INSTITUTE

For the treatment of alcoholic excess and the drug habit, established 14 years.

Rev. Dr. Duval, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, writes:

Gentlemen—To those afflicted with habitual intoxication I most heartily recommend the Evans Gold Cure Institute. We should welcome it as a public as well as a private blessing. A treatment that destroys in man the thirst for his own degradation, bears to him measureless grace, and to those depending upon him or associated with him incalculable good. Very faithfully, (Sgd.) FREDERICK C. DUVAL. Pastor Knox Church, Winnipeg. Moderator, General Assembly, Presbyterian Church of Canada.

Prospectus, testimonials, etc., mailed privately on application. Free consultation at any time.

The Evans Institute of Vancouver has now removed to more commodious quarters at

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The Victoria Transfer Co.
Limited

clip horses by electric machinery.

Now is the time to have it done. It will save labor, and feed besides aid in keeping your horse in good health.

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For further particulars

STABLE: BROUGHTON ST. CITY

NOT RESPONSIBLE.

Norwegian S.S. "Eir"

Marcussen, Master.

Neither the captain nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the above vessel without their written order.

PETER M'QUADE & SON, Agents.

STORAGE

BONDED AND FREE

Apply W. W. DUNCAN
535 Yates Street. Phone 1665

TAKE NOTICE that 30 days after date I intend to apply for renewal of liquor license for Stickine Hotel. Telegraph Creek.
November 12, 1908. A. E. BELFRY.

FORCED SALE
of the
Western Clothing House
533 Johnson St., Op. Queens Hotel

To be continued throughout the week. Our stock is large and complete, comprising Men's and Boys' Clothing, Waterproof Clothing, Furnishings, Shoes, Trunks, Blankets, Leather Goods, etc.

We have made still greater reductions and are offering Greater Bargains than Before. This is an absolutely genuine and bona fide sale. Come and investigate.

REMEMBER BUT A FEW DAYS MORE.

Building Lots For Sale

Houses Built on the Installment Plan

D. H. BALE
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER
Phone 1140.
Cor. Fort and Stadacona Streets.

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COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS
The Laurels, Belcher Street, Victoria, B. C.
Patron and Visitor
The Lord Bishop of Columbia.
Head Master
J. W. LAING, ESQ., M.A., Oxford
Assisted by A. D. Muskett, Esq. J. F. Meredith, Esq., H. J. Davis, Esq.

Boys are prepared for the Universities of England and Canada, The Royal Navy, R.M.C. Kingston, and Commerce. First-class accommodation for boarders. Property of five acres, spacious school buildings, extensive recreation grounds, gymnasium, organized Cadet Corps.

Aims at Thoroughness, Sound Discipline and Moral Training.

The Christmas term commenced Monday, September 7th, at 2.30 p.m.

Apply Head Master. Phone 62.

University School
FOR BOYS. VICTORIA, B.C.

Warden, Rev. W. W. Bolton, M.A., Camb. Principals: E. V. Harvey, M.A., Camb. Univ.; J. C. Barnacle, Esq., London Univ. Assistants: E. Yates, B.A., Oxford Univ., F. A. Sparnes, Esq., Oxford Univ. Bursar, Capt. H. J. Rous Cullin, late Assistant Bursar of Lancing College.

Excellent accommodation for boarders. Cadet Corps, manual training chemical laboratory. The School has purchased a new property of 15 acres, which is now being laid out in playing fields, drill grounds, etc. Extensive new brick buildings now in course of erection at Mount Tolmie.

Apply—The Bursar. Phone 65
School Office: 1205 Broad Street

CORNG COLLEGE
Beacon Hill Park, Victoria, B. C.

Select High-Grade Day and Boarding College for Boys of 8 to 15 years. Refinements of well-appointed gentlemen's home in lovely Beacon Hill Park. Number limited. Outdoor sports. Prepared for Business Life or Professional or University examinations. Fees inclusive and strictly moderate. A few vacancies at winter term, January 4th.

Principal J. W. CRUICK, M. A

VICTORIA VIOLIN SCHOOL
Jesse A. Longfield
Teacher of Violin, Viola and Organ
2527 GOVERNMENT ST.
(Between Bay St and the Fountains)
Phone 1849.

Queen's Academy
2715 Rock Bay Avenue

A private school for girls of all ages. Winter term begins Jan. 7, 1909.

Accommodation has been provided for a limited number of pupil boarders.

For any information desired, apply to S .D. POPE, LL.D., Principal.

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St. George's School for Girls and Kindergarten
A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

providing a sound education from the Kindergarten stage to the preparation for McGill University. Special class for little boys.

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At Home Friday

Vashon College and Academy
A Home School
Burton, Vashon Island, Washington

Between Tacoma and Seattle
Offers every school advantage in an ideal location to

BOYS, YOUNG MEN AND YOUNG WOMEN

Fully Equipped
Lower School, Academy
Commercial School, Conservatory of Music

Perhaps the place for YOUR son or daughter

For Illustrated catalogue, address
W. G. PARKS, M. S., President.

Primary School

Make your little ones happy! Send them to St. Ann's school on Blanchard street. The most thoroughly equipped little school making a specialty of Primary and Kindergarten work in the city; singing and physical culture included in the regular price. Children constantly under supervision. Good manners emphasized. All grades up to the third reader. School opens August 31, 1908 conducted by the Sisters of St. Ann's. Apply at the Kindergarten school, Blanchard St., between 9 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.

Ebony Goods

More in request than ever this season for Gift Goods. Scarcely anything more appreciable to lady or gentleman:

BRUSHES, TOILET CASES, MIRRORS

See our elegant assortment, just to hand. Prices to suit all pocketbooks. Lots of other suggestions here, too, for Christmas Presents.

HALL'S DRUG STORE
Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other powders, as it is both soap and disinfectant. 29

STOCKS IN LONDON SHOW IRREGULARITY

Dearer Money and European Tangles Have Slightly Depressing Effect

London, Nov. 28.—Trading on the stock exchange during the past week made comparatively little progress toward a higher level. The Balkan situation still causes uneasiness, and brought offerings from the continental bourses. Furthermore, dearer money and new issues coming out here, including the new Irish loan, together with fears of further inroads on the sinking fund in connection with the forthcoming budget, inclined to depress home securities, as well as to check buying for investment.

A rather better tone prevailed as the week end on assuring news from Vienna, and the markets generally finished above the worst for the week. Consols, however, met with a loss of ⅜.

American securities were irregular, but on the week they recorded another net gain of from 1 to 3 points. The settlement and the Thanksgiving holiday checked business materially, but good support from the leading interests and continental buying of low-priced shares kept the market steady at the week end, although prices today finished below the best for the week.

Money supplies have been considerably curtailed by new issues, and the market was forced to borrow largely from the Bank of England. Short loans jumped to 2¼ per cent. Discount rates improved to the level of the bank rate, and this caused the continental rates of exchange on London to improve suddenly. As a result, the anticipated advance in the bank rate of discount was not announced, but the outlook for the end of the year is considered uncertain.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.)

New York, Nov. 28.—The weakness of the metal issues, Smelters and Lead, had an unsettling effect on the New York market but the rails held well, particularly the Hill issues, which were in good demand throughout the session. The market seems to have reached a point where sharp recessions are not unlikely but the recuperative power of the list as evidenced by the sharp recoveries from recent breaks leads to the opinion that the tendency is likely to be upward for some time.

	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.
Allis Chalmers	14⅝	14¾	14⅝
Amal. Copper	85⅞	85	85½
Am. Car Fdy.	47	46⅞	46½
do pfd	..	..	107
Am. Cot. Oil	44	43¾	43¼
Amer. Ice	..	..	25⅝
Amer. Loco.	56½	56¼	56¼
Amer. Sugar	133½	132¾	132½
Amer. Smlet.	95	93¼	94
do pfd	..	..	106½
Anaconda Co.	51	50⅝	50⅝
Amer. Woolen	29⅞	29⅝	29½
Atchison	98¾	98	98⅜
do pfd	101	100½	100¾
Balt. and Ohio	108⅜	107¾	108⅛
do pfd	..	..	91
Brooklyn R. T.	56⅞	55	55¼
Canadian Pac.	175⅞	175½	175¾
Cent. Leather	29¼	29	28
do pfd	101¼	100½	100
Chi. and G. G.	12½	11½	11¾
Chi. M. and S. P.	150	148⅝	149⅞
Chi. and N. W.	176½	176	175½
Ches. and Ohio	48⅛	47¾	48
Colo. F. and I.	39¼	38⅞	38⅞
Colo. Southern	49⅜	48¾	48⅞
do 2s pfd	63¾	63⅝	63½
do 1s pfd	70	69⅝	69¾
Corn Products	19	18⅞	18⅞
Chi. and Alton	47¾	47¼	47
Del. and Hudson	177½	177	176
D. and R. G.	33	32¾	32⅞
do pfd	..	..	76
Erie	33⅜	33	33⅜
do 2s pfd	..	..	38
do 1s pfd	47½	47¼	47¼
Illinois Cent.	147	146½	146
Inter-Met.	15⅛	14⅝	14½
do pfd	35¾	35¼	35⅛
Lou. and Nash.	122¼	121½	121½
Manhattan Ry.	148	147	146¾
Mexican Cent.	17½	17	17¼
M. K. and T.	38¾	37¾	37¾
do pfd	71½	70⅝	70⅞
Missouri Pac.	64	63	63¼
National Lead	83⅞	83	83¼
M. S. P. S. S. M.	..	..	132
do pfd	..	..	147
Mackay	77	76¾	75¾
do pfd	..	..	71
Newhouse	6¾	6½	6⅜
Pacific Coast	..	..	79
N. Y. Central	117¼	116¾	116¾
N. Y. O. and W.	43⅝	43½	43½
Norfolk and W.	86¼	86	86
Cons. Gas	167¼	161¾	162½
North Amer.	77	76½	76
Northern Pac.	143¼	142¼	142⅝
Pacific Mail	33	31¾	32⅝
Pennsyl. Ry.	130⅛	129½	129½
Peoples Gas	101½	101	101
Pr. Steel Car	39¾	39½	39½
do pfd	..	..	97½
Reading	141	139⅝	139⅞
do 2s pfd	..	..	89
do 1s pfd	..	..	89
Rep. Iron and S.	..	..	27¼
do pfd	..	..	87½
Rock Island	23¼	22¾	22¾
do pfd	51½	49¾	51
Gen. Elec.	157	156½	158¾
S. L. and S. F. 2s	35	34¾	34⅝
do 1s pfd	..	..	56
S. L. and S. W. pd	52	51	51½
Southern Pac.	119⅝	119	119
do pfd	..	..	122½
Southern Ry.	25	24⅜	24⅝
do pfd	57⅝	57¾	57¼
Tenn. Copper	44⅜	44	44
Texas and Pac.	32½	32	32⅛
T. S. L. and W.	40	39	39
do pfd	63½	61¾	62
Union Pacific	184¾	183⅝	184⅛
do pfd	..	..	96
U. S. Rubber	..	..	35
do 1s pfd	107	106¾	106¾
U. S. Steel Co.	113¼	112⅞	112⅞
Wabash	15	14⅞	14⅞
do pfd	35½	35⅛	35⅛
Western Union	71½	70	70⅜
Wisconsin Cent.	30⅜	30⅜	30¼
do pfd	63⅛	62¼	62½
Distillers Sec.	34⅜	34½	34⅜
Utah Copper	49⅝	49	49⅛
Gt. Northern	141¼	140⅛	140⅜
Virginia Chem.	44⅞	44½	44⅜
Int. Paper	..	..	12
Int. Pump.	31⅞	31¾	31¾
Third Ave.	34½	33	33¼
Iowa Central	..	..	29⅛
Westinghouse	92	91¼	91½
K. C. Southern	32	31½	31½

Total sales, 470,800 shares.

LOCAL STOCK REVIEW

American-Canadian Oil a Feature—Diamond Vale Coal Finding Favor

(Courtesy Canada Western Chartered Corporation, Limited.)

More than usual activity marked the week's trading of the Vancouver Stock Exchange, some of the coal and oil issues finding favor. Without any apparent change in the physical aspect of its property American and Canadian Oil was strongly supported, the sales aggregating 7,000 shares between 6s and 8c; the stock closed firmer than for some time at 8c asked. Diamond Vale coal was also a centre of attraction, 8,000 shares selling at 11 to 12 cents, a rise in both bid and asked prices followed the movement which finally closed at 13 bid and 15 asked. A later sale of 500 shares was noted at 14½c.

Among other coal stocks Alberta weakened again slightly. Nicola Valley remains firm at 75 asked. International closed at an advance without trading; and Royal Collieries remains stationary at 34-35 with sales of 3,500 shares.

Portland Canal has an appearance of movement, 500 selling at 28c, the closing prices making a new high figure for recent quotations at 33-40.

Oil stocks were flat with a closing recession of 10c on the bid from the week's highest price for Western Oil, with no stock offering. Canadian North-West Oil made early improvement over the closing figures of last week, but bidders showed no interest and the stock closed at 46 asked on a dull market.

Northern Crown Bank made an opening with ten shares sold at 90.

Canadian Consolidated Copper made further advances, rising nine points on the bid to 85, a sale of five shares at 80 marked the proceedings. Dominion Copper was weaker and without any movement. Granby and B. C. Copper firm. The indications point to higher prices for the metal with consequent advances in the price of Copper stocks.

Industrial and financial stocks were without material change.

THE LOCAL MARKETS
Retail Prices

Flour

Royal Household, a bag	$2.00
Lake of the Woods, a bag	$2.00
Royal Standard, a bag	$2.00
Wild Rose, a bag	$1.75
Calgary, a bag	$2.00
Hungarian, per bbl.	$4.75
Snowflake, a bag	$1.70
Snowflake, per bbl.	$6.80
Moffet's Best, per bbl.	$4.75
Drifted Snow, per sack	$1.70
Three Star, per sack	$2.00

Foodstuffs

Bran, per 100 lbs.	$ 1.60
Shorts, per 100 lbs.	$ 1.70
Middlings, per 100 lbs.	$ 2.00
Feed Wheat, per 100 lbs.	$ 2.00
Oats, per 100 lbs.	$ 1.60
Barley, per 100 lbs.	$ 1.60
Chop Feed, per 100 lbs.	$ 1.60
Whole Corn, per 100 lbs.	$2.15
Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs.	$2.20
Feed Cornmeal, per 100 lbs.	$ 2.25
Hay, Fraser River, per ton	$16.00
Hay, Prairie, per ton	$16.00
Hay, Alfalfa, per ton	$20.00
Crushed Oats, per 100 lbs.	$ 1.65
Crushed Barley, per 100 lbs.	$ 1.65

Vegetables

Celery, per head	.05
Lettuce, two heads	.05
Garlic, per lb.	.20
Onions, 8 lbs for	.25
Green Onions, 3 bunches for	.10
Potatoes, per sack	$1.00
Cauliflower, each	.20 to .25
Cabbage, new, per lb	.02
Red Cabbage, per lb.	.05
Green Peas, per lb.	.08
Beans, per lb.	.08
Beans, per lb.	.05 to .15
Tomatoes, per basket	.25
Beets, per lb.	.05
Cucumbers, each	.05
Carrots, per lb	.05
Sweet Potatoes, 4 lbs.	.25
Mushrooms, per lb.	.50

Dairy Produce

Eggs—	
Fresh Eastern, per dozen	.60
Eastern, per dozen	.35
Cheese—	
Canadian, per lb.	.20
Neufchatel, each	.05
Cream, local, each	.10
Butter—	
Manitoba, per lb.	.35
Best Dairy	.25 to .30
Victoria Creamery, per lb.	.45
Cowichan Creamery, per lb.	.45
Comox Creamery, per lb.	.40
Chilliwack Creamery, per lb.	.40
Alberni Creamery, per lb.	.40

Fruit

Grape Fruit, per dozen	$1 to $1.50
Oranges, per dozen	.25 to .30
Lemons, per dozen	.25
Figs, cooking, per lb.	.08 to .10
Apples, per box	$1 to $1.75
Bananas, per dozen	.30
Figs, table, per lb.	.25
Raisins, Valencia, per lb.	.15
Raisins, table, per lb.	.25 to .60
Pineapples, each	.60
Grapes, Cal., per basket	.60
Grapes, Concord, per basket	.75
Cranberries, 3 lbs.	.25
Pears, per box	$1 to $1.50

Nuts

Walnuts, per lb.	.30
Brazils, per lb.	.30
Almonds, Jordon, per lb.	.75
Almonds, Cal., per lb.	.30
Cocoanuts, each	.15
Pecans, per lb.	.30
Chestnuts, per lb.	.30

Fish

Cod, salted, per lb.	.10 to .13
Halibut, fresh, per lb.	.08 to .10
Halibut, smoked, per lb	.15
Cod, fresh, per lb.	.06 to .08
Smoked Herring	.12½
Crabs, 2 for	.25
Black Bass, per lb.	.06 to .08
Oolichans, salt, per lb.	.12½
Black Cod, salt, per lb.	.12½
Flounders, fresh, per lb	.06 to .08
Salmon, fresh white, per lb.	.08 to .10
Salmon, fresh red, per lb.	.10 to .12
Salmon, smoked, per lb.	.20
Shrimps, per lb.	.25 to .30
Smelts, per lb.	.08 to .10
Herring, kippered, per lb.	.12½
Finnan Haddie, per lb.	.20

When the Blood Goes Wrong

Man Suffers In Many Places Like A City Whose Sewers Spread Disease.

When the blood of man becomes impure and filled with poison and decay, it throws off the impurities and leaves them to force and fester themselves through the skin, just like a city in whose sewers foul gases arise and escape up through cellars into houses, bringing contagion and death.

What a city needs is a generous flow of pure water to carry along and away the sewage which breeds death and disease. What the system needs for the blood that is impure is a purifier that will stimulate the flow of the precious fluid, that will check the impurities and remove them by the flow of the blood from the system naturally without irritation, infection and pain.

Calcium Sulphide is the strongest blood purifier known to science and medicine. What pure, running water does to the impurities in a city's sewer Calcium Sulphide does for the blood of man.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers give the human body all the strength and vigor of Calcium Sulphide, in better form than any other mode of presenting it to the system. A recent article has stated that most Calcium Sulphide preparations contain but 30 per cent of the strength of this wonderful cleanser, the other 70 per cent being lost by evaporation, chemical change or decay.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers contain other blood purifiers like Quassia, Golden Seal and Eucalyptus, each having a distinct function to perform; also an alternative and laxative to throw off through the human sewerage system (the bowels) the waste and poisonous matter extricated by the blood purifiers.

These little wafers are a tremendous power and act with amazing rapidity in their work of cleansing the blood, and clearing the skin. Every druggist carries them in stock; price 50c. per box, or send us your name and address and we will send you a trial package by mail free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 175 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

Meat and Poultry

Beef, per lb.	.08 to .18
Lamb, per lb.	.15 to .25
Mutton, per lb.	12½ to .20
Lamb, per quarter, fore	1.25 to 1.50
Lamb, per quarter, hind	1.75 to 2.00
Veal, dressed, per lb.	.15 to .18
Geese, dressed, per lb.	.18 to .20
Guinea Fowls, each	$1.00
Chickens, per lb.	.25 to .30
Chickens, per lb., live weight	12½ to .15
Ducks, dressed, per lb.	.20 to .25
Hams, per lb.	.19 to .20
Hares, dressed, each	.75
Bacon, per lb.	.25 to .30
Pork, dressed, per lb.	12½ to .15
Rabbits, dressed, each	.50 to .65

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.)

Chicago, Nov. 28.—Wheat—Perhaps there was a little over confidence on the part of the local wheat buyers this morning. Before the close it was claimed that leading La Salle street interests were selling considerable wheat here and sending buying orders to the Northwest. At any rate the local trade started to even up at the last moment and as the market was without good buying orders prices had something of a setback and the last quotations were practically on a level with those of yesterday. December wheat was up to 104⅛ early and held quite firm at 104, a good part of the session, closing 103⅝@¾. Top price for May was the same as yesterday at 108⅝, and the close was 108⅛ bid. July wheat sold as high as 101¾ and closed a shade better than yesterday. Only the strength was the result of decidedly firm cables both from Liverpool and the continent, somewhat smaller receipts in the Northwest, cable advices from Antwerp and Argentine says the surplus will be but two-thirds as large as last year and reduction of duty on wheat by Portugal and Mexico. If the Monday statistics are at all bearish they should give the market a little setback and that should be the low point for the week according to the way the world's situation is developing.

Corn—There was a return of heaviness in December corn at the close similar to that of yesterday. Both December and May sold at 62⅝@¾ during the morning, both months held together at 62½ later in the session and then just at the close December had a break to 62½@⅝ while the May held less than a quarter under Friday's close at 62½. Local receipts were much larger. Short sellers were timid most of the day because of the wet weather forecast which may seriously interfere with the expected movement of the new crop. The way May is acting we still feel inclined to advise buying orders on a scale down.

Oats—There was such good buying of futures early by cash houses that the trade concluded it was against shipping sales. The market simply shared in the weakness of the leaders at the close.

Provisions—Very moderate decline early was met by good general buying and some rally. From this the market joined in the weakness with grain at the close and last prices ruled very little changed from Friday. Many specialists are talking friendly to the buying side of the May product on the theory that extraordinary marketing of hogs for months past will develop a shortage in the spring months.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
Dec.	103⅞	104⅛	103⅝	103⅝
May	108¼	108⅝	108	108⅛
July	101⅝	101¾	101⅜	101⅝
Corn—				
Dec.	62⅝	62⅞	62¼	62½
May	62⅝	62¾	62½	62
July	62	62⅛	62	62
Oats—				
Dec.	48⅞	49	48½	48½
May	50⅞	51	50⅝	50⅜
July	46¼	46½	46¼	46¼
Pork—				
Dec.	14.45	14.45	14.40	14.40
Jan.	16.00	16.15	16.00	16.00
May	16.32	16.37	16.20	16.25
Lard—				
Dec.	9.20	9.20	9.17	9.17
Jan.	9.30	9.30	9.20	9.22
May	9.40	9.50	9.37	9.40
Short Ribs—				
Jan.	8.37	8.42	8.37	8.40
May	8.57	8.65	8.57	8.60

BOSTON COPPER MARKET.

(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.)

Stocks—	Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	09⅝	09¾
Allouez	39¼	40
Arcadian	04¾	05
Atlantic	18½	18⅝
Boston Cons.	16⅜	16½
Butte Coalition	28⅜	28½
Black Mountain	03¾	04
Calumet and Arizona	121	121½
Centennial	34½	35
Copper Range	82½	82¾
Daly-West	11⅝	11¾
Davis-Daly	03¾	03⅞
East Butte	07¾	08
First National	07⅞	08
Granby Copper	106	...
Globe Cons.	08⅛	08½
Greene Cananea	11⅜	11½
Hancock	12	12⅛
Helvetia	04	04¼
Isle Royale	24½	25
Keweenaw	05⅜	05¾
Lake	20¼	20½
La Salle	15¾	16
Mass	07	07¼
Michigan	15	15¼
Miami	13¼	13⅜
Mohawk	70	70¼
Nevada-Utah	03	03⅛
Nipissing	10⅜	10⅝
Nevada Cons.	19¼	19⅝
North Butte	87½	87¾
Osceola Copper	125⅛	125⅝
Old Dominion	58¼	58½
Parrot Mining	29⅝	29¾
Quincy Copper	98½	99
Shannon Copper	18	18¼
Superior and Pittsburg	19½	19¾
Superior Copper	35	35¼
Superior and Boston	14¾	15
Tamarack	85	85½
Trinity	17¾	18¼
Victoria	04½	04¾
United Copper	14½	15
U. S. Smelt. and Ref.	45¾	46
do pfd	47	47¼
Utah Consolidated	46	46⅞
Utah Copper	49¼	49⅝
Winona	07½	07¾
Wolverine	150	152
Yukon	05	05⅛

The Train Stopped.

J. Hampton Moore, the brilliant young Philadelphia member of the Waterways and Forestry Preservation Commission, was describing on his return from Europe a wretched railroad in Brittany.

"I never imagined such slow trains existed," said Mr. Moore. "They are certainly tedious to ride on. They bore you dreadfully.

"All sorts of stories—very likely ones, too—are told about the Breton trains. Thus, it is said, that one day, when an express pulled up in the middle of a dreary field of gray rocks, a passenger put his head out of the window, and shouted angrily to the conductor:

"'Well, what have you stopped this time for?'

"'Engineer's dropped his cigarette, sir,' was the reply.—San Antonio Express.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

BORN.

CAMERON—Born November 26, to Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, Seattle, at Mrs. Walker's private nursing home, 1017 Burdette avenue, Victoria, a daughter.

CARD OF THANKS.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Pendray and family beg to tender their sincere thanks for the sympathy shown them by their numerous friends in their sad bereavement at the loss of their son.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS
(Too Late for Classification)

FROM February next tenders are invited for the lease of the Ladysmith opera house for a term of, from one to three years; for further particulars apply to the undersigned. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Wm. Gordon, Secretary Harmony Lodge I. O. O. F., Ladysmith, B. C. n29

WANTED—English girl for general housework daily. 2403 Fernwood Road. n29

TO LET—Small farm, near city, with nicely furnished house; poultry pens (80 head of poultry); horse, rig, etc.; ten acres cleared land. Colonist, Box 79. n29

WANTED—A thoroughly competent salesman who understands flower and vegetable seed business. Apply The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd. n29

TO LET—Large new dwelling, partly furnished, and ½ acre of ground planted in fruit, etc., convenient to car; rent $25 per month. Apply B. C. Land and Inv. Agency, Ltd., 922 Government St. n26

EXPERIENCED and first-class stenographer wishes position. Address Box 66 Colonist. n29

WANTED—by refined person, position as housekeeper. Apply Box 65 Colonist. n29

SHAWNIGAN LAKE—To Let or For Sale—10 acre farm, on water, with 5 roomed house (new), good well, adjoining mill property; 2½ acres almost ready for plow. Apply owner, Strathcona hotel. n29

LOST—At matinee, Victoria theatre, Nov. 21, small silver-mesh purse, containing small change. Reward on leaving same at Colonist office. n29

TO LET—Furnished bedroom, with use of bath. 322 John street, Rock Bay. n29

FOR SALE—New house, Johnson street, 6 rooms, 2 halls, basement and furnace; all modern; lot 50x104—$3,700. Northwest Real Estate, 706 Yates street. n29

FOR SALE—Store and dwelling, Denman street and Ridge road; modern; a snap, $2,500; $400 cash, balance monthly. We have property for exchange. Northwest Real Estate, 706 Yates street. n29

WANTED—Scotsman (23), well educated, wishes situation; has had office experience and could fill timekeeper's or similar berth. Excellent references. Colonist office, No. 75. n29

WANTED—Young man is desirous of employment in any capacity; is handy with tools, and has farming experience, both fruit and general. Colonist office, No. 76. n29

TO RENT—Furnished room to rent for one or two gentlemen, or married couple, with parlor or without, grate, all convenience. Beacon Hill car. 36 Menzies street. n29

FOR SALE—Certificate good as $100 cash on piano purchase $25. Box 70 Colonist. n29

VICTORIA BUSINESS COLLEGE—Opposite Wellers': day and evening classes; male teachers only. n29

MME. VITAL — French dressmaking, late of Paris. 1348 Grant street. n29

TO LET—Two or three nice furnished housekeeping rooms, with pantry; rent $13. Apply Box 58 Colonist. n29

BRASS KNOCKERS cost price. I am selling 10 colored Victoria postal cards for 10c., identical same you pay 10 for 25c.; sixty subjects to select from. Five days more, when the jewelry will be on exhibition in my window; all goods at 25c. each. Antique brass candlesticks, pewter and copper goods only for three days more at cost price. H. Stadthagen, Indian Trader, 79 Johnson. n29

WANTED—African veteran land warrant. State lowest cash price. W. Warren, Treherne, Man. n29

TO LET—5 roomed cottage. Rent $20. 749 Market street. n29

FOR SALE—Black Orpington cockerels (Miss Turner's strain), Barred Rock and Brown Leghorn Cockerels (Ben Moore's breeding), Mammoth Pekin ducks. Medd, Mt. Tolmie. n29

FOR SALE—One pony, or will exchange for milk cow and light double harness. H. Walker, 3153 Delta street. Phone A1794. n29

MONEY TO LOAN—Advertiser has a few thousand dollars for investment at current rate of interest on Victoria city property. Box 64, Colonist n29

DO YOU WANT to be a competent shorthand writer? Every young man and woman with a good ordinary education can qualify. Consistent, simple and legible shorthand taught by mail by expert teacher. Remarkably low tuition fee on easy terms. W. D. Jacob, 1510 Elford street, Victoria. n29

A BARGAIN—A very fine modern home, ten rooms, beautiful grounds central; owner leaving city and must sell; terms $1,000 cash and $50 a month. Address for information, Box 1000, Colonist office. n29

WANTED—Girl to do light housework and mind children. Apply to 1138 McClure street, between Cook and Linden. n29

TO LET—Room and board for two young men. 721 Discovery street. n29

BUY ADVERTISED GOODS

WANTED — Good experienced dressmaker wishes to go by the day. 63 Colonist. n29

SALESMAN—Capable of handling a high grade proposition. The right man can secure good contract and liberal commission. Box 86, Colonist n29

FOR SALE—A handsome Burmese Cabinet; also an assortment of furniture, stoves and heaters. A. J. Winstone, Bargain Stores, 1112 Blanchard St., near Yates. n29

A FEW SNAPS in English and Canadian bicycles to make room. Central Cycle Depot, successors to Bicycle Depot Plimley Auto Co., Ltd., 1110 Government St. n29

POWERFUL MAGIC LANTERN and slides for sale at a bargain. W. M. Ritchie, 1110 Government St. n29

FOR SALE—Almost new furniture of a 5-room cottage, all in perfect order. Box 85, Colonist. n29

I HAVE FOR SALE, private boarding house business, 7 or 8 minutes from P. O. House full, pays $75 to $100 per month profit. $1,500 will buy it. Address or call upon Foster Macgurn, 1207 Government St. n29

WANTED—Energetic young man to carry on business paying average profit $6 per day; no previous experience required; must have $25 cash to start. Enclose address for full particulars. Box 82, Colonist. n29

FOR SALE—Lots in Fraser and Lyall streets, Esquimalt; easy terms; water, light; 5 cent fare. A. M. Jones, 18 Promis Block, 1006 Government St. n29

$3,000 PER YEAR—Can you talk produce results and are you there with the appearance, if so, I will give you a contract that will net you this amount. Box 89, Colonist. n29

WANTED—Suite of housekeeping rooms or small furnished house in good neighborhood. Apply Box 480. n29

BOARD AND RESIDENCE wanted by married couple with baby, for winter months; must be near town; state terms. Apply A B, Colonist Office. n29

LATEST XMAS NOVELTY—Colored photo miniatures in lockets, cuff buttons, brooches, charms, etc. Photo taken free. For particulars send postal. J. H. Mason, Artist, City. n29

THE LADIES of the First Congregational Church will hold their annual sale of work on Wednesday, December 2, in the lecture room of the church. Useful and fancy articles, also candy of every description, etc., will be for sale. Doors open at 3 p. m. Admission free. Afternoon tea will be dispensed; also supper from 6 to 8; 25 cents. n29

FOR SALE—A good house on acre and half of land, two blocks from car line. Apply J. Conn, Maywood P. O. 29

TO RENT—We have several modern houses, close in, from $10 to $30 per month; immediate possession. We can also sell you new houses with only a few dollars cash payment, balance to suit the purchaser. Call and see us. Coast Locators, 618 Yates St. n29

WANTED—A partner with $75 for to take half interest in a good paying business. Box 84, Colonist. n29

SCIENTIFIC PALMIST AND PSYCHIC—Florence White, parlor 14 King Edward Annex. Advice on business, health, social affairs, and examination of mineral. Readings $1.50. Hours—10 to 6; open evenings. n29

FOR SALE—Lots and acreage, Cowichan Lake; easy terms. A. M. Jones, 18 Promis Block, 1006 Government. n29

FURNISHED ROOMS with board; piano and phone. "Belleview," Quebec St., close to Government buildings. n29

TO LET—Part of a modern house, unfurnished, near Beacon Hill Park, car, etc. Colonist, Box 976.

1c A Word EACH ISSUE

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING RATES.

One cent a word each insertion; 10 per cent discount for six or more consecutive insertions—cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than 25 cents.

Business or Professional cards—of four lines or under, $1.00 per week; $1.50 for two weeks. Special rates for monthly and yearly contracts.

No advertisement charged to account for less than $1.00.

Phone No. 11.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

ALES AND STOUT

FAIRALL BROS.—Bottled Ale, Stout, & "Bromo Hygeia." Esq't Rd. Tel. 444.

AUTOMOBILES.

CLARK'S GARAGE, 842 Yates St. Storage cars for livery. Repairs. Sole agent for B. C. Ford Motor Car. o31

BAGGAGE DELIVERED.

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., Ld., Tel 129

BARREL MANUFACTURING

SWEENEY'S COOPERAGE, 850 Johnson street. Phone B906.

BOOKBINDING

THE COLONIST has the best equipped bookbindery in the province; the result is equal in proportion.

BOTTLES.

ALL KINDS of bottles wanted. Good prices paid. Victoria Junk Agency, 1620 Store street. Phone 1336.

BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRING

HAVE your shoes repaired at Hibb's, 3 Oriental Alley, opposite Pantages theatre. o9

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

PACIFIC BUILDING & CONTRACTING CO., Ltd., office Room 25, Five Sisters Block. Personal supervision given to all work. n22

CLEANING AND TAILORING WORKS.

LADIES' AND GENTS' clothes cleaned, dyed, repaired and pressed; umbrellas also repaired and re-covered. Guy W. Walker, 718 Johnson St., just east of Douglas. Phone A-1267. n13

CHIMNEY SWEEPING.

LLOYD & CO., practical chimney sweepers and house-cleaners, 716 Pandora st.; grates firebricked, flues altered, vacant houses cleaned, ready for occupation. Phone 1577. a17

DRAYMEN.

JOSEPH HEANEY—Office: 52 Wharf street. Tel. 171.

VICTORIA TRUCK AND DRAY CO.—Telephone 18.

DYE WORKS

VICTORIA STEAM DYE WORKS.—116 Yates street. Tel. 717. All descriptions of ladies' and gentlemen's garments cleaned or dyed and pressed equal to new.

FAUL'S STEAM DYE WORKS, 318 Fort street. We clean, press and repair ladies' and gentlemen's garments equal to new. Phone 624. j2

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS—The largest dyeing and cleaning works in the province. Country orders solicited. Tel. 200. J. C. Renfrew, Proprietor. n4

ENGRAVING, STENCIL CUTTING

GENERAL ENGRAVER and Stencil Cutter. Geo. Crowther, 816 Wharf street, behind postoffice.

FURRIERS.

MRS. E. R. ROBERTS—Manufacturing and repairing furs. Room 50, Five Sisters' Block. Phone 1766. o10

HARDWARE

E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and agricultural implements. Corner of Johnson and Government streets.

THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., Ltd.—Iron, Steel, Hardware, Cutlery, 30 and 34 Yates street, Victoria B.C.

JUNK

BRASS, Copper, Bottles, Sacks and Junk wanted. Victoria Junk Agency, 1620 Store street. Phone 1336.

LITHOGRAPHING

LITHOGRAPHING, ENGRAVING AND EMBOSSING.—Nothing too large and nothing too small; your stationery is your advance agent; our work is unequalled west of Toronto. The Colonist Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd.

LIVERY AND TRANSFER

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., Ld. Tel. 129

LODGES AND SOCIETIES

A.O.F., Court Northern Light, No. 5935, Meets at K. of P. Hall, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. W. F. Fullerton, Secretary.

K. of P., No. 1, Far West Lodge, Friday, K. of P. Hall, cor. Douglas and Pandora streets. H. Weber, K. of R. and S., Box 544.

SONS OF ENGLAND, Pride of Island Lodge, A.O.U.W. Hall, 1st and 3rd Tuesday. J. P. Wheeler, Pres.; Thos. Gravlin, etc.

SONS OF ENGLAND, B.S., Alexandra Lodge, 116, meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday. K. of P. Hall. W. H. Clayards, Pres., J. Critchley, sec.

NOVELTY WORKS

L. HAFER.—General Machinist, No. 150 Government Street.

PAPERHANGING

JAMES SCOTT ROSS—Paperhanging expert. 916 Pandora avenue. Painting, kalsomining, signs. Send postal. Phone A1589. o8

POTTERY WARE, ETC.

SEWER PIPE, Field Tile, Ground Fire Clay, Flower Pots, etc. B.C. Pottery Co., Ltd., cor Broad and Pandora Sts., Victoria, B.C.

GRAVEL

B. C. SAND & GRAVEL CO.—Foot Johnson street. Tel. 1388. Producers of washed and graded sand and gravel. Best for concrete work of all kinds. Delivered by team in the city or on scows at pit, on Royal Bay. n1

SEAL ENGRAVING

GENERAL ENGRAVER and Stencil cutter. George Crowther, 816 Wharf Street, behind Post Office.

SCAVANGERING.

E. LINES—Yards, etc., cleaned. Residence; 738 Humboldt St. Phone B1799. n17

VICTORIA SCAVENGING CO.—Office 710 Yates street. Phone 662. Ashes and Rubbish removed. n11

WING ON & SON.—All kinds of Scavenger work, yard cleaning, etc. Office 1709 Government street. Phone 23. n18

SHORTHAND

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—1109 Broad St. Victoria. Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy thoroughly taught. Graduates fill good positions. E. A. Macmillan, Principal.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY—(Continued.)

STENCIL AND SEAL ENGRAVING

GENERAL ENGRAVER and Stencil Cutter. Geo. Crowther, 12 Wharf street, opposite Post Office.

TIMBER

BEFORE BUYING OR SELLING timber in B.C. call and see my list, comprising more than 100 of the best properties, aggregating a total cut of twenty-five billion (25,000,000,000) feet. A. T. Frampton, Mahon Bldg., Victoria. Phone 1658.

STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING

STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING.—19,000 feet of floor space. Apply W. W. Duncan, 535 Yates. P. O. Box 179, City.

R. S. BYRN, 1302 Wharf St., foot of Yates. Phone 394. P.O. Box 408.

WING ON & SON.—All kinds of Scavenger work, yard cleaning, etc. Office 1709 Government St. Phone 23.

SODA WATER MANUFACTURERS

FAIRALL BROS., Agents "Bromo Hygeia," Esquimalt Road, Victoria. Telephone 444.

TAXIDERMIST AND FURRIER

FRED FOSTER, 42½ Johnson street. Tel. A1182. Furs bought.

TEAS AND COFFEES

PIONEER COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS Ltd., Pembroke street, Victoria. Telephone 597.

UNDERTAKERS

B.C. FUNERAL FURNISHING CO., 52 Government street. Tel. 48, 305, 404, 594. Our experienced, certificated staff available day or night. Chas. Hayward, Pres., F. Caselton, Manager.

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

WINTERBURN, W. G., Telephone 1531. Consulting Mechanical Engineer and Surveyor. Estimates for all kinds of machinery; gasoline engines a specialty. 1637 Oak Bay Avenue, Victoria, B.C.

DENTISTS

DR. LEWIS HALL, Dental Surgeon, Jewell Block, corner Yates and Douglas streets, Victoria, B.C. Telephone—Office, 557; Residence, 122.

DETECTIVES

B. C. DETECTIVE SERVICE, Vancouver. Civil, criminal and commercial investigations. R. S. Baron, Supt. Head office, rooms 6 and 7, Molson's Bank Building, Vancouver, B. C. Phone B3029. o23

MASSAGE

MEDICAL MASSAGE, Turkish baths—G. Bjornfelt, Swedish masseur. Vernon Block, Douglas street, hours 1-6. Phone 1629. m3

WATCHMAKER

A. PETCH, 90 Douglas street. Specialty of English watch repairing.

PATENTS AND LEGAL

ROWLAND BRITTAIN, Registered Attorney. Patents in all countries. Fairfield Building, oppostite P.O., Vancouver.

PIANO AND ORGAN TUNING

JESSE A. LONGFIELD—(From Hopkinson's, England) tunes and repairs pianos, harmoniums, American organs, pipe organs, etc., on reasonable terms. Prompt attention given to all orders. 2527 Government St., Victoria, B. C. Phone 1849. P. O. Drawer 575. n1

HOTEL DIRECTORY

CALIFORNIA HOTEL—19 Johnson St., newly fitted up from bottom to top, good accommodation, sporting gallery, comprising life-size photos of all the noted sports and athletes up to the present day. Bar always supplied with best goods. Thos. L. McManus, proprietor.

NEW WESTMINSTER

HOTEL COLONIAL—Opposite Court house. Best hotel in town. Rates from $1.00 up. John M. Insley, proprietor.

VANCOUVER

HOTEL DOMINION.—When you arrive at Vancouver take large auto bus, which will take you to this hotel free. Our service is the best obtainable at the price. American plan $1.50 to $2.00 per day. Auto makes one trip daily around Stanley Park. F. Baynes, proprietor.

HOTEL METROPOLE—The most convenient to business centre, theatres, wharves, and depots. Recently renovated and reconstructed. American and European plan. The place to meet your up-country friends. Geo. L. Howe, proprietor.

BLACKBURN HOTEL.—A. E. Blackburn, proprietor. This well-known and popular hotel entirely rebuilt and refurnished is now open to its patrons. steam heat; fine commodious rooms; first-class dining-room; best attention to comfort of guests. American plan, $1.50 to $2.00 per day. European plan 75c. upwards. 318 Westminster Ave.

ALHAMBRA HOTEL—Mrs. S. Thompson and Sons, proprietors; R. D. Thompson, manager. Corner Carroll and Water streets, Vancouver, B.C. Vancouver's first hotel, situated in the heart of the city. Modernly equipped throughout. Midday lunch a specialty. European plan. Famed for good whiskey.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—Corner Hastings and Cambie streets. Headquarters for mining and commercial men. Rates $2 and upwards. Atkins, Johnson & Stewart, proprietors.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—Oak Bay ave., Cadboro Bay Road or Richmond ave., gold brooch set with topaz. Return to Miss Wollaston, 1732 Oak Bay avenue. n27

FOUND—Lady's smal' watch. For particulars, apply box 38 Colonist. n27

LOST—Gent's Gold Watch with fob and locket attached. 789 Colonist. Reward. n11

LOST—Sunday afternoon on the Dallas Road, Fox Terrier bitch puppy, black head, white body. Finder please return to W. Hall, Garrick's Head Saloon. n11

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO LET—Corner store in rising town of Duncan, frontage 30 feet, 3 large windows, suitable for general or any business; no house furnisher or upholsterer in town. Apply Mrs. Norcross, Duncan, E. and N.R.R. n24

BOARD AND ROOM.

FURNISHED ROOMS with board; piano and phone. "Belleview," Quebec St. close to Government buildings. n11

BOARD AND ROOM for two; modern conveniences. 59 Menzies St. n8

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS

STEAM USERS—Requiring stationary engineers can be supplied promptly with suitable men by applying to the secretary B. C. A. S. E., 210 Cross street. Phone B206. j10

WING ON CHINESE EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR CONTRACTOR—All kinds of Chinese help furnished; washing and ironing, wood cutting, land clearing housework, cooks, farm hands, gardening, scavengering; also translaters and interpreters. 1709 Government street. Phone 23. s2

ALL KINDS of Chinese labor supplied. Yin Thom, 1630 Government street. Phone A1749. n4

JAPANESE, HINDU and CHINESE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE—All kinds of labor, general contractor. 1601 Government St. Phone 1630. s29

THE DEVEREUX EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

Removed to 1010 Yates St. (off Vancouver). Business hours: 10 to 2:30. Phone 447.

WANTED—An experienced cook (city), other servants kept; references.

WANTED — Experienced housemaid, woman cook kept; reference.

WANTED—Experienced general maid, (country), short distance from town; reference.

WANTED—General maid for small cottage, plain cooking, bread and butter making, (Cobble Hill.)

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—Two or three furnished rooms for light housekeeping. Box 60, Colonist. n28

WANTED—Two or three nice furnished house keeping rooms with pantry; rent $13. Apply box 58 Colonist. n28

WANTED—To rent, hall or rooms, suitable for club rooms, with seating capacity of from fifty to three hundred persons, centrally located; rent must be reasonable. Address reply giving full particulars, to Box 49, Colonist. n27

WANTED—Desk room in comfortable office. Box 894 Colonist. n17

FARM LANDS.

FREE map of British Columbia fruit districts, together with valuable information about soils, climate, prices of products, best locations, homesteads regulations, etc., sent free to those who send name and address at once to Kootenay Orchard Association, Ltd., Nelson, B. C. n12

NURSING.

PRIVATE NURSING HOME — Mrs. Walker, 1017 Burdette avenue. Phone A-1400. n19

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET—Rooms, Garberry Gardens; breakfast if desired. B-1514. n27

FURNISHED ROOM—Suitable for one or two, electric light and bath, privilege of kitchen if required. $33 Johnson St. n27

TO LET—Comfortably furnished front room with use of kitchen if required. 528 Michigan St., James Bay. n21

TO LET—Furnished suites of housekeeping rooms; reasonable, also cottage, 1126 Vancouver St. n17

FURNISHED ROOMS—Very central, 810 Douglas, corner Humboldt street. n11

TO RENT—Nicely furnished rooms, every convenience. 949 Fort St. Phone B1243. a25

FURNISHED ROOMS—Elegantly furnished rooms, with or without board. All modern improvements, including electric light and telephone. Close to steamboat landing. Corner Birdcage Walk and Belleville street. Mrs. Woodill (formerly Revere House).

FOR SALE—PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—Two lots 60x120 each, on Michigan and Montreal streets, one or both; terms. Apply to owner, 1145 Fisguard St. n28

160 ACRES, 10 miles from N. Yakama. All under water, most all in alfalfa, no waste land, with well windmill pump, house and stable. Terms. Address P. O. Box 348 n21

FOR SALE—Four lots on Hillside avenue. Apply 929 Johnson street, or telephone 1098. E. Conness. n21

FOR SALE—20 acres on Somenos Lake, one mile from Duncans. Majority cultivated. Fine house, furnace, water laid on, outbuildings, good fishing, duck shooting. Box X, Duncans. n5

FOR SALE—Residence, exceptionally desirable, on Burdette avenue through to Courtney. No more beautiful site for private home, only two minutes walk to Empress hotel, postoffice and Union Club. Ideal position for medical man, home and separate office, splendidly situated for high class boarding house, a very safe investment. Suburban lot, 5 acres, Carey Road, a pretty place for home, best of soil. Farm, 320 acres, near Vernon, right in the famous Okanagan Fruit belt. This is a choice farm and will bear close investigation, only $50 per acre. Reasonable terms. Apply owner. P. O. Box 469, Victoria, B. C. o31

FOR SALE—SECONDHAND

FOR SALE—Some new up-to-date Buggies, second-hand Delivery Waggons, and a few good Horses; also two fresh calved Cows and one yoke of Oxen. Apply 642 Discovery street. I. J. J. Fisher

TO RENT—RESIDENCES

TO LET—Six-roomed, partly furnished, immediate possession. Inquire 757 Cormorant, corner of Blanchard. n28

TO LET—6-roomed house, rent $12 per month, including water. Eight minutes from car. Apply 577 Johnson street. n24

TO LET—Part of an unfurnished modern house near Beacon Hill Park, car, etc. Colonist, Box 976. n22

TO LET—Furnished cottage. 1120 Vancouver street. n21

TO RENT—Government St., with immediate possession, comfortable 6-roomed dwelling, first-class order, modern conveniences and large garden; portion of furniture can be purchased; rent $25 to good tenant. Apply A. W. Bridgman, 1607 Government St. n17

TO LET—Seven- room bungalow, Stanley avenue, near Fort St.; immediate possession. Apply Heisterman & Co., 1207 Government St. n14

TO LET—Partly furnished house, James Bay, rent moderate. Heisterman & Co. n1

TO LET—Furnished cottages on Dallas Road, bath, hot and cold water and electric light. Apply Mrs. M. R. Smith, Sea View, Dallas Road, 104 or 639 Fort street. n15

TO LET—Cottage, Victoria West, in good order. Heisterman & Co. n1

WANTED—FEMALE HELP

WANTED—Good general servant, at once, no laundry work. Mrs. F. H. Mayhew, "Glenwood" 306 Gorge Rd. Victoria, n28

WANTED—Active woman to represent Robinson Corset & Costume Co. Miss Harris, 1051 Yates. n5

WANTED—MALE HELP

AGENTS—Reliable business houses wanted to take up the sale of "Glacier" window decoration, the most economical, the most durable and most artistic substitute for Stained Glass. Liberal terms to houses that can and will push the sale. Apply McCaw, Stevenson & Orr Ltd., Belfast, Ireland. n27

WANTED—Bright active boy, not under 17 years of age; one having a musical education (piano) preferred. Apply own handwriting. Box 19, Colonist. n25

TWO first-class stock salesmen wanted for high-class proposition. Liberal commissions to good men. Maysmith & Co., Mahon Building. n22

WANTED—One reliable man in every town to take orders for best custom made clothes in Canada. Highest commission. Rex Tailoring Co., Toronto. n5

WANTED—A strong, industrious boy to carry morning newspaper route in Victoria West. Apply at the Colonist Office. o30

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

A RESPECTABLE young Canadian girl wants situation as mother's help with children. Box 52, Colonist. n28

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Work, fencing or clearing town lots. No. 43, Colonist. n27

WANTED—Young man handy with tools and machinery, wants work of any kind on any part of Vancouver Island. 980 Colonist. n24

WANTED—Work as rough carpenter. Handy with tools, or will take any other kind of work on any part of Vancouver Island. Good worker, middle age. 979 Colonist. n24

WANTED—TO PURCHASE

WANTED—To buy holly and mistletoe. State price, etc. Address A. Nasner, 411 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C. n28

WANTED—Cheap lot in James Bay; cash. Apply Colonist, Box 32. n26

WANTED—4-roomed cottage, fairly close in, costing not over $2,000. Apply stating particulars to Colonist, Box 31. n26

WANTED—Supply of fresh horse manure, free from sawdust. Apply 16, Colonist. n25

SMALL FARM WANTED, 3 to 10 acres, improved, fruit and buildings, close to town. If you cannot send complete information, including price, terms, etc., don't write. Box 788, Colonist. n15

WANTED—To purchase lots near school or tramway, not over $400. Deal with owners only. 2632 Blanchard. n12

WANTED—From 3 to 5 acres improved land with buildings, near city. Box 692.

WANTED—100 or 200 acres good farm land, uncleared, near salt water. State lowest terms. P.O. Box 692.

WANTED—To purchase, old mahogany furniture, clocks, grandfather clocks, coins, stamps, etc. A. A. Aaronson, 85 Johnson street.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES

FOR SALE—Four-roomed cottage, sewer connection, etc. Also corner lot. Apply 1248 Ridge Road. n27

FOR RENT—Furnished house of nine rooms, or part of same. Apply Box 39 Colonist. n27

FOR SALE—Snap, eight-room house on Stanley avenue. Apply owner, 985 Colonist. n24

FOR SALE—Cheap. 6-roomed house, brick foundation, cellar, small stable, twelve bearing fruit trees, currant and rose bushes, maple shade trees, hedging, city water, electric light, on main road, half minute from Douglas street car, immediate possession. Price $1,650, easy terms, appointment to view. Address Butler ranch, Glanford avenue. n4

RENOVATING TAILORING WORKS.

LASH'S, 843 View St. Phone A-1207. We clean, press, alter and repair ladies' and gents' garments, like new, at lowest prices. No chemicals used. Misfit and second-hand clothing bought, sold or exchanged for work. n17

POULTRY AND LIVE STOCK.

FOR SALE—Pair of pure bred Buff Cochins, from eastern prize stock. Box 56 Colonist. n28

FOR SALE—A registered Durham bull, 3 years old. Apply M. Finnerty & Sons, Finnerty Road, Cadboro Bay. n27

FOR SALE—Two dozen June Hatched pure bred Buff Leghorn Pullets, from good laying strain and prize winners. J. J. Sheppard, Cobble Hill, Vancouver Island, B. C. n27

FOR SALE — Thoroughbred Maltese puppy, six weeks old. 633 Herald street.. n18

WHITE WYANDOTTES for sale; fine pure-bred cockerels. Evans, Oak Bay, Postoffice. n11

TO LET—HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS

FOR RENT—3 furnished housekeeping rooms. No. 160 St. Lawrence St.; rent moderate. n28

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria at its next session for a transfer of the license to sell intoxicating liquors on the premises situated on Store street in the city of Victoria known as "The Telegraph Hotel" from James Dupen to Walter Poole of the city aforesaid.

Dated this 24th day of November, 1908, at Victoria, B. C.

JAMES DUPEN,
Geo. Morphy for the Applicant.

Tenders for the purchase of the fractional N. W. ¼ of Section 26 and S. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼ of Section 35, Township 18 in Rupert District in the province of British Columbia, containing 115 acres, will be received by the undersigned, Solicitors for Phillip Christian Nordstrom up to Monday the 30th day of November 1908.

Dated this 21st. day of November 1908.

MORESBY & O'REILLY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHOICE LOT FOR SALE.

WE HAVE a choice lot on Dunedin St. close to Douglas which we are offering for a short time at $550. If you know this district you will soon recognize this as a rare chance. Some of these lots are held as high as $800, and this is as good. Apply

D. C. REID & CO.,
Mahon Building, Phone 1494.

BAKERIES, LTD.—Some fully paid shares for sale below par. Box 54, Colonist. n28

SOCIALIST MEETING—Pantages theatre, Sunday, Nov. 29th, 8 p. m. Speaker, Dr. Curry; subject, "The Collapse of Capitalism." Ladies invited. Admission free. n28

FOR SALE—Hot water boiler and piping, suitable for private house or greenhouse. 957 Mears St. n28

MONEY TO LOAN on the installment plan; first mortgage. D. C. Reid & Co. Phone 1494, Mahon Bldg. n28

FOR SALE—Edison Standard Phonograph, with large horn and 75 records, all in perfect condition. Apply 51 Colonist. n28

FOR SALE—Black silk dinner gown, London make, new, silk lined; waist 24 inches, skirt 44 inches. Price $30. Box 57 Colonist. n28

PRINCE RUPERT now offers the best opportunity for investment. Write or call for information of the Prince Rupert Securities, Ltd., and their unusual plan of investment, backed by the best known men of the Province, in the coming sea-port and railroad centre of the Pacific. A postal will bring it. N. B. Maysmith & Co., Mahon Bldg. n28

TO RENT—One room, suitable for office. Apply 654 Yates Street. n27

FOR SALE—A piano in good condition. Apply 2607 Douglas street. n26

WANTED—Offers for a block of 2,000 Can. North-West Oil shares. Any reasonable offer will be considered. 33, Colonist. n26

ESTIMATES given for all classes of house painting, paperhanging, graining, etc. Prompt attention and good workmanship guaranteed. Ware, 1199 Fort St. n25

FOR SALE—Spring hand truck; furniture, stoves and heaters. Bargains Stores, A. J. Winstone, 1112 Blanchard, near Yates. n25

BUY YOUR LUMBER at home. The Cameron Lumber Co., Ltd., will sell lumber, shingles, lath, etc., as cheap as good business will permit without dictations from anybody or association. Uptown office 654 Fort St. Mills, 355 Garbally Road. Phone 864. n22

CARPENTER, practical in all branches; furniture repaired neat and cheap. F. Smith, 1269 Richardson St., East. n22

FOR SALE—Houston Tenoner, one shaper, one Smith morticer, one small dynamo, one sticker. Also six heavy horses. Taylor Mill Co., Ltd., 2116 Government street, P. O. Box 628. n20

W. R. GALLOWAY, Mechano Therapist. Acute and chronic diseases treated. Office, Room 10, Promis Block. Phone A746. Consultation free.

FOR SALE—Shares in the Canadian Taylor Automatic Fire Alarm and Call Bell Company. Box 513, Colonist. n17

WANTED—Large or small contracts for pulling stumps. J. Ducrest, 466 Burnside. n17

MILLWOOD—Load, $3.00; Cordwood, $5.50. Also dry slabs. Hull, Phone 1124. n5

DRESSMAKING—The Misses Roberts, 29 Menzies St. Phone A1727. n15

FOR SALE—Buggies, delivery and farm wagons, agricultural implements, wire fence, gasoline engines, etc. B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd., 510 Johnson St., Victoria. n14

FOR SALE—Quantity of old manure. J. Richards, 1122 Queens Ave. Phone B-1879. n14

SHACKS, COTTAGES—Contracts wanted to build; from $150 to $2,500, town or country. New, effective designs and estimates free. Jobbing, repair work. Greenhouse work a specialty. Box 10, Colonist. n8

FOR SALE—One steam pump as good as new, one low down pump for hot or cold water nearly new for sale cheap. Fairview Esquimalt Greenhouses. Phone 219. n8

FOR SALE—Or exchange for real estate or good paid up stock, Canadian or United States patent; a money maker that will pay you to investigate. Apply: Box 727, Colonist. n6

FOR SALE—New buggies, delivery and express wagons; also incubators and brooders. Walker, 3153 Delta Street. Phone A1794. n5

WHY NOT have good water when you can have an Artesian well drilled by Smith & Battershill, 749 Pandora avenue, City. n5

FOR SALE—Rhubarb Roots. We offer a few thousand plants of our well known selected strain, St. Martin's variety. Order now. Prices on application. R. M. Palmer & Son. n3

ANTIQUE JEWELRY, Diamonds, Engravings and Pictures bought and sold. A. A. Aaronson, 85 Johnson St. jy17

THE WESTERN LITHC CO, 535 Yates St., is prepared to execute in the finest style all kinds of lithographing. o29

MISS WILSON, DRESSMAKER—Has removed her workrooms from the Promis block to her home on Oak Bay avenue, 3rd house past Foul Bay Road. Phone B-1605. o3

BAGGAGE promptly handled at current rates by the Victoria Transfer Co. Phone 123. Office open night and day. a8

NOW IS THE TIME to buy Mill Wood; it's cheap and good; $3.00 for a large double load cut in stove lengths. $2.50 per cord, 4 ft. length. Cameron Lumber Co., Ltd. Phone 910.

COTTON RAGS wanted at the Colonist job department.

ADVERTISING WORLD, Columbus, Ohio. A monthly journal of information; plans, suggestions and ideas for advertising. Send today for free sample, or 10c for four months' trial.

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the superintendent of provincial police for a license to sell intoxicating liquor on the premises to be known as the Howard Hotel, situated at Esquimalt.

JOSEPH BALL.

TENDERS

Tenders for the supply of School requisites for the coming school year will be received upto December 8th by the Secretary of the School Board, at whose office specifications may be obtained. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

ISABELLA MOORE, Sec.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Roads, Streets and Sidewalks at Prince Rupert.

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed "Tenders for the construction of plank streets and walks at Prince Rupert, B.C." will be received by the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works up to and including Wednesday, the 9th day of December, 1908, for constructing 236,000 square feet of plank roadway and 112,000 square feet of plank walks, at Prince Rupert, B.C., including the necessary grading and close cutting.

Plans, specifications, and forms of contract and tender can be seen by intending tenderers, on and after the 21st day of November, 1908, at the office of the undersigned, Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B.C.; at the office of the Government Agent, Prince Rupert, B.C.; at the office of Mr. James H. Bacon, Harbour Engineer, Prince Rupert, B.C.; at the office of the Government Agent, New Westminster, B.C.; an dat the office of Mr. R. J. Skinner, Provincial Timber Inspector, Vancouver, B.C.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the order of the Chief Commissioner, in the sum of fifteen hundred ($1,500) dollars, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline, or neglect, to enter into contract and satisfactory bond when called upon to do so.

An accepted bank cheque, or guarantee bond, in the sum of fifteen thousand ($15,000) dollars, as security for the faithful performance and completion of the work will be required.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderer, accompanied by the above-mentioned cheque, and enclosed in the envelope furnished. The Chief Commissioner is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. C. GAMBLE,
Public Works Engineer.
Land and Works Department,
Victoria, B.C., 17th November, 1908. n21

SAANICH MUNICIPALITY.

HOUSEHOLDER as defined by the Municipal Elections Act is as follows: HOUSEHOLDER shall mean and include any person of the full age of 21 years who occupies a dwelling, tenement, hotel or boarding house, and who shall unless exempt by statute or municipal bylaw have paid direct to the municipality rates taxes or fees not less than two dollars for the current year.

Those desirous to vote as householders and who have paid not less than two dollars to the municipal revenue, must file a satutory declaration with the clerk not later than the first day of December to entitle them to have their names placed on the voters' list.

Forms can be had from any Justice of the Peace in the Municipality or at the Municipal office, Glanford avenue.

J. R. CARMICHAEL, C.M.C.

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that, thirty days after date, I intend to apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for a license to sell intoxicating liquor on the premises to be known as the British Ensign Hotel, situated at Sooke Road.

(Signed) CHRIS. G. BEHNSEN.

Dated at Victoria, this 17th day of November, 1908.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria at its next session for a transfer of the license to sell intoxicating liquors on the premises situated on Wharf street in the city of Victoria known as "The Ship Inn" from myself to John Vaira of the city aforesaid.

Dated this 30th day of October, 1908, at Victoria, B. C.

ROBERT FINLAYSON,
Applicant.

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the superintendent of provincial police for a renewal of license to sell intoxicating liquor on the premises known as the Gorge Hotel, situated on Tillikum Road.

ELIZA MARSHALL.

The Gorge, B. C., 18th November, 1908.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that British Columbia Packers' Association intend to apply two months after date to the Honorable The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for a lease of the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the South West corner of the Indian Reserve No. 1, Alert Bay, and marked "B. C. Packers' Association S. W. Corner"; thence 10 chains South West; thence 20 chains west paralleling the Coast line; thence 10 chains North to high water mark; thence 20 chains East following the coast line at high water mark to point of commencement, including the tidal lands, foreshore and lands covered by water within the said limits.

(Signed)
B. C. PACKERS ASSOCIATION.
Robert Chambers, Agent.
Dated 16th. November 1908.

VICTORIA WEST SODA WATER CO.

(Successors to Fairall Bros.)

We beg to advise the public that we have now started business in the old stand, Esquimalt Road; our aim is to manufacture as good goods as can be produced, using only the best extracts available and also we are the only firm to manufacture from the celebrated Goldstream water.

With courteous treatment and prompt delivery we ask for a share of your patronage. Our agent will call on you in a few days.

C. W. KIRK & SON.
R. J. Hamilton, Gen. Man.

MUNICIPALITY OF THE DISTRICT OF OAK BAY

VOTERS LIST

NOTICE TO HOUSEHOLDERS

TAKE NOTICE that all persons, not the owners of lands or improvements, who:

1. Are British subjects of the full age of twenty-one years,

2. Have resided within the municipality since the first day of January last.

3. Have paid all rates, taxes or assessments, which are not chargeable on land, and which amount to not less than two dollars for the current year, other than water rates or taxes or license fees for dogs, and who desire to have their names placed on the voters' list, shall make out and cause to be delivered to the Clerk of the Municipality a statutory declaration on or before the first day of December next.

J. S. FLOYD, Clerk.
Victoria, B. C., 5th November, 1908.

THE STUART ROBERTSON CO

Limited.
1212 Broad Street.

6 ROOMED COTTAGE with out-buildings and one acre of land, close to city, $3,350.

4 ACRES of choice fruit land, close in, $1,400.

CALL and inspect our list of farms.

FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN in the Atlas Assurance Company, of London, England.

GOOD HOUSE in Spring Ridge, $15 per month. s16

J. STUART YATES

22 Bastion street, Victoria

FOR SALE

80 ACRES—Sooke District, just inside Sooke Harbor.

FINE SEA FRONTAGE—At Esquimalt, about three acres, cheap.

TWO LOTS—On Victoria Harbor, with large wharf and sheds and two large warehouses, in good condition, on easy terms.

THREE LOTS—On Yates street, with 10 stores, bringing in good rentals.

TO RENT—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, rent $125 per month.

8½ ACRES—On Colquitz river, Victoria district, cheap.

LEE & FRASER

9 and 11 TROUNCE AVENUE.

FOR SALE.

PENDER ISLAND—650 acres of land, well timbered, 5 acres cleared, splendid sea frontage, small cabin. Price $10,500.

GORDON HEAD—7 acres, all cleared, fine fruit land, splendid view of water. For sale cheap on easy terms.

MONEY TO LOAN—Fire and life insurance effected at lowest rates.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF ARCHIBALD HOWIE, of the Station of Cowichan, in the Province of British Columbia.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the Trustees and Executors Act, that all Creditors of the Estate will deliver to the undersigned before the 15th day of December A.D., 1908, all particulars of their claims verified by Statutory Declaration.

On such date the Executor will proceed to distribute the Assets according to law.

Dated this 11th day of November, A.D. 1908.

McPHILLIPS & HEISTERMAN.
Solicitors for the Executor.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, Thomas Hunter and Joseph Giachero, intend to apply to the Board of License Commissioners at the next sitting of the said board to be held at the City of Victoria on Wedesday, the 9th day of December, 1908, for a transfer of the retail liquor licence held by us in respect of the Colonial Hotel, Johnson street, city of Victoria, to Thomas Hunter and Ernest Alexander Ferguson, both of the said City of Victoria, hotel-keepers. Dated at the City of Victoria, this 3rd day of November, 1908.

THOMAS HUNTER,
JOSEPH GIACHERO.

Notice to Creditors

In the Matter of the Estate of Peter Oakes, late of 114 Niagara Street, Victoria, B. C., Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given puruant to the Trustees and Executors Act to all creditors of the estate, to deliver on behalf of the executrix, Hamilton Smith and Frank Worrell, to Mr. E. M. Johnson, at 620 Broughton street, Victoria, British Columbia, their agent, before the 21st day of November, 1908, full particulars of claims verified by statutory declaration. After such date the executors will proceed to distribute the assets according to law.

Dated the 19th day of October, 1908.

FRANK HIGGINS,
Law Chambers, Victoria B. C., Solicitor for the Executors.

SHERIFF'S SALE

Fieri Facias issued out of the Supreme Court of British Columbia in an action wherein Pitt & Peterson are plaintiffs and Vancouver Copper company, defendants, I have seized and taken possession of all the goods and chattels of the defendant company situate at Mount Sicker, Vancouver Island, consisting of 3 Shay geared locomotives with ore cars, picks, shovels, steel, etc., furniture and contents of Mount Sicker hotel, also large quantities of cord wood. I will offer the said goods and chattels, or a sufficient portion thereof, for sale at public auction, on the premises, Mount Sicker, on Saturday, the 9th day of May, 1908, at 2 o'clock p.m. Terms of sale, cash. F. G. RICHARDS.
Sheriff for the County of Victoria for and on behalf Sheriff County of Nanaimo.

Sheriff's Office, Victoria, May 1, 1908.

NOTICE

The above sale is postponed to a date to be fixed. F. G. RICHARDS,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Victoria, June 10, 1908

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the city of Victoria, at its next session, for a transfer of the license to sell intoxicating liquors on the premises situated on the corner of Humboldt and Blanchard Streets, in the city of Victoria, known as the White Horse Hotel, from James Griffen to Neils Hansen and Hans Kiesors, of the city aforesaid.

Dated this sixth day of November, 1908, at Victoria, B. C.

JAMES

The Esquimo

eats blubber. The lumbermen eat pork. The Norwegian fishermen live on cod liver oil. These people are constantly exposed to cold and physical strain. Experience has taught them that fatty foods give warmth and nourishment.

For those who have cold and thin bodies, or are threatened with consumption or any wasting disease, there is no fat in so digestible and palatable a form as

Scott's Emulsion

Physicians prescribe it.

Send this advertisement, together with name of paper in which it appears, your address and four cents to cover postage, and we will send you a "Complete Handy Atlas of the World" :: ::

SCOTT & BOWNE
126 Wellington Street W., TORONTO, ONT.

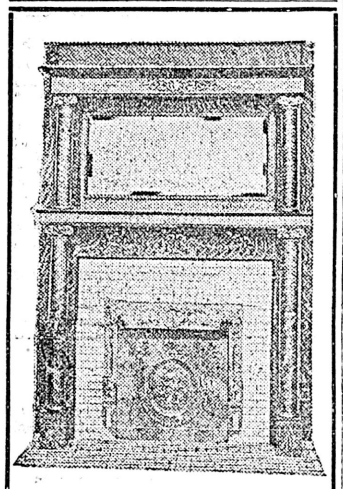


Ridgway's TEA

KNOWN Wherever the FLAG FLIES,

Backed by a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Ask your GROCER for it.



Mantels, Grates and Tiles

Lime, Hair, Brick, Fire Brick and Cement

Sole Agents for Nephi Plaster Paris, and manufacturers of the Celebrated Rosebank Lime.

RAYMOND & SON

No. 613 Pandora St., Victoria, B.C.

Discovered At Last

A Light for Country Homes.

ACETYLENE GAS.

Cheap - Simple - Automatic

Call or write us and we will show you the machine working—that does the trick, or send you particulars.

Dark winter nights made light.

Hayward & Dods

Sanitary Plumbing, Hot Water, Steam and Gas Fittings.
Fort Street, Corner Blanchard,
VICTORIA, B. C.
Phone 1854.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly decreed by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 3/9 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word THERAPION appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners), and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto. & Fougera & Co., New York. Price 1 dollar. Postage 6d.

Wholesale by Henderson Bros., Ltd., Victoria, B. C.

HAPPENINGS IN WORLD OF LABOR

Notes of Interest to Trades Unionists Gleaned From Many Sources

Barbers.....2nd and 4th Monday
Blacksmiths ..... 1st and 3rd Tuesdays
Boilermakers .....2nd and 4th Tuesday
Boilermakers' Helpers .. 1st and 3rd Th
Bookbinders ..... Quarterly
Bricklayers ..... 2nd and 4th Monday
Bartenders ..... 1st and 3rd Sunday
Cooks and Waiters, 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Carpenters .... Alternate Wednesdays
Cigarmakers ..... 1st Friday
Electrical Workers..2nd and 4th Friday
Garment Workers ..... 1st Monday
Laborers ..... 1st and 3rd Friday
Leather Workers ..... 4th Thursday
Laundry Workers . 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Longshoremen ..... Every Monday
Letter Carriers ..... 4th Wednesday
Machinists ..... 1st and 3rd Thursday
Moulders ..... 2nd Wednesday
Musicians ..... 3rd Sunday
Painters ..... 1st and 3rd Monday
Plumbers ..... 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Printing Trades Council....Last Sunday
Printing Pressmen ..... 2nd Monday
Shipwrights .... 2nd and 4th Thursday
Steam Fitters ... 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Stonecutters ..... 2nd Thursday
Street Railway employees .....
1st Tuesday 2 p.m, 3rd Tuesday 8 p.m
Stereotypers ..... Monthly
Tailors ..... 1st Monday
Typographical ..... Last Sunday
T. & L. Council, 1st and 3rd Wednesday
Waiters ..... 2nd and 4th Tuesday

* * *

Secretaries of Labor Unions will confer a favor upon the Labor Editor if they will forward any items of general interest occurring in their unions to The Colonist.

* * *

As a result of the activity in canning factories in Ontario the wages of female help has advanced.

* * *

There are still a large number of idle men in Winnipeg.

* * *

In America over 6,000,000 women are engaged in daily toil in factory, office, store and other employment.

* * *

John Mitchell is writing a sociological novel dealing with industrial and political conditions as he has found them in the United States.

* * *

A. H. McQuilkin, editor of the Inland Printer and Inland Stationer, and associated with the I. T. U. technical school, is visiting the Pacific coast.

* * *

In response to appeals for field laborers the free labor bureau of the Bowery Mission of New York city has sent out more than 1,300 men from that city to the country districts.

* * *

The National Miners' Federation of France, with a total membership of 80,000 men, has decided to affiliate with the General Federation of Labor for the purpose of acquiring greater strength.

* * *

Two thousand employees of the Intercolonial, resident in Monckton, are to ask the Minister of Railways for leave to enter civic politics.

* * *

In St. Petersburg there are forty-three trades unions, with 65,000 members. In Moscow there are thirty-five unions, with 50,000 members. In Odessa about 20,000 workmen are organized, in Warsaw 30,000.

* * *

The Protestant ministers of Boston have organized a union along trade union lines. They will adopt a scale of wages, and are even discussing the appointment of a business agent. Low wages are responsible for this action.

* * *

By a referendum vote the Poster Artists' association of America has decided to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. The union has passed its tenth anniversary, and there are locals in every important labor centre of the country.

* * *

At the recent convention of the Woman's Trade Union League in New York Miss Dreier, the president of the organization, stated that there were nearly six million women wage earners in this country whose average wage was only $270 a year.

* * *

Figures taken from the annual report of the State Comissioner of Labor of Missouri indicate that in that state there are 642 labor unions, of which 208 are in St. Louis, 96 in Kansas city, 39 in St. Joseph, and 309 outside of these cities. In St. Louis there are 45,599 members of organized labor.

* * *

Unless the contractors of Reno, Nev., employ none but union labor the $100,000 Catholic church which is being constructed in that city may be delayed indefinitely. Father Thomas M. Turman, head of the parish, refused to allow non-union men to work on the edifice.

* * *

Every injured German workman, no matter how he was injured, whether by his own fault, by the fault of his employer, or by nobody's fault, draws a regular weekly compensation either from the sickness insurance fund or from the accident insurance fund until he is able to go back to work again.

* * *

New Zealand's government has gone into the sawmilling business, and now supplies all timber required for the railways. A recent balance sheet of the operations of the government mill shows that after paying for all the plant several thousand pounds have been saved to the people which otherwise would have gone as profits to private enterprises.

* * *

The various branches of the lithographic trade held a conference in Buffalo recently with a view to bringing them into one grand union. The branches to be included in this proposed organization are the transferrers, pressmen, provers, feeders, lithographic stone preparers and artists. It is also proposed to begin agitation against the use of European lithographic work.

* * *

There are now 274 penny savings banks in operation in Glasgow and the west of Scotland which acknowledge the Glasgow Savings Bank as the parent institution. The value of these minor banks is very great not only in inculcating the virtue of thrift in childhood, but in their actual result. There were 1,230,336 transactions, but at the end of the financial year the depositors had £31,754 to their credit in the Glasgow Savings Bank. The amount deposited during the year was £91,453.

* * *

At the recent Salt Lake city convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters an old age pension law was adopted which provides that members reaching the age of sixty years, and being in continuous active standing for twenty-five years, will receive $250, paid in quarterly instalments. In addition, if the member is unable to earn more than 75 per cent of the standard wage for the locality in which he lives he will be permitted to receive full old age benefits and also follow his trade.

* * *

Nine lasters in the employ of Underhill & Sysman, boot and shoe manufacturers, Aurora, Ont., are on strike, and the factory is closed as a result, throwing about seventy persons out of employment. The trouble arose over the introduction of machinery, which the lasters claim reduced their wages.

* * *

Converted to faith in its utility by his experience of its operation as chairman of several conciliatory boards, Prof. Shortt in an address before the University Club, Toronto, last week, said he regarded the machinery of the Lemieux Act as being the best legislative effort ever made with the object of preserving industrial peace.

* * *

Action has been filed for $50,000 damages and resultant costs by the Vulcan Iron Works of Winnipeg against the unions which ordered a strike in their plant in March, 1908, and a perpetual injunction was applied for against picketing the Vulcan plant. An interim injunction was granted. There are 91 defendants in the suit, amongst them being the International Brotherhood of Machinists, all the local ironworking unions and some eighty individuals.

* * *

In the State of Queensland, Australia, there is a pension system for widows left with the care of children. Under the new scale of weekly payments, taking effect on May 1st last, the allowance for one child was $1.22; two children, $1.10 each; three children, 97 cents each, four children, 91 cents each; more than four children, a maximum of $4.38. The state has found is wiser, so Consular Agent Caldwell, of Brisbane, writes to "Daily Consular and Trade Reports," to pension the mother than to condemn her to such employment as would cause her to neglect her children.

* * *

At a meeting of the Tidal Basin branch of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union the following resolution was passed: "That we respectfully call the attention of the president of the Board of Trade and the government to the appaling number of deaths among firemen and trimmers on board British ships through heat stroke, heart failure and suicides. We further respectfully urge the immediate necessity of the government taking steps to prevent this serious loss of life by compelling the stokeholds to be properly manned with competent firemen, and the fixing of the working hours of firemen to eight hours per diem."

* * *

Latest statistics from Germany show that during the past three years the trade unions in that country succeeded in reducing the hours of labor for 774,743 workers and in raising the wages of 1,632,103 during the same period. This was accomplished despite the fact that there has been a chronic depression of more or less severity in Germany for several years. There are nearly 120,000 women trade unionists in Germany. Of these women there were employed in the textile industry 37,020, in the metal trades 13,305, in the tobacco industry 12,883, in factories 10,736, and in the printing auxiliary trades 6,860. Based on the ratio of population Germany has today the strongest labor movement in the world.

* * *

In a statement made recently by President Young of the New York local of the Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association he reported that there was an improvement in the business, which was steadily going on independent of the additional work furnished by the demand for campaign posters. Trade had been bad for more than a year, though wages had not been reduced. He said that when the new congress meets the union lithographers will renew an agitation started some years ago to increase the duty on some kinds of imported work. This specially applied, he said, to large numbers of lithographs which are imported, four or more lithos on each sheet, an unfinished work, under no duty or a nominal duty.

* * *

The question as to the number of hours to be worked by shoe operatives was discussed early in the week at Leicester at a conference between representatives of the Boot Manufacturers' Federation and the Shoe Operatives' Union of England. The mayor of Leicester took great interest in the subject, and was induced to preside at the meeting. There had been trouble in the industry, and the union had demanded a forty-eight hour week, which the employers resisted. It was now agreed that a fifty-two hour week should be accepted conditionally. A question as to whether women's labor was intended to come within the provisions of the terms of settlement was referred to Lord James of Hereford, the umpire. The question of the reduction of hours to fifty-two per week will be submitted to both organizations, and, if approved, will come into force next April.

* * *

The board of trustees of the International Union Printers' Home at its recent annual session decided to begin the construction of the library addition in honor of the late Congressman Amos Cummings, who bequeathed to the home his valuable 5,000 volume library. The basement and first story will now be completed at a cost of $20,000. This will afford room for 1,000 volumes stored about the building and will otherwise relieve the crowded condition of the home. Later the second and third stories will be added at a total cost of $50,000. The addition will be of stone, to correspond with the main structure, erected in 1892. It will contain an auditorium and other features and will be 40 by 60 feet. The trustees also decided to add several acres to the home site for tents and cottages for the use of printers' families. The home is full of inmates and prosperous.

* * *

The Victoria branch of the International Geneva Association, a world-wide association of hotel and restaurant employees, has been formed here. At a meeting held some time ago, A. Hannstetter was elected chairman, and it is expected that when the affairs of this branch are fully organized there will be a large membership. The association is not in any sense a union, but purely a friendly society, the object of which is to assist the members morally and intellectually, obtain suitable positions for them, aid members during illness or distress, and in every possible manner care for their welfare. The association is recognized by all governments. It is registered in England under the Friendly Societies Act and is incorporated under United States laws, while its 9,500 members are scattered in practically every country in the world. At present the association has general funds to the amount of over $112,000 to its credit.

* * *

Under the name of the Victoria Concert Band, twenty-six members of Local No. 247 Musicians' Mutual Protective Association met last week at their headquarters on Johnson street and organized, with Mr. Sidney Rogers as leader. The instrumentation of the new band will in many respects be superior to the past City Band. New uniforms, that adopted by the International Musicians' Union, are now on their way here and will be worn for the first time in the series of Sunday afternoon concerts which are to be held in the Victoria Theatre Commencing Sunday, December 6th.

* * *

The fifteenth report of the British board of trade on changes in rates of wages and hours of labor in the United Kingdom, shows that wages began to rise towards the end of 1905, culminating in 1907, when the net rise per week amounted to £201,000. The upward movement was arrested in 1908, the net results of the changes during the first six months of the present year being a decrease of £16,000 per week. In 1907, the wages of 1,243,000 workpeople were increased, while about 3,000 people sustained decreases. The effect of the changes calculated from the date of each change to the end of the year was equivalent to an aggregate increase of £5,821,000, as compared with an increase of £1,419,000 in 1906, and a decrease of £114,000 in 1905. Of the 1,243,000 workpeople whose wages were increased in 1907, 806,300 were employed in coal mining and 17,000 in other mining, 252,000 in the textile industries, 69,300 in the manufacture of iron and steel, and 46,900 in the engineering and shipbuilding trades. Of the 3,000 workpeople whose wages were reduced, 2,000 were employed in shipbuilding yards. The changes in hours of labor reported affected 36,200 workpeople, of whom 35,400 had their hours reduced. Of the workpeople whose hours were changed, 14,400 were in the building trades and 12,100 were in the textile trades.

THE CITY CHURCHES

Christ Church Cathedral

The services for the day are holy communion 8 a.m., morning service and holy communion 11 a.m., evening service 7 p.m. The Bishop will preach in the morning and Canon Beanlands in the evening. The music set for the day follows:

Morning
Venite and Psalms .. .. Cath. Psalter
Te Deum .. .. Woodward
Benedictus .. .. Wesley
Kyrie .. .. Maunder
Hymns .. .. 47, 18, and 303
Voluntary .. ..
Evening
Psalms for 29th day .. Cath. Psalter
Magnificat .. .. Ouseley
Nunc Dimittis .. .. Foster
Hymns .. .. 47, 444, and 222
Vesper Hymn .. .. Armitage

St. John's

The Rev. Percival Jenns, the rector, will preach in the morning and he Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard in the evening.

Morning
Organ—Voluntary .. ..
Venite .. .. Savage
Psalms for 29th morning Cath. Psalt.
Benedicite .. .. Stainer
Jubilate .. .. Hayes
Hymns .. .. 16, 48, and 131
Kyrie .. .. Burnett in A Flat
Gloria Tibi .. .. .. Burnett in A Flat
Organ—Postlude .. .. Smart
Evening
Organ—Voluntary .. ..
Processional Hymn 601
Psalms for 29th evening. Cath. Psalt.
Magnificat .. .. Macfarren
Nunc Dimittis .. .. Felton
Anthem—"The Lord is Loving" Garrett
Hymns .. .. 204 and 49
Amen—Threefold .. ..
Vesper .. .. Burnett
Organ—Postlude .. .. Tower

St. Barnabas'

Corner of Cook St. and Caledonia avenue. There will be a celebration of the holy eucharist at 8 a.m., matins at 10.30 a.m., choral eucharist and sermon at 11 a.m., choral evensong at 7 p.m. The rector, Rev. E. G. Miller, will be the preacher at the morning service and the Venerable Archdeacon Scriven at evensong. All seats are free and unappropriated. The musical arrangements for the day are as follows:

Morning
Organ—"Blessed Is He That Cometh" .. .. Gounod
Communion Service .. Simper in A Flat
Hymns .. .. 50, 322, 51, and 53
Offertory Anthem .. .. Fitzgerald
Nunc Dimittis .. .. St. John
Organ—Postlude .. .. Hesse
Evening
Organ—"He Shall Feed His Flock" .. .. Handel
Psalms .. .. Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat .. .. Macfarren
Hymns .. .. 48, 52, and 203
Vesper "I Will Lay Me Down in Peace"
Organ—"And the Glory of the Lord" .. .. Handel

St. James'

Rector Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Holy communion at 8, matins, litany, and sermon at 11, evensong and sermon at 7. The music follows:

Morning
Organ—Morning Hymn .. .. Costa
Venite and Psalms .. .. Cath. Psalter
Te Deum—2nd Alternative, Cath. Psalt.
Benedictus .. .. Troutbeck
Hymns .. .. 47, 51, and 52
Organ—Postlude .. .. Bradley
Evening
Organ—Andante .. .. Mozart
Psalms .. .. Cathedral Psalter
Cantate .. .. Woodward
Deus Misereatur .. .. Lyttleton
Hymns .. .. 53, 51, and 203
Vesper Hymn .. .. Caffire
Organ—Marche des Girondines, Clark

Anglican Mission

Sunday school, Oak Bay district, held in Foul Bay Road school house every Sunady at 3 p.m., under the auspices of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

Church of Our Lord

11 a.m. and 7 pm.. Special services in commemoration of the 34th anniversary of the formation of the church. Special music at both services. Sermons by Rev. Thos. W. Gladstone: morning subject, "The Church, the House of God, the Pillar and Ground of the Truth;" evening, "A Royal Priesthood."

Morning
Organ—Andante .. .. Mendelssohn
Hymn 553
Te Deum .. .. Sullivan
Benedictus .. .. Stainer
Anthem—"O Lord, How Manifold" .. .. Barnby
Hymn 357
Introit .. .. Barnby
Hymn 429
Organ—Gloria .. .. Mozart
Evening
Organ—Allegretto .. .. A. Redhead
Hymn 54
Psalms for 31st evening, Cath. Psalt.
Cantate .. .. Bridgewater
Deus .. .. Bridgewater
Anthem—"Like as the Hart Desireth the Water Brooks." .. ..
Hymn 574
Solo—"Face to Face" .. ..
Mrs. Hinton
Anthem—"O Lord Haw Manifold" .. .. Barnby
The Choir
Solo—"Abide With Me" .. .. .. Liddle
Mrs. Lamont
Solo—"O Rest in the Lord," .. .. Mendelssohn
Mr. Morrison
Trio—"Hearts Feel That Love Thee" .. .. Mendelssohn
Mrs. Hunter, Miss Harris, and Mrs. Helmcken.
Solo—"He Shall Feel His Flocks" .. .. Mendelssohn
Mrs. J. D. Helmcken
Hymn 395
Festal March .. ..

First Presbyterian Church.

Services will be held as usual at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Rev. Dr. Campbell the pastor will preach in the morning and the Rev. Dr. Spencer in the evening. Sabbath school and Bible class at 2.30 p.m. A cordial invitation to all strangers and visitors in the city to attend the services.

Knox Presbyterian

Stanley avenue. Rev. Joseph McCoy, M. A., minister. Service at 11 a.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. The music for the day is as follows:
Psalms .. .. 104 and 92
Anthem—"I Did Call" .. .. .. Moir
Hymns .. .. 208 and 225

First Baptist

Victoria Hall, Blanchard St., near Pandora, at 11 and 7.30. The pastor, Rev. Christopher Burnett will preach morning and evening. Sundays schools Main, Victoria West, and Burnside, at 2.30. Men's Baraca Bible Class in No. 1 hall, A.O.U.W. building at 2.30.

Emmanuel Baptist

Rev. Dr. Spencer will preach at 11 a.m., and Rev. Dr. Campbell at 7.30 p.m. The public are cordially invited. Men's class at 2.30 p.m.

Metropolitan Methodist

Corner of Pandora and Quadra Sts. Pastor T. Ernest Holling, B.A., residence 1515 Blanchard St., Phone 765. 10 a.m. class meetings; 11 a.m. "Ready Aye, Ready!" 2.30 p.m., Metropolitan Sabbath school; 2.45 p.m., Spring Ridge Sabbath school; 7.10 p.m., Organ Recital by Edward Parsons:
1. Salut d'Amour .. .. E. Elgar
2. Scherzo .. .. Felippo Capocci
3. Elevation in A Flat..Alex Guilmant
7.30 p.m., Order of Service.
Doxology .. ..
Hymn No. 438, "Lord, the Master Beseecheth." .. ..
Sermon—"Knights of the New Crusade,"—the story of a great reform.
Solo—"I Will Sing of Thy Great Mercies," from the oratorio "St. Paul" .. .. Miss Muriel Hall.
Hymn No. 903, "God Bless our Native Land" .. ..
Benediction .. ..
Organ—March in F .. .. Wallis

Society of Friends

Meeting for worship in Harmony Hall, View street, at three p.m.

Salvation Army

Meetings will be held in the Salvation Army hall, 1412 Broad St., as follows: Sunday, 11 a.m., holiness meeting; 3 p.m., praise meeting; 7.30 p.m., salvation meeting. Major and Mrs. Morris from Vancouver will conduct these meetings. All are invited to attend.

Christadelphians

Bible lecture, Labor hall, Douglas St., 7 p.m. Subject: "A Royal Dream, and Its Sequal." All welcome. No collection.

A.O.U.W. building, Yates street. Public lecture at 7:30 p.m. Subject: "The Coming Restoration of the Jewish State in Palestine, and What it Means to the World." All welcome.

Harmony Hall

View St. Sunday school 10 a.m., meeting for worship 11 a.m., Gospel service 7 p.m., to be addressed by Geoerge Henry Little.

Psychic Research

Main hall, K. of P. building, corner of Pandora avenue and Douglas street. Special floral service will be conducted by Rev. Florence R. White, test medium and lecturer of Boston, Mass., at 8 p.m. Spirit messages psychometric and clairvoyant descriptions at close of lecture. All are cordially invited.

Spiritualism

R. H. Kneeshaw lectures at 1003 Caledonia avenue at 8 p.m. Subject: "Facts and Fancies." All are welcome to these meetings.

Christian Science

Christian Science services are held in the K. of P. hall, corner of Pandora and Douglas streets, Sunday mornings at 11 o'clock. Subject today: "Ancient and Modern Necromancy: or, Mesmerism and Hypnotism." All are welcome.

Emperor William's Health.

Berlin, Nov. 27.—A bulletin issued by the physicians from the new palace at Potsdam this afternoon announces an improvement in the condition of Emperor William, who is suffering from a cold. His Majesty was able to pass several hours out of bed this morning.

Caused by Gasoline.

Montreal, Nov. 27.—While Albert Leganiere was working alone in a small tailor shop on Berthelet street this afternoon some gasoline he was apparently using at the time exploded. Passersby noticed the flames and called the firemen, but when the blaze was finally extinguished the place was gutted. It was supposed that the boy had escaped but when the firemen were able to enter the place they found his body burned to a crisp.

Zion City's Affairs.

Chicago, Nov. 27.—Overseer Wilbur Glenn Volive, of Zion City, will submit a proposition to Receiver Thomas and the United States circuit court to purchase the entire estate of John Alexander Dowie so that he and his followers may continue in undisputed possession of the municipality. It is hoped by Volva that $1,300,000 can be collected among the followers of the faith with which to make the purchase, and efforts to this end are now being made.

China's New Emperor

Pekin, Nov. 27.—The government has decided on Dec. 2 as the date for the ceremonies attending Pu Yi's ascension to the throne, when the officials of Pekin and all the members of the imperial clan will acknowledge fealty to the infant emperor of China. It has been understood that this ceremony was to be performed on the expiration of the era of the late Kuang Hsu, on New Year's day. The apparent urgency of the goverament is ascribed to a desire to relieve the anxiety of the official class. A reward of 2,000 taels has been offered for the apprehension of the leader of the recent revolutionary outbreak at Nanking.

Cholera in St. Petersburg

St. Petersburg, Nov. 27.—An alarming increase in the Asiatic cholera has occurred in the last 24 hours, when 27 new cases were reported. It was thought that the disease, which made such headway three months ago, had been practically eradicated, but fears of its spread are again entertained. The new cases are mostly in well-to-do families, and show all the virulence of the early days of the epidemic. The sanitary bureau, which thought it had the situation under control, has again addressed a warning to the people of St. Petersburg on the danger of relaxing their dietary precautions. Since the beginning of the epidemic there has been a total of 8,382 cases, 3,320 deaths and 4,698 recoveries. For several weeks past the daily average of new cases in the capital has been less than ten.

C. C. Russell

Dry Goods Importer, Douglas Street

CHEAPEST MILLINERY SUPPLY HOUSE IN CANADA

DECEMBER SALE

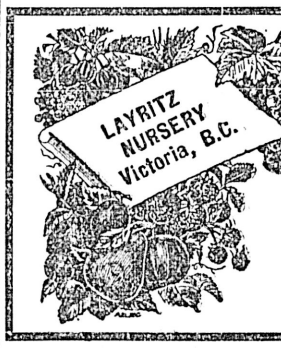
Of Ladies' Coats, Hats, Suits and Skirts



Cowan's "Perfection" Cocoa

For "Chocolate Pudding"—for "Homemade Fudge"—for Ice Cream, etc.,—use Cowan's Perfection Cocoa. Delicious in flavor, nutritious, economical.

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Headquarters For Choice Nursery Stock

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Hollies, etc., etc. Largest and best assorted stock in Province. All grown without irrigation, well acclimatized, and guaranteed to grow.

Visit Nursery or write for free catalogue and price list.



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Sweater Coats

take the place of a sweater and a separate coat.

Being knitted of the finest yarns, they are snug and warm, and allow full play to the arms in sport or exercise.

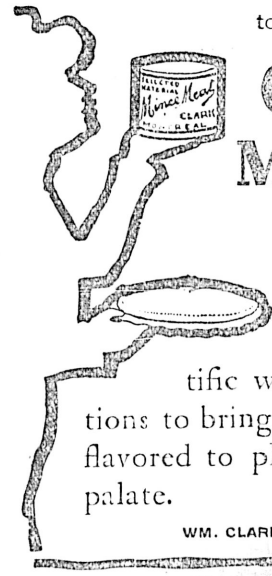
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Only the choicest materials are used, prepared in a thoroughly scientific way, combined in proportions to bring out the best results, and flavored to please the most fastidious palate.

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Only first class material used. Workmanship guaranteed. Prices right.

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PUT YOUR WANTS IN THE COLONIST

Xmas Sale--the High Class Sale of the Year

This December Sale is becoming more of an attraction every year. During December, we reduce all high class novelties and models. The sale starting Tuesday, December 1st, embraces Millinery Models, Novelty Dress Goods, Silks, Evening Coats, Waists and, at the same time, we offer Fancy Linens, High Grade Damasks, Ribbons and other articles. The reductions on the various articles are most emphatic, and the savings very substantial. Sale starts Tuesday morning at 8.30

Xmas Sale of Fancy Linens

A big purchase of Fancy Linens will be included in this great sale. These linens are just half the price that you would ordinarily pay for the same goods. Our buyer, who is now East, sent this lot along, and it is one of the best purchases of Fancy Linens that we have made. Nothing is more acceptable or more useful for holiday gifts than these linens, and you can buy them at half the regular prices.

AT **5¢**—Fancy Battenberg Doylies, sizes six and nine inches, round and square. Regular value 10c.

AT **15¢**—Fancy Battenberg Linens, centre pieces, size twelve inches, regular value 30c.

AT **25¢**—Fancy Battenberg Linens, centre pieces sizes twelve and eighteen inches, round and square, regular 50c.

AT **50¢**—Fancy Battenberg Linens, centres size twenty inches, eighteen inches and thirty inches, runners size eighteen by thirty-six, regular value $1.00.

AT **$1.00**—Fancy Battenberg Linens, centres size 20 x 20, table covers size 30 x 30, and centres size 18 x 18. Regular value $2.00.

AT **$1.50**—Fancy Battenberg Linens, table covers size 30 x 30, bureau scarfs size 18 x 54, regular value $3.00.

AT **$2.50**—Fancy Battenberg Linens, table covers size 36 x 36, round centre of Irish linen. Regular value $5.00.

The Xmas Silk Sale

This year's sale will be the exception if the silk department is not the most attractive part of the store for the first week in December. We have as good, if not a better, lot of silks than usual to be sold at our usual LOW Christmas Sale prices.

50c to $1.25 Silks. Xmas Sale Price 45c.

NATURAL PONGEE SILK, 34 inches wide, about 50 pieces in all, regular 65c. Tuesday .. **45¢**

FANCY TAFFETA SILK, dark tartan patterns, extra value at 75c. better still on Tuesday at .. **45¢**

PONGEE SILKS, in both plain and fancy, about twenty ends in all, some splendid bargains. Regular up to $1.50. Tuesday .. **45¢**

CHECKED TAFFETA SILK, black and white, navy and white, regular 75c. Tuesday .. **45¢**

COLORED TAFFETA SILKS, a few waist lengths, but principally short ends, regular 75c and 90c. Tuesday .. **45¢**

FANCY TAMALINE SILKS, in tartans and fancy stripes, regular 65c. Tuesday .. **45¢**

DRESDEN TAFFETA SILKS, about twenty ends, a few of them waist lengths, great bargains in this lot. Regular $1.50. Tuesday .. **75¢**

TAFFETA SILK, rich heavy quality, and fancy broche silks, suitable for evening wear. Regular $2.00 and $2.25. Tuesday.... **$1.35**

BROCHE SATINS, light and dark colors suitable for street and evening wear, beautiful rich designs, regular up to $2.75. Tuesday .. **$1.90**

ONE NOVELTY DRESS LENGTH of gold brocaded satin, very rich and handsome, reg. $12.50 per yard. Tuesday .. **$4.75**

JAPANESE SILKS, 27 inches wide, all colors, for waists and dresses, and a good assortment of art shades for fancy work. 50c quality for .. **35¢**

Xmas Sale of Novelty Dress Goods

$15.00, $20.00 and $25.00 Dress Patterns, $6.75

The season's Dress Goods Novelties are all reduced for this great sale. These Dress and skirt patterns are the highest class goods that we carry. novelties, of which we carry only a limited quantity, thus insuring the purchaser that her dress will not be common, everybody won't have one just the same. At this price, which is only what you would pay for an ordinary dress length, you can buy our very nicest dress lengths. They are as follows:

6 FANCY CHEVRON STRIPE DRESS PATTERNS, with border design for trimming. This season's leading colorings in blues, greens, brown and light grey. Reg. value $25.00. Christmas Sale **$6.75**

12 DRESS PATTERNS, 2 piece lengths in fancy two tone check effects for skirt, with plain color to match for coat in navy, brown, myrtle, bronze. Regular value $22.50. Christmas sale **$6.75**

7 DRESS PATTERNS in 2 piece lengths, stripe and check design for skirt, with plain material to match colors, light brown, dark brown, myrtle, bronze, old rose and light green. Reg. value $17.50. Christmas sale **$6.75**

2 DRESS PATTERNS in fancy stripe, with border design for trimming, color brown and black, myrtle and black. Regular value $22.50. Christmas sale **$6.75**

2 DRESS PATTERNS, fancy Chevron weave with border design for trimming, in blue, grey, and reseda. Regular value $20.00. Christmas Sale **$6.75**

1 FANCY PLAID DRESS PATTERN with satin border for trimming, green and black. Regular value $20.00. Christmas Sale **$6.75**

6 FANCY SKIRT LENGTHS in plaid and small check effects. Regular value $15.00. Christmas sale **$6.75**

Yard Goods at Substantial Savings

Those who do not wish to purchase one of the novelty suit lengths can get some of the following at just as good a saving:

75c and $1.00 Materials, 50c

Comprising Panamas, colors, navy, brown, myrtle, cardinal, cream, wine. Cheviots, in brown, navy and black. Cheviot stripes in navy, cardinal, wine, brown, myrtle and black. All the above are well worth 75c. Some are $1.00 values.. Christmas sale .. **50¢**

$1.25 Materials, 75c

Herringbone Striped, in navy, brown and cardinal, wine, myrtle, dark grey and black, 46 in. wide, regular $1.25. Christmas Sale .. .. **75¢**

$1.75 Suitings for $1.25

Suitings in navy, wine, brown, greys and black, some of our best lines. Regular $1.75. Christmas Sale **$1.25**

Table Cloths and Napkins at Savings

Linens for Christmas and for gifts and at prices that are quite out of the ordinary. The lines offered are some of our better grades that we have reduced in a most decisive manner. Every woman likes nice table linen, and there is nothing that most house-wives would appreciate more than some of these linens.

LINEN TABLE CLOTHS, best Irish make, sizes 2 x 2½ and 2 x 3 yards, large assortment of patterns in handsome floral effects, heavy double satin damask finish, regular $4.50 to $5.75. Tuesday **$2.90**

LINEN TABLE CLOTHS, sizes 2x2½ and 2x3 yards. Choice range of patterns with border all round, satin damask finish, regular $6.75. Tuesday **$3.90**

UNBLEACHED LINEN CLOTHS, nice for breakfast cloths, hemmed ready for use, size 60 x 60. Regular $1.25. Tuesday .. .. **75¢**

UNBLEACHED LINEN CLOTHS, size 60 x 60, hemmed ready for use, regular 85c. Tuesday .. .. **50¢**

NAPKINS, size 18 x 18, fine damask, hemmed ready for sale, regular $1.00. Tuesday .. .. **50¢**

NAPKINS, size 18 x 18, fine linen damask napkins, hemmed ready for use, regular $2.50. Tuesday **$1.50**

NAPKINS, size 19 x 19, fine Irish linen, satin damask finish, very attractive patterns. Regular $3.00. Tuesday .. **$2.00**

BLEACHED DAMASK, 70 and 72 inches, very best Irish make, a splendid range of patterns. Regular $1.25 per yard. Tuesday .. .. **85¢**

Book Department Items

ALGER BOOKS FOR BOYS, Jack's Ward, Andy Gordon, Cash Boy, Bound to Rise, Young Adventurers, Joe's Luck, Tin Box, Strive and Succeed, Do and Dare, and many others. Price, each .. **35¢**

HENTY BOOKS FOR BOYS, Colonel Thorndyke's Secret, The Golden Crown, The Cornet of Horse, Hidden Foe, Aujub the Juggler, Among the Malay Pirates, The Curse of Carnes Hold, The Young Midshipman, The Boy Knight, Jack Archer, and others. Price, each .. **35¢**

LEATHER BOUND POETS, from $1.00 to .. **$3.75**

LEATHER GIFT BOOKS, a large assortment of titles, assorted covers. Price .. **60¢**



$15.00, $20.00 and $25.00 Pattern Hats for $8.50

A reduction on some of our highest grade and most exclusive hats. Most of these are imported pattern hats of which we have only one to sell. They embrace all the leading shapes, including the Directoire, the Corday and other popular shapes, the shapes that are being worn in Paris, New York and London. A hat different from what everybody else has, that is what the average woman wants. You can get it when you buy an imported pattern hat, regular $15.00, $20.00 and $25.00 hats. Tuesday **$8.50**

The Christmas Ribbon Sale

25c and 35c Ribbons for 15c

An event always looked forward to is the December ribbon sale of ours. That's one of the rewards of keeping faith with the public, they know that our bargain offers are genuine. Those ribbons are wide width in a nice quality of soft silk. The colors, well, we have nearly every color you can mention, including a big lot of art shades for holiday fancy work. The ribbon department will be a busy place on Tuesday. 25c and 35c ribbons for .. **15¢**

$16.75 and $18.50 Coats for $7.50

Coat Bargains That Are Worth Taking Advantage Of

A lot of Women's Coats go on sale with the other lines offered, and these coat bargains are in line with all the other values, the mildest term that we can apply to them is remarkable. Coats made by Canada's best tailors to retail at $16.75 and $18.50 we offer at this special price. These are some of the styles:

COAT of very nice quality broadcloth in brown and black, tight fitting back, roll collar and cuffs, fly front, a stylish dressy coat, regular $18.50. Tuesday .. **$7.50**

COAT made of handsome brown tweed, semi-fitted back trimmed with brass buttons, roll collar, cuffs and patch pockets, regular $18.50. Tuesday .. **$7.50**

BLACK BROADCLOTH COAT, plain box back trimmed with stitched straps. Roll collar and cuffs, half lined, regular $18.50. Tuesday **$7.50**

COAT made of serge in navy blue and black, loose back and belt, roll collar and cuffs finished with silk and braid trimming, regular value $17.50. Tuesday .. **$7.50**

Xmas Sale of Waists

$2.25 for Waists worth to $5.75
$3.50 for Waists worth to $8.75
$4.75 for Waists worth to $13.50

Truly remarkable bargains are these. A big assortment of all kinds of waists, rich and handsome evening waists, dainty afternoon waists and the plain tailored styles, included in the lot are a large number of samples from one of the best makers in England. Such values as these are unusual, and coming at this time, that is gift time, should be doubly welcome.

AT **$2.25**—Waists made of mull, hand embroidered, plain and fancy nets in white and cream, with colored silk trimmings, silks made up in white, pink and light blue. Plain and figured nets in white and cream. Values up to $5.75.

AT **$3.50**—Waists made of plain and figured nets and lace in cream and white. Swiss embroidered mulls. Fancy lace nets with colored trimmings. Some handsome waists of chiffon in the evening style. Black spotted nets lined with silk. Taffeta silks in navy, brown and black. Values up to $8.75.

AT **$4.75**—Some beautiful waists in this assortment, rich styles in fancy laces and embroidered nets, applique trimmed. Taffetas in good assortment and different shades. Evening styles in silks and chiffons. Rich black taffeta waists and handsome effects in cream China silk, values up to $13.50.

Evening Coats Greatly Reduced

Coats Worth $25.00 to $65.00 for $14.50

An Evening Coat for $14.50. It certainly hardly seems possible, yet that is what we offer you for Tuesday. For less than the price of the cloth and trimmings, for less than the cost of making we offer these handsome and exclusive evening coats. Don't think because they are marked so cheap that they are old or poor styles, on the contrary they are all new and handsome styles, many of them being exclusive models. We give descriptions of a few lines:

EVENING COAT made of fine quality mauve broadcloth, with straps of self over shoulder finished with black velvet, inner front of cream flannel trimmed with black velvet, coat trimmed with white silk braid, lined throughout with white silk, this coat is a beauty, formerly $50.00. Tuesday .. **$14.50**

EVENING CAPE, made of white broadcloth, faced with soft black silk and trimmed with black silk and rich gold braid and finished with fine tucks and buttons, formerly $30.00. Tuesday .. **$14.50**

EVENING COAT, made of old rose broadcloth, plain loose style directoire cut, Japanese sleeves. Collar and cuffs inlaid with rich Persian trimming, silk braid and buttons. Formerly $35.00. Tuesday .. **$14.50**

EVENING COAT, made of dull blue broadcloths, long sleeves, roll cuffs, collar and cuffs trimmed with silk braid to match cloth, and inlaid with fancy velvet and Persian trimming. Coat trimmed with braid to match cloth, lined throughout with silk, a very handsome model. Formerly $37.50. Tuesday .. **$14.50**

See Window Display, Government and Broad Streets

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

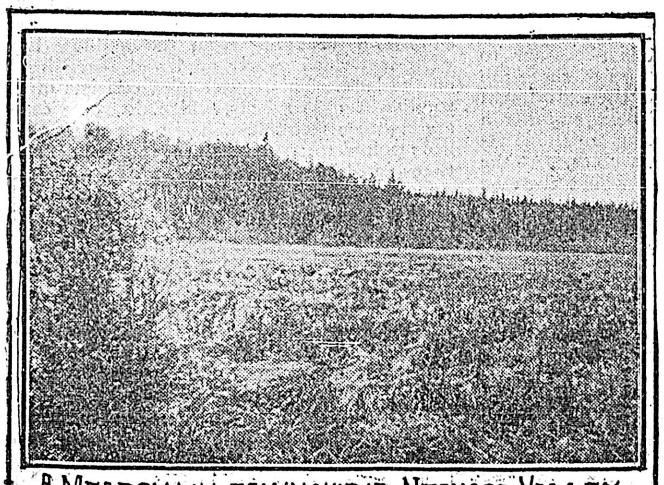
See Window Display, Government and Broad Streets

The Colonist
SUNDAY SUPPLEMENT
PAGES 1-12

THE HEART OF THE NEW BRITISH COLUMBIA

VIEWS IN AND AROUND NECHACO VALLEY

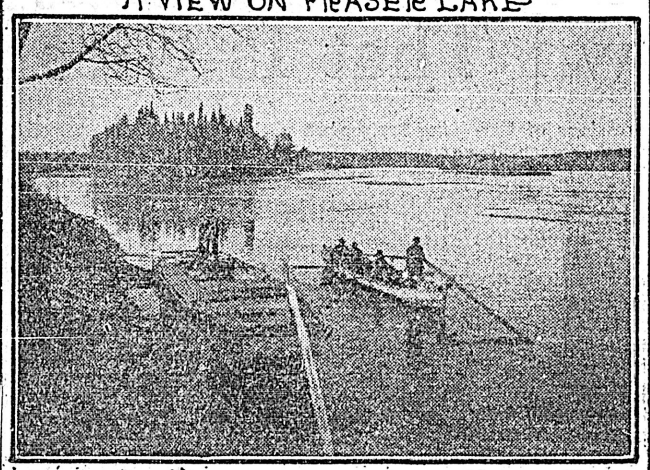
PHOTOS BY COURTESY OF MESSRS SWANNELL & ROBERTSON, LAND SURVEYORS



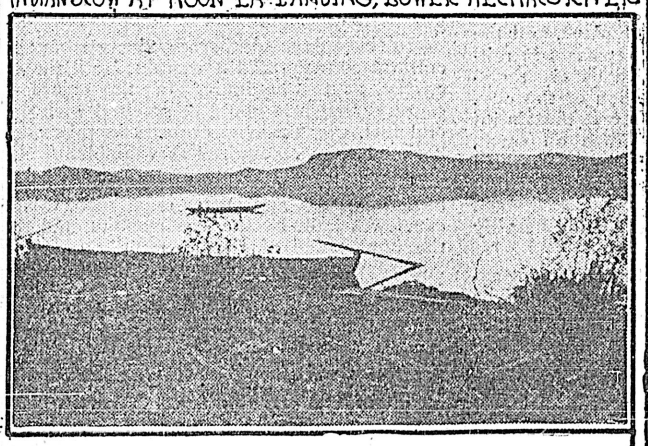
A MEADOW IN TOWNSHIP 13, NECHACO VALLEY



A VIEW ON FRASER LAKE



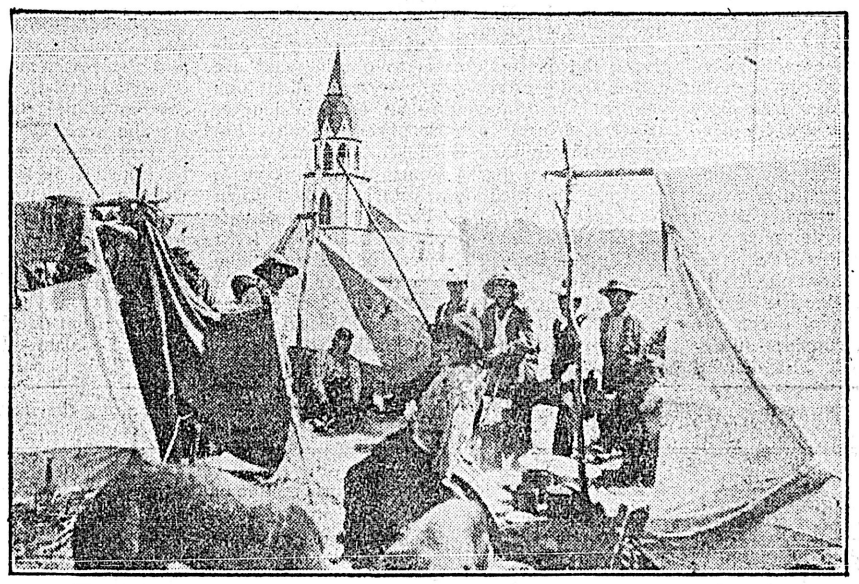
INDIAN SCOW AT NOON-LA LANDING, LOWER NECHACO RIVER



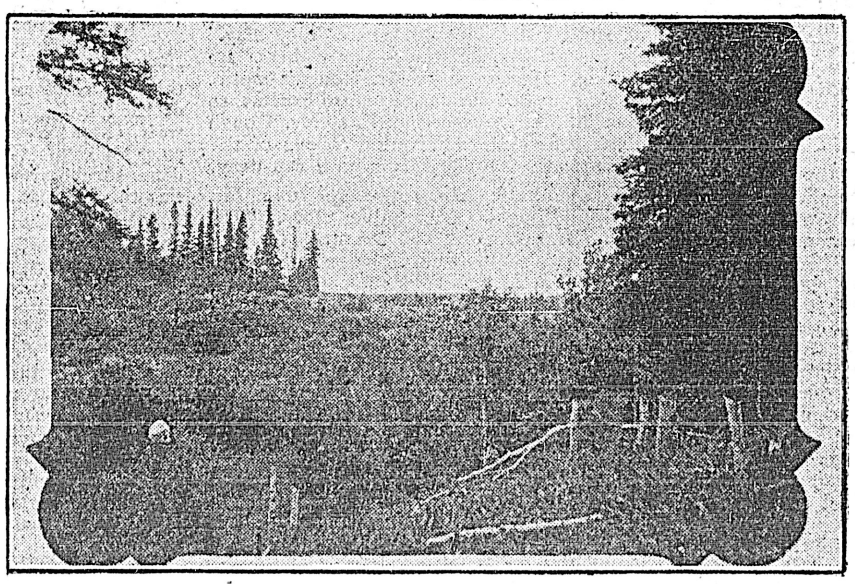
FRASER LAKE



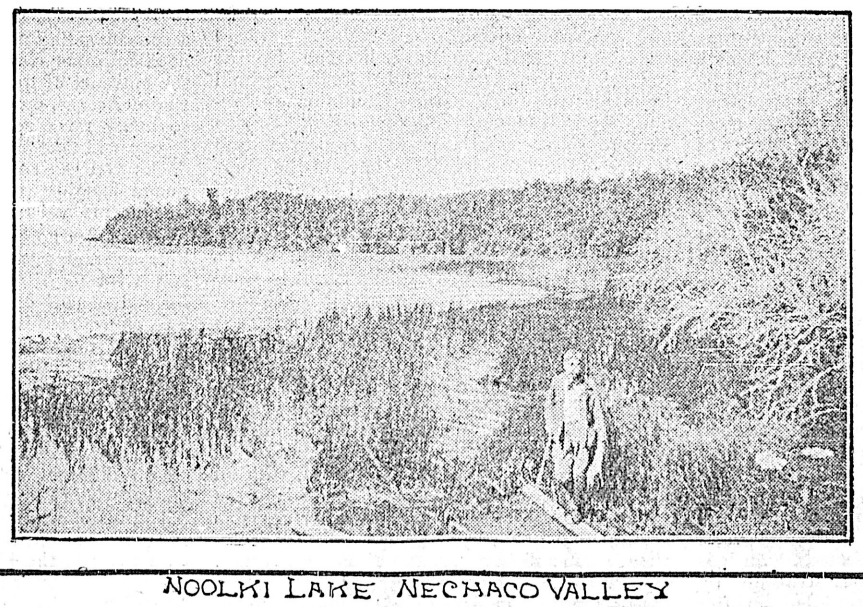
POLING DUGOUT CANOE UP THE NECHACO RIVER



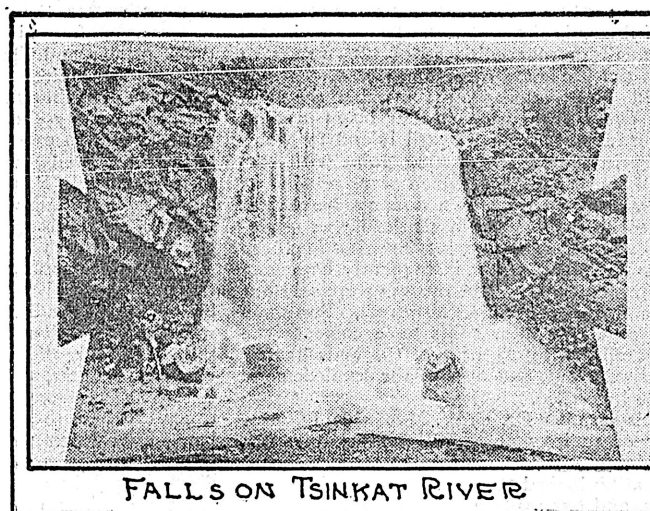
ON STONEY CREEK INDIAN RESERVE



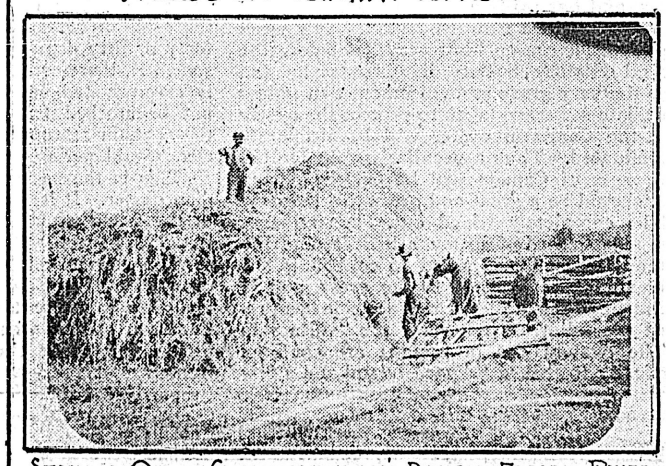
WILLOW BOTTOM, NECHACO VALLEY



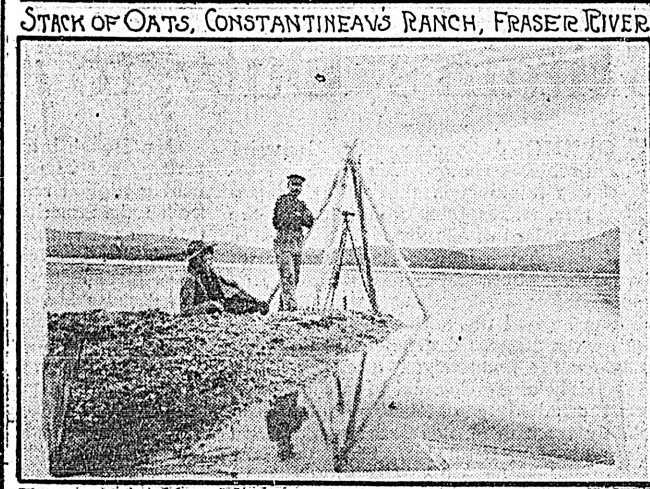
NOOLKI LAKE NECHACO VALLEY



FALLS ON TSINKAT RIVER



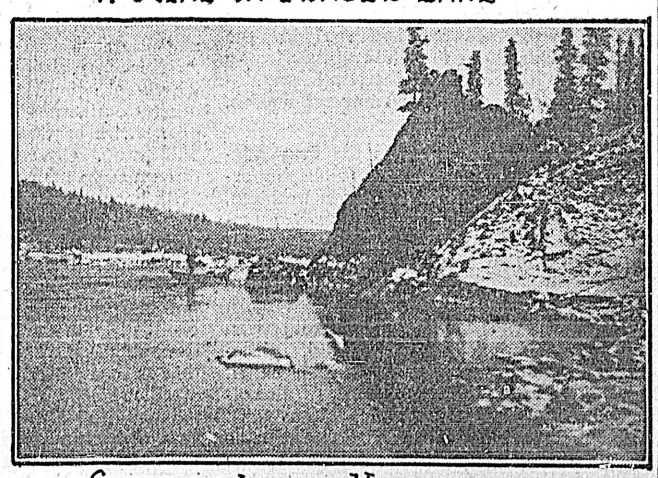
STACK OF OATS, CONSTANTINEAU'S RANCH, FRASER RIVER



TRIANGULATION STATION ON FRASER LAKE SURVEY



A SCENE ON FRASER LAKE



CANON ON LOWER NECHACO

THE OYSTER CULTURE IN CANADA

THE oyster peculiar to Canadian waters, and known far and wide as the Malpecque, has attained a unique reputation, says the Montreal Witness, in a recent issue. Connoisseurs who have sampled the oysters of the world, declare that nowhere else are oysters produced which will compare for a moment in delicacy of flavor with the Canadian product, not excepting even the famous "natives" produced in such large quantities at Colchester and Whitstable, in England, or the "Blue Points" and other varieties produced in the warmer waters along the United States Atlantic coast line. The reason for this superiority of flavor is thought to be largely owing to the much greater coldness of the waters in which the Canadian oysters are bred.

Old Montrealers can remember the time when every autumn the oyster boats used to come up from Prince Edward Island to Montreal laden almost to bursting point with barrels of these mollusks, which were retailed at as low a figure even as a dollar a barrel. It used to be the custom in all the larger settlements along the river bank to look out for these oyster boats, and it not infrequently happened in later years that all the oysters were sold out before the boats reached Montreal. For some years past no oyster boats have come to the city at all, owing to most of the beds having been fished out, and also to the local demand having increased.

This summer Dr. E. W. MacBride, the professor of zoology at McGill University, has been doing work in connection with the government biological station in the Maritime Provinces, and has made a special study of oyster culture off Prince Edward Island. This week he gave a lecture on his researches before the Natural History Society in Montreal, and made the very grave announcement that unless immediate steps are taken to protect the oyster beds, the Canadian oyster will be absolutely exterminated. Thus a peculiarly valuable natural asset of Canada will be destroyed, and what should be a great and profitable industry will be completely wiped out. His remarks were regarded as of so much interest and importance that he was asked to contribute the substance of his address to the press, and in fulfilment of this desire, Dr. MacBride has prepared the following notes for the "Witness":

The oyster beds in Canada are confined practically to Prince Edward Island and a few localities on the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia shores, but the Canadian oyster, which is famous for its unrivalled flavor—in this respect being at the very top of all oysters in point of desirability—is rapidly disappearing. Twenty years ago oysters were sold by the fishermen at one dollar a barrel, but they have become so scarce that last year from ten to twelve dollars per barrel was being charged, and if the process of depletion goes on, in ten or fifteen years the Canadian oyster will be almost, if not quite, extinct. This will be a calamity very difficult to repair, to say the least.

It must be remembered that the Canadian oyster is identical with the American oyster, and is, properly speaking, an inhabitant of warmer waters than those of Canada—such waters as are found in Chesapeake Bay, and off the Virginian and Carolina coasts. Along the coast of the United States the oyster is continuously distributed. That is to say, it is found practically everywhere where there is a chance for it to exist, and if in any one place along the United States coast line the oysters were completely fished out, the supply would be restored through the spat from adjacent oyster beds reaching this place and renewing the oyster growth.

But there would be no such hope for the Canadian oyster if once it were exterminated, because the Canadian oyster can only survive where the conditions of the shore are such that the temperature of the water in July and August reaches about seventy degrees. Now, such conditions are very, very local. They are in every case due to the existence of submerged banks over which there is a stretch of shallow water, which water gets heated up to seventy degrees in July and August. Outside these narrow confines the general temperature of the Gulf of St. Lawrence never rises above forty or fifty degrees even in the hottest seasons. If, therefore, the oyster were completely exterminated in one of these beds it could not be stocked from adjacent beds, because the spat, in attempting to cross this icy barrier, would perish.

This is the serious thing about the Canadian oyster. It is, in point of fact, a remnant of the fauna which inhabited Canada before the glacial epoch, when a warm climate spread continuously up as far as Baffin's Bay. The coast of Prince Edward Island was specially favorable to preventing the extinction of the Canadian oyster, when the glacial epoch supervened, because the Island consists of extremely soft rock—the New Red Sandstone. Prince Edward Island is the only representative of this rock in Canada. Now, this soft rock has been breached by the sea, on the north coast particularly, and accordingly a number of shallow bays have been formed which are shut off from the general sea or gulf by sandbars. The whole north coast of Prince Edward Island is fringed with sandy bars, and it is in these shallow places that the oyster flourishes.

The reason that the oyster requires a temperature of seventy degrees at least is that the spat, or free-swimming young, are unable to survive a lower temperature, whereas the adult oyster can survive in any temperature so long as it is not absolutely frozen. Thus, for instance, in England, and everywhere where the oyster is cultivated, it frequently occurs that several years pass without there being a fall of spat, as it is called, because the temperature in that particular summer has not reached a high enough degree. In Canada it nearly always occurs that the temperature gets to a sufficient degree to ensure the welfare of the spat.

The Canada oyster differs from the European oyster in regard to its breeding. The egg of the Canadian oyster is fertilized after being expelled in the sea, and the young enter on a long period of free swimming existence, a conservative estimate of which would be about three weeks. In the European oyster the egg is retained in the shell of the mother until development is far advanced, and when the young of the oyster is finally expelled from the mother's gills, it swims only for one or two days. The result is that within the beds in which the oyster lives there is a far more uniform and wide distribution of spat from the Canadian oyster than from the European variety.

There are two ways of attempting to cultivate the oyster. One is to obtain what are called seed oysters—really oysters about one year old, and averaging an inch in length. Oysters, I may remark parenthetically, are marketable in their third year, but are really not full grown until they are five or six years of age. The inch-long oysters are laid down on a special bottom—a bottom formed of sufficiently firm material to prevent them from sinking and being smothered in the mud. The best bottom is made of old oyster shells, of tiles, or even stones. This method of culture has proved a success in Prince Edward Island every time it has been attempted.

But supposing that these seed oysters cannot readily be obtained, we may attempt to catch the free-swimming larvae, and an experiment of this kind was instituted last summer. A portion of Malpecque Bay was rented by the Biological Station, and in this over a hundred birch poles ten feet in length were planted in groups of three and in lines of six feet apart, at right angles to the shore. A certain number of twigs were left on the poles. The object was to produce a slight eddy as the tide flows past, checking the tide somewhat, and giving the free-swimming oysters an opportunity of settling.

This method of oyster culture is employed with success in Japan. But there is another problem to be met in Prince Edward Island that is absent in Japan, namely, that there is not less than three feet of ice over the bay in winter. Consequently, it is necessary to sink these poles so that the tops of them are three feet below low water. If the experiment succeeds, there ought to be next summer a considerable number of young oysters attached to the bark of the birch poles. At the end of the second year these would then be removed and planted as seed oysters.

Until quite recently there was no encouragement for the cultivation of oysters in Prince Edward Island, because all the waters were regarded as public property, and anyone could obtain a license to remove oysters on payment of a small fee. Consequently, no one would plant oysters for other people's benefit. The ownership of the oyster beds is vested in the Island Government, and that government has recently passed a law which permits the owner of a farm to lease the water immediately fronting on his farm for the purpose of oyster culture. Even when this is done, all difficulties are not removed, because the protection of the fisheries devolves not on the Island but on the Dominion Government, and those who have commenced to cultivate oysters complain that their property in these oysters is not respected by their neighbors. As the water is comparatively shallow, the oysters are continually being stolen. It is to be hoped that this confusion of jurisdiction will be satisfactorily arranged, and adequate protection given. If that is done, it is well within the mark to say that the production of oysters in Prince Edward Island can be increased a hundredfold.

At present the oyster catch comes almost entirely from one bay on the north of Prince Edward Island—Richmond, or Malpecque Bay. This is only one of a large number of precisely similar bays which extend the whole way along the north coast of the Island, and there is evidence to show that all these bays were at one time richly productive of oysters. Indeed, in the next bay, proceeding along the coast in an easterly direction—Grenville Bay—oysters were at one time so abundant that ships used to come from England, and make up a cargo of them, and sail directly back to the British market. This bay is now practically depleted, and, of course, no trade worth mentioning is done.

There is even more striking evidence of the former richness of these oyster beds. The soil of Prince Edward Island, though it is very fertile, lacks one important constituent, namely, lime, and this want some of the farmers supply by dredging from the shallow bays what is termed oyster mud and spreading it on the land. This oyster mud consists of old smothered oyster beds, which, in some cases, are eighteen feet thick. The presence of these beds points to an oyster production in former times in Prince Edward Island, to which the existing oyster beds can only be supposed to represent the merest fragment.

The cause of the destruction of the beds must be traced to the cutting down of the forests. When the first settlers arrived there, the island was covered by fine lumber, among which there was a good deal of splendid hardwood. This has almost all been removed, and the result is that the snow melts with too great rapidity and strong spring freshets are produced. These freshets rapidly wash away the soft land, and the enormous amount of silt produced has already smothered large numbers of oyster beds, because the silt falls more rapidly than the oyster grows.

An oyster which has grown where silt is being deposited rapidly, but not rapidly enough to smother it, may be recognized by the shell which has curved upward in the effort to keep clear of the silt. The long and narrow oyster is the oyster which has grown in a bed very closely packed by its companions. The best variety of oyster brought to the Montreal market is that known as the cup oyster, which is broad, and has a comparatively smooth flat shell. This variety represents the oyster which has grown under the most favorable conditions. It is perfectly possible to cultivate this kind of oyster simply by choosing the right kind of bed and laying down the seed oysters in it. It is to be hoped that the government will encourage this industry, for the Canadian oyster represents a very important natural food supply.

Britain's Duty to Canada

FOREMOST among the Imperial problems about which men are today thinking is that of Colonization, writes John Redington in the Standard of Empire. In this, as in questions of defence, of tariffs, of treaty making, public thought in Great Britain has undergone a radical change. The Dominions beyond the Seas are no longer regarded by the Home Government as dumping grounds for the home-raised criminal. But while the right of the Colonial to freedom from imported criminal contamination has been completely recognized, there still remains, in almost unabated strength, the belief that the older civilizations have the right to send their own weak and inefficient human products to the younger lands Oversea. Until within recent years little or no effective protest was raised by either the Dominion or the Commonwealth, so long as the immigrants were known to be neither criminally vicious or physically unfit. Of late, however, the bars are every year being put a little higher. In this protection of her young nationhood, as in some other Imperial matters, Canada has led the way. The number of immigrants being turned back for this reason increases every month. The Mother country has been politely and respectfully advised that she can no longer shift on to the shoulders of her daughters the responsibility of the care for those whose low standard in the scale of being is directly and solely due to the conditions of life in the older civilizations.

That something must be done, however, towards the betterment of these conditions none can deny. It is like the mythological riddle which, if a man could not guess, he died. And in the solution of the riddle the lands of the "far flung fenceless prairie," the lands of wide horizons and scattered population, of vast and undeveloped natural wealth, unquestionably hold the key.

A serious attempt—perhaps the first adequate attempt—to discuss the various important issues raised in the colonization problem, particularly as they affect the Canadian Dominion, has been made by Mr. Emerson Hough, well known as the author of "The Mississippi Bubble," "Heart's Desire," and other equally interesting and popular novels. Mr. Hough approaches his subject from various angles—personal, Governmental, philosophic, and humanitarian. His book is called "The Sowing," and is, indeed, a study in colonization in its Imperial and Canadian aspects. It is being published serially in "Canada West," a Winnipeg magazine devoted to the interests of Western Canada. The September number, containing the first instalment, has just been received in London.

Mr. Hough brings to his responsible task a perhaps unique equipment. In hunting and fishing trips in remote parts of the Dominion, from Lake Superior to Alaska, he has tramped through the centres and past the outposts of settlement. The remarkable changes that have taken place in prairie Canada within the last two decades Mr. Hough has personally witnessed, so that few students of the question can speak with more intimate knowledge and authority. He has had the additional advantage, too, of being in close touch with the men who are in control of the Dominion's immigration policy, and of the means whereby that policy has in later years been administered with such success.

It is evident from the first instalment of "The Sowing" that Mr. Hough will run directly counter to the usually accepted views of those who style themselves Imperialists—at all events to that narrow Imperialism which regards the Colonies, whether for commerce or colonization, as mere appanages to the Mother country, existing only for her greater power and glory. The sub-title of the book—"A Yankee's View of England's Duty to Canada"—is the plainest intimation that, after sizing up all the facts, Mr. Hough has put the saddle on the other horse, and regards Britain's duty to Canada and to herself as paramount to any obligation Canadians owe to the Mother country, so far as colonization is concerned. And, greater even than the vital interest of these two countries in the question, Mr. Hough regards the interest of humanity at large. "It is Canada's opportunity," he says in his first instalment, "to show what the United States does not show, a reverence for law and justice; and, at the same time, to show what England does not offer, a readiness to meet and master new and interesting problems of swift modern civilization. It is not a question whether England does or does not like this other Continent and its ways. Canada will grow, with or without England. Expansion will go on. Government makes not so much difference to man as does his daily bread. "Ubi bene, ibi patria"—where a man prospers, there is his country. Men will make their way along the lines of least resistance, as all life progresses. It is not the question how much England can control Canada. The great question is, of how much use can Canada be to England in the way of opportunity? Beyond that, all the answers will come, not through this or that political party, this or that system of government, but through the working of the law of environment. The great truth is that, one extreme against the other, the lot of the average man is better in Canada than it is in England. England is the one to profit by that truth, and not to grow muddled in her grumbling over it. Of how much use may Canada and England be to the world? Let us ponder over that."

From this, and abundant signs elsewhere in the first instalment of "The Sowing," it is evident that the book will be provocative—if not, as appears probable, of difference and controversy, at least of thought and discussion. It is evidently Mr. Hough's intention to "speak right out in meeting," to "hew to the line, and let the chips fall where they may." "Let the galled jade wince—our withers are unwrung," appears to be Mr. Hough's motto. And that the conclusions of one so fearless, so impartial, and so experienced as Mr. Hough will be a notable contribution to one of the great age-old world problems none can deny.

We quote elsewhere a passage from Mr. Emerson Hough's remarkable story, "The Sowing," which gives food for much thought. "It is Canada's opportunity," he says, "to show what the United States does not show—a reverence for law and justice." The opportunity has been fulfilled—to some extent. A few years ago the writer of these lines passed straight from one of the American to one of the Canadian towns of the West. In the American settlement the talk was all of claims jumped, shooting affrays, and other acts of lawlessness: there had been ten murders within the past few months. In the Canadian town, though it swarmed with American "toughs" and all the miscellaneous riff-raff of a mining country, there had been no murders, no robberies, no claim-jumpings, a pistol was not to be seen in the place, and the streets at night, with their open saloons, were not a whit more dangerous than the Strand. "When I came here first," said a bar-tender, "from the other side, I found that Victoria, Queen and Empress, did mean something." There were about half a dozen policemen in the town; but then, as everybody knew, behind them was the force of the Dominion of Canada, and indeed the whole force of the British Empire, to see that law was respected and justice done. The homicide beyond the border had a very fair chance indeed of getting off scot-free; whereas in British Columbia it was pretty certain that he would be lodged in gaol, brought before a magistrate, and tried for his life. All this is infinitely to the credit of Canada, and one is glad to know that it is acknowledged by an American writer of Mr. Emerson Hough's competence. But there is still another example of reverence for law which Canada should give her Southern neighbors. The politics of Washington, and of many of the State Legislatures, are not, to put it mildly, a pattern of purity and probity. The reign of "graft" is by no means over. Canada, with all its British sentiment and sympathy, is very near the United States in some other respects besides that of locality. The political influence is specially strong, and there is a certain danger that the tone and temper of American public life may be viewed with too much indulgence in the Dominion.

Coal Town That Is Clean

THE preconceived impressions of Cardiff are very far from accurate. People generally suppose it to be a sooty and ugly coal town, with a thick atmosphere and processions of grim miners passing through the streets between the shafts and their slate thatched cottages. On the contrary, it is one of the prettiest cities in the kingdom, with wide, clean streets, lined with shade trees and rows of comfortable villas, with flower gardens, shrubbery and clinging vines, which at this time of year are ablaze with color.

Although Cardiff handles more coal than any other place in the world, and that is the chief occupation of its citizens, a stranger might live here for a year without suspecting such a thing from appearances. There isn't a mine within nine miles of the place, and the coal is carried directly from the shafts in railway trains to the docks, which lie some distance below the residence portion of the city. They are reached by a long street that is inhabited by people of every clime on earth, chiefly sailor folk, who have been stranded here at the end of voyages or are keeping boarding-houses and shops for the patronage of their fellow countrymen who come here by the sea.

The coal of Cardiff goes to every port except those of the United States. It can be found at almost every factory in the world outside of our country, and furnishes steam to move the fleets of nearly every nation. Hence the shipping that comes to Cardiff represents a corresponding number of countries, and perhaps no other city except it be Port Said, at the entrance of the Suez Canal, or Panama, or Punta Arenas, on the Straits of Magellan, has so many races represented in its population. If you will take a tramcar from the city to the docks you can see signs in almost every language hanging over the doors of shops and restaurants and boarding-houses.

Six miles north of Cardiff a long range of hills, averaging 700 or 800 feet high, runs east and west for fifty-six miles, and they are formed of coal of various grades and values. The slopes of this ridge are covered with coal pits and the villages of miners that work in them. The best quality of coal comes from Rhondda and Aberdare, and it is probably the best fuel used by man. All the coal is brought by railways that pass the mouths of the mines to the docks of Cardiff, where the cars are sorted on different sidings and switched to the quays, where the vessels lie ready for loading. All kinds of vessels and all sizes are awaiting cargoes, and experience has taught the men who manage the business how to handle the coal with the least labor and the least expense. The docks belong to the Marquis of Bute, or at least he is the principal stockholder, holding $27,500,000 of the shares of the $30,000,000 company formed by his grandfather many years ago.

Cardiff is a very ancient town. It dates back to the days of the Romans, who had a strong fortress here, the remains of which have been excavated and thoroughly explored by competent archaeologists under the direction and at the expense of the late Marquis of Bute. The Normans followed the Romans and held sway for several centuries, and other races came in turn with various stirring events and incidents, of which the old castle was the centre. Robert, Duke of Normandy, a weak and dissipated son of William the Conqueror, was kept in prison here nearly all his life and died at Cardiff Castle in 1134 in the eightieth year of his age.

In those days southern Wales was an agricultural country, and it was not until the discovery, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, that iron could be smelted with mineral fuel, that the coal deposits in this neighborhood were recognized as valuable.

Originally the coal was transported on the backs of mules and horses until 1800, when a canal was built by the iron masters, and then the importance of Cardiff rapidly increased. According to documentary evidence held here, Robert Thomas, of Waun Dylit, was the first man to use coal for the generation of steam, and it is a coincidence of great interest that his granddaughter became the wife of Sir William Thomas Lewis, general manager of the Cardiff docks and of all the interests of the Marquis of Bute in this vicinity. Sir William Thomas has recently resigned because of his advanced age, having been in his present position for more than fifty years. It was his energy and genius that developed the city of Cardiff to its present importance.

It should be said, however, that the late Marquis of Bute, the grandfather of the present Marquis, and the owner of the property, was the inspiring genius and furnished the capital with which the work was done. Born in 1793, he succeeded to the title and vast estates that had been in his family for generations when but 21 years of age. He soon realized the enormous wealth nature had stored upon his property in the range of hills I have mentioned, and undertook to develop it. He determined first to build a series of docks which would enable ocean-going ships to come nearer to the canal which brought the coal down from the mines, and in 1830 obtained an act of Parliament granting that privilege. They were speedily constructed, proved eminently successful, and have been extended from time to time until now the docks of Cardiff have an area of 160 acres, and last year handled 17,369,175 tons of coal.

Co-operation Needed for Ideal Education

THE following address was given by Dr. S. B. Sinclair, formerly vice-principal of the Ottawa Normal School, before the Council of Women. As it seems peculiarly applicable to present day conditions and needs in Canada it is given in full.

If the twentieth century is to be Canada's century it is especially true that it is her opportunity to demonstrate to the world how an ideal educational system can be developed under conditions the most favorable for such development. It is also important that we constantly bear in mind the fact that our children are being trained not for the conditions of ordinary national life, but to take their place in a social structure which, owing to the inevitable influx of people from other lands, must in a few years contain more foreigners than native-born Canadians. If we are to preserve inviolate those principles which are dear to every Canadian, and see the working out of the true British ideal in this country the children in our schools must be trained to be sagacious and able leaders and not blind and helpless followers.

The best results can be achieved only when society realizes that the school is a social institution established by society for society, and that the responsibility for providing adequate national educational facilities cannot be relegated to teachers' and education departments. The first way in which the state can contribute to this end is to bring to the school children who are physically, mentally and morally fit.

The greatest world surprise of the last decade has been the defeat of Russia by Japan. We find the key to the situation in the statement that many Japanese mothers committed suicide when they found that their children were physically incapacitated to enter the Japanese army. We may doubt the sanity of their action, but there can be no doubt but that any people whose motherhood are so inspired with the national spirit as to be willing to sacrifice their lives upon the altar of patriotism is bound quickly to take a frontier place conspicuous among the nations.

Children should be well born. If more attention were paid to generation less would be required to be paid to regeneration.

In the period between birth and the beginning of school life the foundation is laid for future excellence. The child who enters school with a weak physical frame and who is slovenly, unmannerly and disobedient in his habits starts the educational race heavily handicapped.

The periods of early infancy when the child is gaining control of his sensory motor activities and of later infancy when his new found strength naturally expresses itself in the free and joyous activity of spontaneous play have been carefully studied and described by such writers as Miss Shinn in her biography of a baby and Dr. Tracy in his child studies, and the parent will find many interesting and helpful suggestions in such books.

After the child enters school the real work of society begins. With the advance of civilization women are destined in the very nature of things to assume more and more the powers and the responsibility of the guidance of educational affairs. This women's council has already done good work and you are only beginning. The teachers and the children need your assistance. But the undertaking is not an easy one. The education of a child presents countless educational problems difficult of solution.

Much of the education of the schools has been like a horticulturist who plants an imperfect seed in a dark cellar, equips the cellar with a costly electric light apparatus, supplies the young plant with the most expensive fertilizers (selected at haphazard), floods it early and often with doubly distilled and aerated waters, measures its growth hourly with a false examination standard, applies a stretching apparatus to induce uniformity and rapidity of growth and when the results prove unsatisfactory, with a great flourish of trumpets designs a most approved and up-to-date hospital for sickly plants. Another and different type of educators resembles the one who plants a good seed in fertile soil and bright sunshine and lets nature take her course with little or no interference or assistance. In neither case do we get the best possible results. Even in plant raising the best products are obtained by a careful attention to special requirements and to the procuring of the best soil, light, heat, and moisture conditions. The school is an artificial instrument and its work must be artificial, but it should be scientific and should be conducted on the basis of the needs of society and of the individual child to be educated.

After the procuring of the perfect child the next thing is the perfect teacher. No matter how much money is spent on bricks and mortar without thoroughly trained and efficient teachers satisfactory results cannot be obtained. Lord Milner, speaking in Toronto the other day, said "the art of teaching is not given to everybody, it is a thing that must be learned. The teachers in English public schools are able and scholarly, but they are not taught how to teach." He also complimented Canada on our better condition in this regard. His statement is undoubtedly true, but it is equally true that the Englishman has concluded that it is time for a change, and is reconstructing his system in a most practical way. In London university a course has been organized for the professional training of teachers, in which every student teacher must devote an entire year to purely professional training. Canada must look to her laurels for our requirement devotes only a portion of the



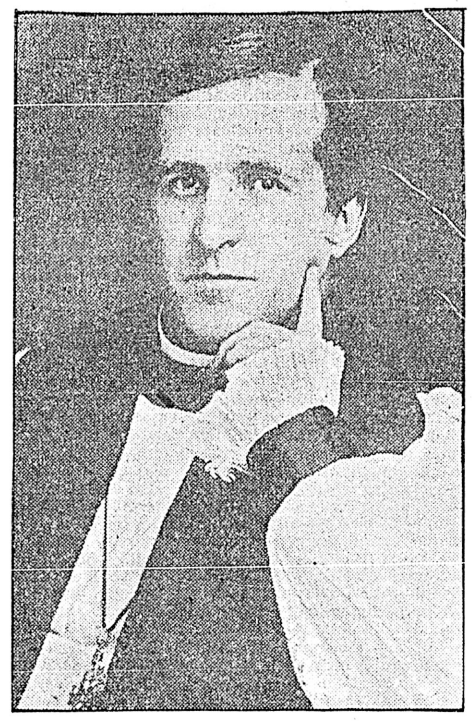
Dr. Maclagan, the Retiring Archbishop of York

year to purely professional work. This council can do much in the way of improving the status, qualifications, and remuneration of the teacher. I have had during the last twenty years the privilege of training over two thousand primary teachers. Many of them go to teach in rural schools, and are women of culture, ability and sensitive personality. Let me ask you some day as you are passing a rural school where a woman teacher has a large number of boys and girls of all ages under her charge to go in and take a look at the school building and surroundings and see what provisions are made for the privacy and comfort of these young ladies who have been entrusted with the great work of shaping the destiny of this nation. Mothers' meetings have been of inestimable value if for nothing else than that they have brought parents and teachers together for discussion. With a complete understanding between the parent and the teacher such problems as those of truancy and corporal punishment practically disappear.

The crusade against tuberculosis is being carried forward with vigor and success. One of the remedies proposed is the rational medical inspection of the schools, and this certainly will be a great boon when it comes. In the meantime much can be done under existing conditions. The ultimate working fact regarding tuberculosis is that in almost every case "the spread of the disease comes by way of the floor." The schoolroom remedy lies in seeing that all pupils are supplied with handkerchiefs, that they use them when necessary, and that school-rooms are properly cleaned. This can be done by parents, teachers and caretakers without any aid from a medical expert, and a thoroughly aroused and intelligent public sentiment should see that it is done.

Many of the difficulties met with in education have been due to the application of a false dualistic philosophy and are giving way before the modern scientific attitude, or what may be termed the genetic functional conception of education. This view looks upon the child not as an empty receptacle to be filled with knowledge, but as a living, growing self-active individual with special habits, tendencies, desires, impulses, moving forward to the attainment of certain definite aims or purposes. Education must therefore study the child, take him where it finds him, discover his peculiar needs and furnish the material best designed to supply his wants.

The old theory that because a study was useful it must therefore possess no culture value has been exploded. The question is, will it enable the child in the best way at the present time and in the future to reconstruct his experience? Education is more than a preparation for life, it involves complete living at the present time. Another fallacy was that the only way to interest the child was to present easy and amusing activities to him. How any one could watch a game of Rugby football and continue to hold this theory is a mystery.



Dr. C. G. Lang, the New Archbishop of York

I visited a school in this city the other day where the boys had been given their choice to go out and play or remain in the manual training room at work. The boys all remained, but they were not working at a lot of dry-as-dust models prescribed by someone else in some other country in a former age, they were busy in constructing original designs of articles which would be useful and ornamental in their own homes. In other words the activity in which they were engaged meant something to them, it led somewhere, it was adapted to the requirements of their actual life processes. Then, too, the hygienic conditions in this manual training school were as near perfect as any that I have seen. Thirty cubic feet of pure air per minute were furnished each pupil at a proper temperature; the schoolroom was bright and cheery and in every way a satisfactory place for development. This school—the Osgoode street school in this city, would well repay a visit by the members of this council. An improvement might, I think, be made in the temperature of many schools in this country. There is a tendency to keep our schoolrooms at too high a temperature, even as high as 70 degrees. With proper humidity of air 65 degrees would in my opinion be a much better temperature. The question of temperature is to a certain extent a matter of habit, although I should not go so far in this regard as the principal of a large school which I visited in Wales, who informed me that he kept the temperature of his schoolroom as near 55 degrees as possible.

Next to good air and water wood is our most important economic necessity. With the wholesale destruction of our forests by fires which are almost entirely due to negligence or ignorance it might be well to give this subject some attention in education.

I should have been glad, time permitting, to have referred to the necessity for the introduction of measures more adequately to provide for the training of abnormal and defective children, and also to refer to certain charges which in my opinion might well be introduced into professional training schools, more particularly to refer to the necessity for women's residences in connection with such institutions. I hope I have said enough to suggest some thought on the question of the great assistance which the public can render school authorities and teachers by a systematic and intelligent co-operation and sympathy, and also to emphasize the fact that prevention is in many cases much easier and more satisfactory than cure.

SCIENTIST PROVES APES DO REASON

AN ape, reared from babyhood at the Biological Institute in Amani, German East Africa, has accomplishments as a bicycle rider. There was a demand from Berlin for so gifted a specimen of the anthropoid ape and he has now been added to the collections in the Zoological Garden of that city. Perhaps it is not very remarkable that an intelligent ape, with innate love for feats of balancing and gymnastic stunts on the branches of trees, should learn to ride a bicycle. His trainer reports that his patience and time were not overtaxed in teaching him to ride. The ape was a little slow in grasping the idea that by working the pedals he could propel the machine, but when light dawned upon him his education as a wheelman was almost complete. He is not yet sufficiently observant of obstacles in the road, but he is improving, says a writer in the New York Sun.

Just now the German public is most interested in the studies that Dr. Alexander Sokolovski has been making of three anthropoid apes at Stellingen, near Berlin. His scientific specialty is zoological psychology and he has been observing the life of two orang-outang, male and female, called Jacob and Rosa, and an unnamed chimpanzee. He has convinced himself that these animals have not only instinct but also elementary reasoning powers.

The three animals are excellent friends, but there are marked temperamental differences between the chimpanzee and the orang-outangs. The former is full of life and is doing something every waking moment. The latter are more quiet, sit reposefully for long periods on the floor, and when they attempt the swinging bar they are slower and more cautious than the chimpanzee, who is reckless. He likes rough and tumble play with Jacob, but Rosa is his favorite. There seems to be a perfect understanding between them and she is his dutiful servant in many of his original performances.

To facilitate Dr. Sokolovski's studies the keepers gave a good deal of latitude to the three animals. The chimpanzee especially has had his own way to an unusual extent. He acts more naturally when he does not know that he is under human observation, and for hours every day he has been apparently by himself though watched every moment.

Some of the most interesting results of Dr. Sokolovski's studies grew out of the chimpanzee's desire to escape confinement. He does not like it, though his two friends seem content. They occupied a part of a very large wire cage, more than half of which was used as the summer sleeping place of the giraffes. The board partition dividing the cage into two compartments was high, though it did not extend to the roof. Nobody dreamed that the chimpanzee could surmount this wall, but he did, and it was one of his three successful attempts to get out of his cage.

In a corner of the cage against the wooden partition was a large box in which the apes slept and so heavy that they could not move it. One day the chimpanzee jumped up on this box and seemed to be critically examining the partition. He jumped into the air again and again with arms stretched above his head, but he could not bring his fingers within three feet of the top of the wall. His attention suddenly became riveted upon a large tin globe which had been given to the animals to play with. It was made of thick plate and was so big and heavy that it was not easy to handle. It was made for rolling along the ground.

Now was the time for Rosa to help, and she was summoned. Together they boosted the globe upon the box and rolled it into the corner. Here is was kept by the faithful and intelligent Rosa while her friend clambered up over her back to the top of the globe. Rosa still kept the globe in place while the venturesome chimpanzee jumped again and again for the top of that partition. But he could not reach it by several inches. Then he had a conference with Rosa. Just how he communicated his idea to her is not known, but she understood him somehow or other.

The chimpanzee took her arm and helped her to clamber up on the globe. She stretched herself face downward on the rounding surface. The chimpanzee mounted on her body and made another mighty spring into the air.

It was a great success, for he clutched the top of the partition and dropped down among the giraffes on the other side. He was not a bit concerned about leaving his friends, but the unselfish Rosa had helped him to desert without reaping any advantage herself.

The keepers escorted the ape back to his own compartment and deprived the three friends of the globe that had given them so much amusement. They were very certain that the chimpanzee could not surmount the partition again. They did not know the extent of the animal's resources. It was observed a few days later that the chimpanzee was having more fun than ever on his trapeze, and it looked as though he were continually trying to swing himself against the roof. At last he gathered all his energies for the biggest swing of all, and when at the summit of his flight he sprang off the bar and just managed to catch the top of the partition. The next moment he was among the giraffes again. That very day the partition was extended to the roof and flight in this direction was quite cut off.

His next attempt was to break the fastening on the door of the cage He observed with much apparent interest that when the keeper entered the cage he handled a bunch of keys, one of which he inserted in a padlock. The keeper sometimes gave him the keys because he was so gravely curious to examine them one by one, and often he would strain up against the wire to look at the padlock outside, for the idea seemed to dawn upon him that it had something to do with getting into or out of the cage.

One day Jacob managed to break the wooden piece on the swing and this put an implement into the hands of the chimpanzee. The bit of tough hardwood was about three feet long and it had broken so that one end was almost a point. Dr. Sokolovski could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw the ape thrust the stick outside of the wire, push the thin end up through the staple that held the padlock and then pry with all his might to force it out. The keeper was notified, the performances terminated, and the chimpanzee was deprived of his new tool.

As he felt his restraint so deeply it was decided to give him a little occasional exercise in the open, and so one day the keeper took him out into the garden for a stroll, leading him by a small chain. It was a great lark for the ape and he plainly manifested his enjoyment and all the more when they reached a fruit stall at the gate, where he was regaled with bananas.

He had the time of his life and the very next day he decided that he wanted another stroll and more bananas. He set to work on the wire of the cage, which was merely meant for summer use, but was supposed to be strong enough to hold any animal that was put into the cage. The chimpanzee confined his attention to the smaller wires that were bent around the network of larger wires to keep them in place. He bit and tugged at one wire with his strong teeth till it broke, and then he uncoiled it with his fingers and threw it on the ground. He treated a number of these wire bands in the same way and then with his enormously strong hands and arms he pulled and bent the larger wires till he had cleared a hole big enough to crawl through.

It was high time to sound the alarm, but before anything could be done the chimpanzee was out in the garden and Jacob and Rosa were at his heels. The leader was making straight for the fruit stand when the force of keepers corralled the party and forced them back into the cage.

This is only one series of observations among many which led Dr. Sokolovski to the conviction that these animals, while less than human, are much more than brutes. He learned many things also from the orang-outang, but they were not so bright and interesting as the chimpanzee.

One of the peculiarities of this fellow was his antipathy for everything human excepting his keepers. Jacob and Rosa would blandly extend their hands for a cordial shake with the public while the chimpanzee lurked behind for a good chance to snatch off the headgear of the visitors. Spectacles aroused his greatest ire and he had a way of sweeping them off the nose with a sort of backhand claw that hurt and almost stunned the victim.

Dr. Sokolovski advises that a number of young men trained in zoological or comparative psychology be stationed in the native homes of these animals to make a thorough study of them. He does not think that the anthropoid ape was the direct ancestor of the human race, but he believes man originated through some striking differentiation from them.

Archbishops Dr. Maclagan and Dr. C. G. Lang

On this page is shown photographs of the retiring Archbishop of York, Dr. Maclagan, and Dr. C. G. Lang, Bishop of Stepney, who succeeds him. Dr. Maclagan is over eighty-two. Fifty-six years ago he retired from the Indian Army; for thirty years he was a Bishop; and seventeen of these he spent as head of the Northern Province. His resignation as Archbishop of York is to take effect at the end of the year.

Dr. Lang was invited to assume the bishopric of Montreal in succession to the late Bishop Carmichael, whose death occurred very suddenly a few months ago. Great disappointment was occasioned in Canada at the news of his refusal to take the position.

The friendly contest in the Diocesan Synod over the election of a Bishop of Montreal as successor to the late Dr. Carmichael, was one of the most interesting events in the history of the Church in Canada during recent years.

The deadlock arose over the names of Dean Farthing, of Kingston, and Dean Evans, of Montreal. The former had a majority of the lay delegates and the latter of the clerical representatives. When, after five inconclusive ballots, it was seen that no decision was likely to be arrived at, Dean Evans rose, and in a graceful speech declared that to weld the Church in Canada into still closer relations with the mother Church, he felt it would indeed be a benefit if they could bring over brilliant men like the Right Rev. Dr. Lang, Bishop of Stepney. The dean stated that he was confirmed in this belief by the fact that recently the Archbishop of Canterbury had observed in a letter to the Archbishop of Toronto how largely the Canadian Church had loomed in the Pan-Anglican Congress. The responsibilities of their position had greatly increased. To cope with them there must be an eminently able man. He himself earnestly desired to see elected one who would be worthy of the place formerly held by such men as Fulford, Bond, and Carmichael. (Cheers.) He and all the clergy would loyally support such a man, and he for his part intended to give his vote and influence for the election of Dr. Lang.

This speech had a great influence on the Synod, and after two other ballots the Bishop of Stepney was unanimously chosen.

A telegram was later received from the Bishop of Stepney, saying: "Deeply appreciate offer; regret cannot accept." The Synod then adjourned till November 24.

The Rt. Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, D.D., has been Fellow of All Souls' College of Oxford since 1888; Canon of St. Paul's since 1901; Hon. Chaplain to Queen Victoria; Vicar of Portsea, 1896-1900; was born 31st October, 1864, a son of the Very Rev. John Marshall Lang, D.D.; educated at Glasgow University; Ballrol College, Oxford, scholar, 1882. He is the author of several works, as follows: "The Young Clanroy"; "The Miracles of Jesus as Marks the Way of Life"; "The Parables of Jesus"; "The Opportunity of the Church of England."

AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

THE ALEXANDRIAN LIBRARY

Few literary collections have been more written about, and there have been few concerning which more mistaken ideas have been advanced than the celebrated Alexandrian Library. A very prevalent impression, which has been derived from the teachings of opponents of Christianity, is that this great collection of the learning of antiquity was destroyed by the orders of certain over-zealous fanatics, who believed the books of the Library contained teachings contrary to the scripture. Its destruction is frequently ascribed to the Roman Catholic Church, and more than one writer has referred to this barbarous act as proof that the Church has always been the enemy of learning. We shall see how little reason there is for laying any such charge against the Christian bishops.

The Alexandrian Library and Museum were founded by Ptolemy Soter, king of Egypt, who died in 285 B.C., and was enlarged and improved by his son Ptolemy Philadelphus; probably the greatest patron of learning the world has ever seen. Later Egyptian kings added to the collection. The declared objects of the foundation of the Library and Museum were three, the perpetuation of such knowledge as was then in the world, its increase and its diffusion. Officers were appointed to buy at the king's expense every book that could be purchased, and a great corps of copyists was maintained to transcribe such books as their owners would not sell. One instance has been preserved of the price paid for books. Ptolemy Euergestes sent to Athens and obtained the works of Euripides; Sophocles and Aeschylus, careful copies of which he had made for the owners, paying them the equivalent of $15,000 for the loss of the originals. If a foreigner brought a book to Egypt, it was taken into the possession of the authorities of the Library, carefully copied, the copy was given to the owner, who always received liberal compensation for the original. It was Ptolemy Philadelphus who caused the Septuagint translation of the Hebrew Scriptures to be made, the name denoting that no less than seventy scholars were employed in the work. In the time of its first manager the number of books in the Library was 50,000. At the time of its partial destruction by Julius Caesar, it contained 700,000 books. The Museum was used as a home for scholars and a place for study. It was fitted with all known kinds of scientific apparatus, among them being terrestrial globes. It may be remembered that in a recent article on Columbus, mention was made of the fact that the ancient Egyptians believed that the world was a globe. There was also a botanical and zoological garden in connection with the Museum, so that the whole institution constituted as complete a collection of learning, and presented opportunities for study that could not have been surpassed in that age of the world, and possibly never have been equalled in one single establishment.

The first misfortune to befall this unrivalled collection of books has already been referred to. It is improbable that Caesar was directly a party to this act of vandalism, for he himself too greatly appreciated the worth of literature to consent to the wanton destruction of valuable literary productions. Marc Antony sought to recompense Egypt for this inestimable loss by removing the great library of Pergamus to Alexandria. The second act of destruction was perpetrated by a band of Christian fanatics in A.D. 391. This deed was in consequence of a decree of the Emperor Theodosius that all temples to the gods of the heathen should be destroyed, and as the Library was kept in the magnificent Temple of Jupiter Serapis, the fanatic ignorance of the mob, led by Bishop Theophilus, failed to discriminate between those things which related to the worship of false gods and those that concerned the knowledge of men. This destruction was very far from being complete, and when the Caliph Omar captured Alexandria the collection numbered hundreds of thousands of volumes, although it was hidden away. When its existence was made known to Amru, Omar's general, he asked the Caliph what he should do with the books. Omar's reply is said to have been, "The contents of these books are either in accordance with the Koran or they are not. If they are the Koran is sufficient without them; if they are not, they are pernicious. Therefore let them be destroyed." It is alleged that the books were distributed as fuel to the five thousand public baths in the city, and that six months were necessary for their consumption, but it seems incredible that they could have been the only fuel used. There is also reason for thinking that the work of destruction was not as complete as Omar intended. The claim is made that quite a large number of the books are now in existence in Constantinople, and there is good ground for believing that many manuscripts are yet extant in other places. Occasionally ancient documents are discovered in old buildings and ruins, and these probably formed a part of this great library, although doubtless they may in many cases be the remains of other collections for the practice of gathering together as many books as possible was highly esteemed in Egypt.

We have no means of measuring the loss to mankind from the destruction of this Library. For a thousand years it was a centre of learning. Two names alone would be sufficient to give it fame, that of Euclid, who developed the principles of goemetry, and that of Archimedes, who was the greatest mathematician the world had seen so far as we know. Indeed until Newton it is doubtful if his equal in this branch of learning ever lived. Other less known names were that of Eratosthenes, the geographer, who estimated the size of the earth; founded the science of physical geography and in addition wrote a history of the Theban kings; Hipparchus, the astronomer, who made a catalogue of the stars, and originated the theory that the heavenly bodies move in circular orbits; Ptolemy, the astronomer, whose theory of the mathematical construction of the heavens was universally accepted by western scholars until the publication of the Principia of Newton. In the Alexandrian Museum the first fire-engine was made, also the first steam engine. Seeing that so much that is valuable has survived the terrific work of destruction wrought by Romans, Christians and Moslems, one may well imagine that many things of inconceivable value have been lost. The loss probably consist chiefly in historical writings, although the works of the philosophers, if they had been preserved, would doubtless have been of great value. There is always a hope that there may be some relics of this remarkable Library yet discovered; and that they may shed a great deal of light upon some dark places in the world's history. The remnants of ancient civilization, which have survived the ravages of time and the destructiveness of conquering armies, suggest that great progress had been made in various fields of research and experiment, and it seems certain that among these thousands of books there must have been many histories. Possibly among them might have been the story of Atlantis, which an Egyptian priest related to Solon.

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MAKERS OF HISTORY

The part which religious thought has played in securing the political liberty of the people of England cannot well be overestimated; but perhaps the most important aspect of it is that which culminated in the death of Charles I., and the elevation of Cromwell to the office of Lord Protector. The movement in the direction of religious reform of which Bishop Cranmer is recognized as the historical head, was not nearly as thorough as many persons, both clergy and laity, thought it ought to have been. These persons, who formed a large and influential minority in the church, were not satisfied simply with a breaking away from the ecclesiastical control of Rome, but would have abolished episcopacy. They looked upon the claim of any person to dictate to the consciences of others as to how they should regard matters relating to the soul's salvation, as utterly unwarrantable, and they would have been rejoiced to see the liturgy of church services simplified to the greatest possible degree and nearly everything in connection with worship left to the individual judgment of worshippers. Thousands of persons, who held these views, were content with the expression of them and remained within the fold of the Church; others broke away from it and formed themselves into congregations, which conducted their religious services according to their own ideas of what was appropriate. The latter were bitterly persecuted by the Established Church and many of them were driven out of the country. But it would be a mistake to suppose that the Puritan movement was confined to those, who separated themselves from the parish churches. If it had been, the Commonwealth would not have been possible. Puritanism was stronger within the Church of England than out of it, that is the manifestation of it in independence of thought and hostility to the assertion of authority by ecclesiatics. From this to impatience with the exercise of anything approaching absolutism by the monarch, the step was both easy and natural, and so we find that British freedom in a political sense owed its origin to the demands of the people for freedom in a religious sense. The revolution was the direct consequence of the reformation.

This movement, as has been suggested above, reached its culmination not only in strength but in its personal manifestation, in Oliver Cromwell. The historians of the wars between Charles I and his parliament, establish this, even though some of them would gladly conceal it. The Parliamentary forces at the outset were no match for the Cavaliers. They were recruited chiefly from the class, which now is sometimes called the professionally unemployed. They had nothing at stake in the contest, except their pay, and they brought no enthusiasm into battle. On the other hand, the Cavaliers were devoted to the cause of the King, and they were inspired by a sense of duty to the class to which they belonged. It is true that the Wars of the Roses had well nigh exterminated the old Anglo-Norman nobility; but in the years which had elapsed since Bosworth Field, a new race of aristocrats had sprung up, animated by all the courage and loftiness of spirit, which characterized the knights of the old days of Chivalry. Before such troops, especially when led by such a man as Prince Rupert, the more sluggish blood of the Parliamentary forces could not stand, and although among the leaders of the latter were men of high birth and great valor, one defeat at the hands of the royal troops followed another. Against this spirit of the Cavaliers it was necessary to oppose something which would appeal to the enthusiasm of the Parliamentary forces, and this Cromwell sought and found in religious fanaticism. He secured not only the sympathy but the active co-operation of the extreme wing of the Puritans, the Independents, as they were called, and he thus brought into being a fighting force which has never been surpassed in point of efficiency by any army in the world. This force was composed, as Macaulay says, "of freeborn Englishmen, who had of their own accord, put their lives in jeopardy for the liberties and religion of England." We quote further from this historian: "In war this strange force as irresistible. The stubborn courage of the English people was, by the system of Cromwell, at once regulated and stimulated. Other leaders have maintained order as strict. Other leaders have inspired their followers with zeal as ardent. But in his camp alone the most rigid discipline was found in company with the fiercest enthusiasm. His troops moved with the precision of machines, while burning with the wildest fanaticism of crusaders. From the time this army was remodelled to the time it was disbanded, it never found, either in the British Islands or on the Continent, an enemy who could withstand its onset. In England, Scotland, Ireland, Flanders, the Puritan warriors, often surrounded by difficulties, sometimes contending against three-fold odds, not only never failed to conquer; but never failed to destroy and break in pieces whatever force was opposed to them. They at length came to regard the day of battle as a day of certain triumph, and marched against the most renowned batallions of Europe with disdainful confidence. Turenne was startled by the shout of stern exultation with which his English allies advanced to the conflict, and expressed the delight of the true soldier when he learned that it was ever the fashion of Cromwell's pikemen to rejoice greatly when they beheld the enemy; and the banished Cavaliers felt an emotion of national pride, when they saw a brigade of their own countrymen, outnumbered by foes and abandoned by friends, drive before it in headlong rout the finest infantry of Spain, and force a passage into a counterscarp which had just been pronounced impregnable by the nobles and marshalls of France." With such a force arrayed against him, there could have been only one issue of the contest waged by the King. It is not necessary to tell the story of the civil war, to mention the names of the other great men besides Cromwell who espoused the cause of the people. Neither is it necessary to tell of the years during which, for the first and last time in its history, England was under military rule. The trial and execution of the King may be passed over because they were only incidents of a great epoch-making movement. It was only the logical outcome of events that Cromwell should become Lord Protector, and equally to be expected that under his rule the name of England should gain imperishable renown. The restoration was also a matter of course. It was only an instance of the swing of the pendulum. For the details of these events, readers, not already familiar with them, must consult the various histories dealing with them. What we have to do with here is the man Cromwell and his place in history.

Concerning Cromwell as a man there have been divergent opinions. He has been condemned as a hypocrit, who assumed a fanaticism which he did not possess, and whose true aim was the gratification of his ambition for power. On the other hand he has been exalted to the very pinnacle of excellence. A careful analysis of his deeds, and it is from these only that he can be judged, shows that neither the above characterizations can be accepted as correct. We find all through history men in whom seems to have been concentrated the ruling spirit of their time. They are largely the product of their environment. Such a man was Cromwell. He was of excellent family, and until he was forty-three lived the life of a well-to-do country gentleman, representing for a time a constituency in Parliament. He seems to have been careless of his personal appearance, which marked him among his fellows to his disadvantage at a time when great attention was paid to matters of dress. That he was a man of large means is shown by his offer to Parliament to raise and equip at his own expense two companies of horse soldiers. He was of the extreme sect of Puritans, who called themselves Independents. Few men have had their lives subjected to closer scrutiny by avowed enemies; but his reputation is unsullied so far as the violation of the rules of right-living is concerned. It is difficult to understand how he could have justified even to himself his assent to the execution of the King; but these were stern times, and it is impossible to judge of them from the point of view of today. He was a man of tremendous personality and can hardly be judged by the standards applicable to other men. Candid criticism, while it must disapprove of many of his acts, must also concede that of all the rulers of England he was the greatest.

If we were to determine in what way Cromwell must be regarded as a maker of history, we might perhaps with justice claim that he was the personal manifestation of popular government, although himself disregarding parliamentary control and exercising personal government to a far greater degree than Charles had ever attempted. It is one of the ironies of history that this man, who typified the rule of the democracy, was himself an autocrat. He banished forever from England the notion that kings ruled by divine right. He established beyond all appeal that the people of England are the rulers of England, and in view of the influence which parliamentary government in that kingdom has had upon the affairs of mankind, it may be justly claimed for him that his work was not for a day only but for all time. Among the great galaxy of illustrious men, who have played a part in shaping history, the figure of this great Puritan stands out conspicuous. As for England herself, it may be said that he brought order out of chaos. The times needed a strong man, and Cromwell appeared. He caused the name of his nation to be respected at home and the proudest monarchs of Europe obeyed the bidding of this English farmer's son. He was in his sixtieth year when he died. Nearly three years later his body was taken from Westminster Abbey, where it had been buried, and with the approval, if not by the orders, of Charles II. was hanged to a pole. It was one of the paltriest triumphs of that king, "who never said a foolish thing and never did a wise one."

Famous Frenchmen of the Eighteenth Century

XVI.

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin.)

The last ten years of the eighteenth century had seen France in the throes of revolution and counter-revolution, with the whole of Europe leagued against her. The monarchy had been overthrown and a Republic attempted. The miserable people had suffered indescribable anguish under the reign of Terror, and the inefficient though powerful rule of the Assemblies and National Convention. The close of this epoch found the country essaying another method of government in order to disentangle her chaotic affairs, and establish confidence in the minds of the people. To this end the National Convention was finally abolished and the Directory established. This consisted of five members, the first to be elected were Barras, under whom Napoleon had served in the beginning of his career, Lapaux, Carnot, Rawbell and Letourneur.

Guizot tells us that the history of the Directory is the history of a confused period of anarchy. Though it had practically abolished the scaffold, it was still a thoroughly revolutionary and despotic institution, all of the members of which had voted the death of King Louis XVI. Under its weak and vacillating rule France was still to struggle for freedom from tyranny, to know no peace and no satisfaction, except that feverish emotion that occasionally swayed the whole nation into a semi-delirium of joy when news was brought home of the military triumphs incident upon the generalship of "le petit corporal," who, with all of an Italian's zest and a Frenchman's passion, had undertaken to conquer the world for France.

But the history of Napoleon Bonaparte belongs more properly to the early part of the nineteenth century, for though during the rule of the Directory he was becoming the central figure around which all dramatic and brilliant achievements revolved, his sphere of action was not in France and he did not attain his greatest prominence or wield his widest influence there until after the Directory had made way for the Dictatorship.

One of the first acts of the Directory was to close all reactionary Clubs, by which were brought to light none too soon many anarchical plots among them, one in which Gracchus Bebeuf and a large number of the members of the late Convention were involved. Babeuf distributed proclamations among the people which read as follows:

"We wish not only equalization of rights, but equalization of fortune. Perish, if needs be, all the arts, provided that real equality is left us. Legislators and Governors, rich and unfeeling proprietors, you try in vain to neutralize our holy undertaking; you say we wish the Agrarian law which has been so often asked of you. Be silent, ye slanderers. The Agrarian law of division of land was the sudden desire of a few soldiers without principles, of a few country communities inspired by instinct and not by reason. We ask for something more sublime and just, the common good or having all goods in common. When there is no individual property the land belongs to nobody, its fruits belong to all. You families in distress come and sit down at the common table provided by nature for all her children. People of France open your eyes and heart to the full enjoyment of all happiness, acknowledge and proclaim with us the republic of equal citizens."

The philosophy involved in this proclamation is as ancient as the laws of Lycurgus, and as modern as the teaching of John Ruskin. But it was quite as hopelessly impracticable at that time in France as was years before in England the chimerical dream of Sir Thomas More of his Island of Utopia. Now again we can readily perceive the danger of "the little knowledge." Even had the plot not been discovered, neither the country nor the people were in any condition to enter into a state of such happy communism. The philosophy appealed to their imagination and to what sentiments they had, and dazzled their untutored eyes and confused their untrained intelligence with the fairness of its promises, promises that in the very nature of things could come to no fruition. Seventeen thousand men had agreed to follow Babeuf and the other conspirators. Their object was to kill the "Five," the seven ministers, the general of "the army of the interior," and his staff, and all who offered resistance were to be put to confusion by fire and sword.

But the conspiracy ended ignominiously, the leaders were arrested, their followers disbanded, and Babeuf and his lieutenant Darthe were condemned to death. They stabbed themselves in their cells and were dying when carried to the scaffold.

The people of France, however, were growing heartily sick of the government of the extreme revolutionists and when another election took place it brought about a resurrection of the Moderates, conspicuous among the latter was Camille Jordan, a young man who had been at one time a representative of the Commune of Paris, and had often placed himself in a dangerous position, while holding office, on account of his courageous protests against the acts it was his duty to register. He was a man of high ideals, ardent and humane, and possessed great eloquence of speech and manner. At this time in France there was a strong anti-Christian sentiment, a condition of things very deplorable and degenerating. Camille Jordan made an address to the Legislative Body in which he defended the faith and pleaded for religious freedom.

"For several years," he said, "we have decreed thousands of laws; we have reformed all of the codes, and at no time have more crimes ravaged our beautiful country. Why? It is because you have effaced from the heart of the French people that great law which alone teaches the just and the unjust; that law which gives sanction to all others. Revive this powerful law; give to all kinds of worship the power of appealing to the heart. We no longer have need of so many ordinances and penalties; laws are only a supplement to the morality of the people. The religious sentiment will give to the citizens the courage to die for their country. Ah, I understand why the tyrants who have covered France with tombs strip them of their ceremonies—why they threw with so much indecency the deplorable remains of humanity into the ditch of the cemetery. It was necessary for them that humanity should be despised. They were obliged to stifle generous sentiments of which the reaction would have been terrific."

By this bold appeal Camille Jordan threw the Conventionals into irritable confusion. He and others of his noble convictions went still further and attacked the commercial transactions of the Directory so that the management of the funds was taken from the latter party. It also proposed that all transported priests and emigrants should be allowed to return to France. Because of these efforts of the Moderates a division was formed in the Legislative body, the directors themselves disagreeing. The spirit of opposition grew every day more violent. However the match between the two parties was an unequal one. The Moderates did not have the reputation of being able to inspire fear, by acts of violence or means of execution. Besides the Directors had gained the support of many important men, among them being, Sieyes, Tallyrand and Lavalette. A plot was formed to arrest all enemies of the Directory and to transport them to Guiana, where it was hoped that the climate would finally rid the country of them. The law which recalled transported priests was rescinded. The liberty of the press was abolished, and forty-two editors of reactionary journals condemned to exile. The list of political prisoners was a long one and included the names of Camille Jordan, General Pichegru, Carnot and Barthelemy. The condemned were placed in iron cages, and carried to the port of embarkation. Everything was done very hastily so that there should be no public demonstration in favor of the prisoners. Wives and children in many cases were not allowed the last sad privilege of saying farewell to those they loved. A convoy of priests followed the political prisoners, and it was not many days before the pestilential marshes of Sinnmari had done their deadly work. Eight only of the condemned managed to escape. Pichegru and Barthelemy being among the number.

THE STORY TELLER

At the convention of the Irish race last month in Dublin, two speakers, who had come from the United States, contributed the following sentences in the course of their speeches.

One of them, in giving some details of personal history, informed his hearers that "he had left Ireland fifty-three years before, a naked little boy, without a dollar in his pocket."

Said the other: "Until last week, I had never set foot in the land of my birth."

While walking in South Audley street, one afternoon, Robert Louis Stevenson and Edmund Gosse met a stalwart beggar, whom Gosse refused to aid. Stevenson, however, wavered, and finally handed him a sixpence. The man pocketed the coin, forbore to thank his benefactor, but, fixing his eyes on Gosse, said in a loud voice:

"And what is the other little gentleman going to give me?"

"In future," said Stevenson, as they strode coldly on, "I shall be the other little gentleman.'"

There was a thin and nervous woman, who could not sleep. She visited her physician, and the man said:

"Do you eat anything just before going to bed?"

"Oh, no, doctor," the patient replied.

"Well," said the physician, "just keep a pitcher of milk and some biscuits beside you, and every night, the last thing you do, make a light meal."

"But, doctor," cried the lady, "you told me on no account to eat anything before retiring."

"Pooh, pooh," said the doctor, "that was three months ago. Science has made enormous strides since then."

They tell a story in Ohio of the first alleged difference between Senator Foraker and Judge Taft. It is to the effect that Foraker, as Judge of the Superior Court in Cincinnati, was annoyed by an article which Taft, as a reporter for the Commercial Tribune, had written. Foraker, according to the story, sent word to the Commercial Tribune office to ask if Taft had written the article. Taft sent back word that he had, and Foraker, so the yarn goes, immediately hurried the messenger back with these words:

"If I had you here I'd slap your face!"

"Tell the Judge," Taft is said to have retorted to the messenger, "to remain where he is and I'll be there in a minute."

The fact of the matter is, though, that Senator Foraker says that the yarn is a pure fabrication and that no such incident ever happened.

The late Henry Miller, who was guide, philosopher and friend to many book-lovers within a thousand miles of New York, was a most successful salesman. One day he called on Collis P. Huntington and showed him a rare copy of——.

"There are two volumes of this," said Mr. Miller. "The other volume is in perfect order, as you see this one is. You cannot possibly let them escape you, for you know you have nothing like this in your library."

"What is the price?" asked the railroad king.

"Seven hundred dollars," said the bookman.

"Those are too valuable volumes tor my library," Mr. Huntington exclaimed.

Mr. Miller went back to his place, and sent the books to Mr. Huntington's house with a bill for seven hundred dollars. Next day the railroad king sent for him.

"Why did you send me those books?" he demanded, sharply.

"Because you bought them," was the bookman's calm reply.

"I certainly did not!" cried the millionaire.

"Oh, yes, you did," answered Mr. Miller. "You'll remember perfectly well when I tell you what you said. You told me distinctly, 'Those are two valuable volumes for my library.'"

A large and important man sauntered into the dining-room of the Hotel Quickerbocker. Eight waiters, instantly observing his baggy cheeks, his puffy eyes, the three fat rubies in his gleaming shirt-front, and other evidences of overfeeding and ready money, made a swoop and a struggle for him. One presently emerged triumphant, and with much obsequiousness seated the stranger. He scorned the aid of a menu.

"Ah! you may bring me," he said, loftily, "a dry Martini cocktail—very dry, remember—and six Cotonquit oysters. By the way, tell Bill, at the oyster bar, I'd like them freshly opened. You may mention my name. He'll know: Mr. Bounderby. Then a little chicken gombo—strained, of course, and a filet of seabass, meuniere. Then a grouse—By the way, where's Parker?"

The waiter scurried away, and came back with his captain. The head waiter bowed and smiled with deep respect.

"Parker," said the diner, "I've ordered all my dinner except the grouse. I wish you'd have it broiled a rich, crisp brown. You may tell the chef it's for me. He'll know. Just mention my name—Mr. Bounderby."

The two men were hastening to do the bidding of the pompous one, when a man with a fatuous smile beckoned wildly from the next table. He was so earnest, and sat so topplish in his chair, that both hurried to his side. Then his smile disappeared and he puckered his brow into an expression of severe dignity.

"Shee here!" he said, thickly, "I wantchoo t' bring sis-sis-six M'n'attan cocktails 'n' one dozen Blue Points—'n' say! mum-mum-mention my name to ever' damn one of 'em!"

WITH THE POETS

Envoy

Oh, children of the storm!—Dungeons and stakes
Affright not them, and Freedom ne'er forsakes!
They see in chains a challenge, caste a foe;
Their thirst for honor no achievement slakes,
And Victory rides the Northwind, robed in snow.
—Rev. Stokeley S. Fisher, D.D., SC. D.

Faithfulness

I've a little window
O'er the city high,
Still there's space to catch the grace.
Of the starlit sky;
And I always burn there, too,
Just a little light for you.

I've a window garden—
Just a tiny plot—
Still there's room for pansy bloom
And forget-me-not;
And I always plant there, too,
Just a violet for you!
—Alice E. Allen in Smith's Magazine.

Summer's Close

The melancholy of the woods and plains
When summer nears its close; the drowsy, dim,
Unfathomed sadness of the mists that swim
About the valleys after night-long rains;
The humming garden, with its tawny chains
Of gourds and blossoms, ripened to the brim;
And then at eve the low moon's quiet rim,
And the slow sunset, whose one cloud remains,
Fill me with peace that is akin to tears;
Unutterable peace, that moves as in a dream
'Mid fancies sweeter than it knows or tells:
That sees and hears with other eyes and ears,
And walks with Memory beside a stream
That flows through fields of fadeless asphodels
—Madison Cawein in McClure's for November.

Regret

Like one who thinketh back to his gone youth,
And of the strange, fair women that were there,
And weeps, so doth my heart brim o'er with truth
For its own self, and poignantly doth bear
The aching of a sorrow for things lost,
Things left behind, leave-takings, light farewells;
Relinguishments that seemed of little cost
When they were made; but now, as round them knells
The dim-heard threnos of the storied years,
Do seem of priceless worth, that their recall
Would be as some vague hand to stop the tears
Which on the tomb of perished Time slow fall.
And all the pang is that we may not see
Again what was but not again shall be.
—Humphreys Park in Appleton's.

Out in the Fir-Blue Hills

Out on the fir-blue hills, my heart, in the autumn weather,
Heareth the lullaby croon of the Earth-Mother rocking her children;
Seeketh, in evening shade, the fragrant breath of her bosom;
Feeleth the placid repose of her being in ripples of motion
That, urged by her voice into waves of quiscent rejoicing,
Go pulsing the shores of the ego in rhythms of magical splendor.
Out from those blue-rimmed hills my heart return not, lest knowing
Once more the old discontent, thou hear not the Earth-Mother crooning,
Crooning of love ever faithful, of joy on the Hill-rim dreaming.
—Mary Byerley, in Lippincott's.

Reisebilder

I have heard the swallows twittering in the dawn,
Their sweet-voiced travel-talk beneath the eaves;
September dew lay deep upon the lawn,
Strewn with gold patines of new-fallen leaves.

I saw the valley shining through the mist
With deep woods billowing to the distant weald;
The far horizon's tender amethyst
Glimmered above the sea's dim silver field.

The bird's soft gossip woke the thought of you
In your enchanted palace oversea,
And, as I dreamed, the longing rose anew
For other lands, and days no more to be;

For the white road, the olives on the hill,
The marble terrace high above the bay,
The slender cypress torches, and the still
Gold air of evening folding in the day.

Ah, when you watch aloft on eager wing
Their tiny cross-bows sharp against the blue,
Will you divine what dreams are following?
How with the birds my heart goes southward too?
—Rosamund Marriott Watson in The Athanaeum.

Under a Pine Tree

Beneath the swaying pine tree
That the fitful wind goes through,
I gaze at the widening landscape,
That fades in far-off blue.

And like low music playing
Above in the organ loft,
The wind in the pine tree moving
Makes music strange and soft.

Soft is the voice, but solemn;
And with a dream-like power
It sways all thought and fancies,
And hallows the brief hour.

For the trees have all their voices
Of light or earnest tone;
The aspen—elfin laughter,
The oak—a Titan's moan.

But the pine has caught the message
Which the wind bears from the sea;
And the voice is the voice of the ocean,
And its talk of Eternity.
—Francis W. Bourdillon.

The Spirit of the North

Oh, boisterous winds of Winter, wild and free!
How whirls the dizzy snow in bold delight
Among blithe willows dancing all in glee!
Bleak billows climb the icy ledges white;
Strong, gnarled oaks reel upon the rugged height;
From rumbling woodlands throbbing laughter breaks,
Rolling in thunder; and the wide waste shakes
With shouts delirious. Oh, what trumpets blow!
Stern Force the stormy throne of Nature takes,
And Victory rides the Northwind, robbed in snow.

Across the sky, a torn, tempetuous sea,
Leap clouds, hurled onward by resistless might,
Huge, shattered wrecks. In air vast phantoms flee
Driven by shapes of fear, and shriek in fright
From gloom that drops in smothering snow like night.
The ghostly valleys tumble, writhing lakes
Upheaved by twisting of colossal snakes
Vague wrestling forms, enormous wraiths; and oh,
The solid earth with shock of conflict quakes,
And Victory rides the Northwind, robed in snow.

What overpowering rush of harmony
Where shadowy wings beat loud in sudden flight
Rough-sounding serges! Shrill to roaring tree
The thin wire answers; myriad fingers smite
From trembling strings a music infinite—
Soul-quelling revelation—rhythm that makes
The blood stop, awed! Hark! Moans of all heart-aches,
Glad cries of triumph, shouts that revellers know!
The world a harp to every passion wakes,
And Victory rides the Northwind, robed in snow.

The Cause of Unemployment in Britain

DURING the debate in the Commons on the unemployed, Mr. John Burns, M.P., said: The House had a right to know what was being done by his department and by the Government in administering the temporary Act for the spending of the $1,000,000 that had been granted, and what would be done in spending the additional grant that had been conceded. In his judgment they had had during the past three winters one that was worse than the winter which now confronted them. At the same time, in the administration of the fund to meet this state of things they had not been confronted with a single adverse criticism from the Distress Committees or any other responsible authority. There was absolutely no foundation for the assertion that they had acted in any niggardly way.

The causes of unemployment were social, economic, personal and political. They were not created in a year, and they could not be dissipated in a month. (Ministerial cheers.) They were the accumulation of ages, the heritage of past neglect, the burden of ignorance and selfishness, and the result of communities of men disobeying natural as well as economic law, and not one single department would be able at once to remove either the follies of communities, the neglect of ages or the vices and dissipation of individuals. He was to be commiserated by everyone because he was being made responsible for the neglect of other departments. He did not, however, object to be the "Derby dog" of the Government on the unemployed question, but he respectfully suggested that honorable members in criticising his department should remember the origin of the complaint and the disease. For three years the building trades had been depressed, and they had hitherto provided two-thirds of the men registered at the unemployment bureaux. The depression in those trades affected from between 3,500,000 and 4,000,000 people. That depression was due not altogether to disappearing industries, but to overbuilding, to seven or eight of the staple trades of the country having been diverted from the building trade, to local authorities having been unable to borrow at less than five, six or seven per cent., and to the change in the methods of constructing buildings during the past few years. In September last there were 16 per cent. more laborers at work in the building trades than in September of the previous year, but there were eight to ten per cent. fewer skilled artisans at work in the same trades. In order to give the skilled artisans work the Local Government Board selected loan works.

He claimed that, by expediting loans and work, and speeding up Government contracts, they would compress into the next six months nearer three millions worth of work than two. As an example of how this had been done, he cited the case of Leeds as typical. For the last three years Leeds had been interesting itself very very seriously, and, he thought, scientifically, in the task of grappling with the problem of unemployment. Leeds went to the Local Government Board some months ago for a £20,000 loan on public works, the great bulk of which would be used in the slack winter months. It was not work invented for charitable purposes, but for making roads, sewage, drainage and electric improvements. Further, Leeds had collected £20,000 from its citizens, and this money, which was still growing, would be spent on works requiring a Government subvention. Beyond that he believed the corporation of Leeds had taken £10,000 from the profits of their municipal undertakings and given to the Lord Mayor for minor works and the helping of those men, women and children incapable of being employed in relief and loan works. Multiply the case of Leeds a hundred times and they would see that they had been able to bring into play an enormous sum of money which would not otherwise have been spent in the winter months. The Board of Agriculture had acquired 14,000 acres of land for small holdings, and had purchased 13,000 acres for the purpose of afforestation. Further, by speeding up housing schemes, he had pushed forward work which would not be otherwise available this winter.

The Office of Works had given the Central (Unemployed) Body all the facilities it could in the nine or ten Royal parks, where they hoped that some five hundred men would be employed during the winter. The Admiralty, which they were told moved with leaden feet, had given employment to 2,100 men on repairs costing £73,000, and had expedited orders to enable contractors to spend two or three months sooner at least £200,000, and contracts would be given next month equal to two and a half millions sterling, which would come into fruitful workmanship earlier than expected. The War Office had also done its best by not reducing hands, and by enlisting for Special Reserve. The Board of Trade were considering an improved method of securing information which would enable them to arrive at an efficient system of labor exchanges and bureaus linked up so as to be of service in the case of emigration, and affording some means of differentiating between the honest workman and those disinclined to work. Altogether he calculated that something like five millions of money would be made available, or two millions more than the Lancashire Cotton Famine Fund spent in the years 1862-63-64.

Coming to London, which was the storm centre in connection with unemployment, he had heard with surprise the statement that six to seven million people were dependent upon "out of works.' If those figures were at all right they would have been reflected in the pauperism of the year. (Hear, hear.) London in 1907 had 24.1 people dependent upon pauper relief; at the same date in 1908 the figure was 24.7; this did not warrant the extravagant statements made. At this moment, in London, out of 31 Boards of Guardians, 15 had a reduction of pauperism as compared with last year.

The hon. member for Woolwich (Mr. Crooks), whose attitude he could understand, had said too often thrift had not been taught to the workman. But the average workman who spent five shillings a week on drink (Mr. Keir Hardie—"Not true") spent money which, if invested in the proper way, would mean enormous benefits to himself. When he was evicted from that Bench and resumed the chisel and file that shilling a week of the workman, invested in his union for benevolent purposes, would mean much. If the millions of money that had been wasted by working men in good times had been devoted to their own insurance much of the trouble that was now being experienced would not have been experienced. In 1906 and 1907, and he would ask Tariff Reformers to listen to these figures, the River Clyde produced 620,000 tons of the cheapest, fastest and best shipping in the world, twice as much as Germany and as much as the whole of Europe with Japan thrown in, and yet within a month of the American depression striking that river unemployed meetings were being held at which complaints were made against the Secretary for Scotland, that the grant to the Clyde, instead of being £11,000, should have been £18,000; when, in the preceding twelve months four million golden sovereigns had been spent by these self-same Clyde artisans on alcoholic liquor alone. He would be false to his class and to his duty if he were not to tell the workmen that if they were to rely more on their own good selves and not so much on the State and the municipality, it would be better for them and for the country. (Cheers.)

When he was asked what provision was being made for giving work during the coming winter he replied that there were nearly 500 men employed in the Royal parks, and 1,600 in the County Council parks, and arrangements had been made by which this number would be nearly doubled. The London Water Board was going to bring into employment 2,100 navvies six months sooner than would otherwise have been the case, and the County Council hoped to spend half a million of money in carrying on the work which they had power to press forward in various parts of this great city with a view of finding employment for the largest possible body of men. In connection with the provision of work for old soldiers and reservists, he, in co-operation with the Secretary for War, had adopted a scheme which, if it had been carried out twenty years ago, he believed, would have reduced our casual population of 17,000 to 4,000 or 5,000, and would have eliminated nearly all the old soldiers and reservists from the army of tramps and the casual wards. It was that ex-soldiers and reservists in receipt of pensions or reserve pay should not be compelled to reside in the United Kingdom, but that military workmen should enjoy the same mobility of labor that every other skilled and unskilled artisan enjoyed. They were given permission to emigrate to any British colony, and in the course of two years nearly 10,000 ex-soldiers and reservists had availed themselves of this opportunity.

Mr. Balfour—Does the right hon. gentleman mean to tell us that in the past two years 10,000 reservists have left the country by permission of the War Office?

Mr. Haldane—We have arranged that to the extent of 10,000 we shall allow reservists to go to any colony or British possession that they please, and 6,300 are now availing themselves of that permission.

Mr. Burns could assure the House and the country that if they would but leave this vexed and tangled problem to himself (laughter), he was prepared to worry through the winter. If the House of Commons would only leave it to the eighty-nine Distress Committees and to the Local Government Board to devise means to provide honest men with work he was sure that, when their six months were over, the House would be content to say that the municipalities had responded handsomely to their appeal, and that, as a result of that appeal, not hundreds, but thousands, of men would be provided with honest public work at the current rates of wages, and that the amount of the Government grant as expressing the difference between contract labor and unemployed price would not be so much as was supposed. The House might rely that, if the circumstances warranted it, the whole of the £300,000 should be spent in the interests of necessitous districts.

Russian Prison Atrocities

EVERYONE knows that prison reform in the Czar's dominions is a crying need; but it is seldom that details of official atrocities find their way to the foreign press in these days of rigid censorship. The following facts, however, from a reliable Russion correspondent, have managed to elude official vigilance.

A case which was recently brought to the public notice was that of seventy-three prisoners in the Schlusselberg Prison, in St. Petersburg. Six of this number were women, who were implicated in the recent plot to assassinate the Czar and his wife and children. The plot was betrayed by one of the Cossacks on guard at the Tsarkoe Selo Palace, who had agreed to join the conspirators, and whose conscience troubled him to such an extent that he confessed the whole conspiracy and then shot himself. His statement led to the arrest of several hundred people, amongst whom were three members of the Douma. They were sent to Schusselberg. Seventy-three of them have managed to send an appeal to the Douma to have their grievances looked into. They are packed together in three small cells, chained hand and foot, day and night. Their diet consists of bread and water, and the filth with which they are surrounded has resulted in a malignant fever breaking out. The finishing touch was put to their misfortunes when, in response to the complaints in the Douma, the Director of the Prisons Board went to see them. One of the men, who was too weak to sit up, refused to stand when the official entered the cell. He was whipped until the blood ran from his wounds. His fellow-prisoners protested against this barbarous treatment. "You shall have something better," replied a warder, and ordered the soldiers to beat them with their rifle butts. These facts have leaked out, but there are many more as bad, if not worse, which are hushed up by the officials. Of course, some of the prisoners are released, sooner or later, and it is from their lips that tales of cruelty, neglect, disease, and starvation are heard.

A typical case of which I have just heard is that of one Szymanski, a brass worker of Warsaw. He was a respectable, hard-working man, with a large family, and was spending the evening with some friends when the police entered the house and announced that he was under arrest. He protested that he was ignorant of any charge which could be possibly be brought against him, and that he never occupied himself with politics. He was carried off by force to the town hall, where 400 prisoners are put into a space designed for fifty, and was thrown into a cell filled with thieves, vagabonds and bandits of the worst type. There is no need to describe the filth and discomfort of such a cell where fourteen men live, eat, drink, and sleep in a room built for two. Happily, he had a little money in his pocket, and bribed one of the soldiers to give him something palatable to eat. But for the whole of the six weeks he was there, all his efforts to see a higher official or to learn the cause of his arrest were in vain. After his small stock of money ran out the soldiers frequently used their rifle butts upon him and he soon became a mass of bruises and cuts. At last, after a month and a half, a warder told him he could go.

"But now, perhaps, you will tell me why I was brought here?" queried Szymanski.

"That is no business of yours; so, if you don't want to be shut up for another six weeks, make yourself scarce."

Which he did. He arrived home much to the joy of his wife and family, who thought he had already been taken from Warsaw, having already been told at all the prisons that no man named Szymanski was there.

Some weeks after he was called to the local branch of the "Azov Bank" to make some brass rods. The porter eyed him with interest, and when he was going out, beckoned him aside.

"You look thin and hard up since you were here last,' he began. 'Has anything happened to you?"

"I've been in prison, and don't know what for," was the answer. "Perhaps you can tell me."

The porter nodded. "Well, you see," he said, "it was like this. The other porter, who lives here, used to keep bombs in an attic under the roof. When some of them exploded, just six weeks ago, the police came and searched my lodge. Amongst other papers they found your telephone number and your name on a slip of paper. If you remember I wrote it down in case we should want to get you for a pob. They asked me where you lived and what you were, and when I said I didn't know, they beat me till I remembered. They must have arrested you the same night."

This sort of thing—the police call it a mistake—happens so often that some people will not leave their cards in other people's houses, or their addresses either. It is by following this system that the prisons are crowded with men and women who have never had the remotest connection with politics.

Only the other day an engineer was measuring a pavement in Odessa for new gas pipes. A member of the secret police saw him and, without waiting to ask questions, arrested him. The unlucky man was in prison three days before anybody would listen to him. They then discovered that he was a servant of the municipality and let him go with the curt explanation, "Pomililis—We have made a mistake." They had beaten him well before arriving at this conclusion.

Shot for Speaking to His Sister

But worse things than this happen. A boy named Adolf Abramowicz was in prison at Bialystock awaiting trial on a charge of plundering a government spirit store. He was put in a cell on the first floor, overlooking the street. His sister used to walk up and down in the street, hoping to be able now and then, to exchange a few words with him. They did this for several evenings, the brother appearing at the window whenever the warders outside the door were dozing. One evening they were talking and did not notice that a soldier was on guard at the corner of the street. The man came up, pushed the girl away, and shouted to the prisoner, "If you don't go away from the window I'll give you a taste of my rifle." Adolf answered him, "You will not frighten me like that, because I expect I shall be hanged before long, anyway." The soldier fired and the prisoner fell back dead, shot through the brain. The soldier was not even reprimanded.

In Kieff the unhappy prisoners are being put out of the way in another manner. During the month just past 500 have fallen ill of "prison typhoid," and 200 of that number died. The sick are not always separated from the well, because the hospital is overcrowded, and very often patients are not visited by a doctor until they are past all help. Of course, this typhoid is only a result of bad treatment, starvation, and filth. It is quite impossible to keep men and women even comparatively healthy under the conditions which prevail in many Russian prisons. Only five minutes' exercise is allowed daily to the inmates, and this is taken in a close prison yard, surrounded by high walls, where the air is nearly always stifling and the space is crowded with the prisoners and their warders.

The prisoners are submitted to all sorts of petty persecutions. In Charkow prison several inmates were fairly well off, and, by means of bribing the warders, managed to smuggle in tea and spirit lamps on which to boil water. For some time they were allowed to make their tea in peace; then suddenly one of the warders was offended by some of them, and ordered the spirit lamps and tea to be confiscated at once. The governor of the prison was appealed to, but in vain, because he did not care to come and visit the cells, and, therefore, expressed "complete confidence" in his warders. The whole prison responded by organizing a "hunger strike," and refused to eat anything. This became troublesome to the authorities, because the strikers fell ill by the hundred. The prisoners themselves when asked why they "cut off their noses to spite their faces," replied that it was the only form of protest they had, and that they were so miserable that to fall ill sooner or later did not much matter.

It is only fair to record that some humane governors of prisons do all they can to alleviate the sufferings of the unhappy people in their charge. But they complain that they are as much victims of a bad system as the prisoners themselves. They can do nothing to enlarge the overcrowded prisons, and the funds at their disposal are quite inadequate to feed the prisoners properly. As to the beating and other forms of barbarism which prevail, they are powerless to prevent it. A Russian soldier will use the butt end of his rifle as a man in a civilized country uses his tongue—without thinking, and because it is always at hand.

The coroner, whose duty it is to prepare cases for the Public Prosecutor, has to start with the supposition that the people brought before him are guilty. Therefore, all sorts of "persuasive methods" such as thrashing, knouting, and flogging with long india-rubber cords are used to make prisoners confess. Their teeth are knocked out and their faces beaten to a jelly. This procedure is successful, in many cases, and the victims make a clean breast of it, and give the names and addresses of their accomplices.—Scotsman.

A Torpedo Boat Attack

TO the commander of a battleship or cruiser there is perhaps nothing more nerve racking in modern naval warfare than the sudden, unexpected attack of a torpedo boat or destroyer. He sees the sharp prow of this little black demon of war headed at the ship he commands, dashing toward him as fast as a railroad train travels, smoke pouring from its funnels in blinding clouds. Standing on the bridge of his ship, which perhaps cost his Government $4,000,000, and on which may be quartered seven hundred officers and men, he knows that he must sink his tiny adversary before it can get within range to discharge an explosive sufficiently powerful to blow the leviathan out of the water. It is not a time for thought then; it is a time for quick action and sure firing. And it is a time which tries the nerves of gun crews to the utmost.

The following is a description which a midshipman gave a New York Tribune reporter recently of his first "torpedo attack":

"I was making my first practice cruise on the old Atlantic," he said. "She used to be the pride of the navy, but now, of course, is practically an antiquated type of cruiser and would be of no service in actual warfare. We were steaming down the Atlantic coast, keeping about one hundred miles or so out, in squadron formation, when, one evening, the flagship signalled to stand by that night for a torpedo boat attack.

"There were, I think, four or five torpedo boats and destroyers with the squadron, and these, acting under orders, had steamed away to the eastward earlier that day and were, of course, out of sight. The night was an ideal one for the attack. It was pitch dark, and soon the rain began to fall in torrents. After the second dog watch I was loafing around on deck; my watch, the starboard watch, had just been piped down, and I was hoping that we would get orders to 'turn in,' when suddenly the order rang out, "All hands clear ship for action.'

"Well, that order always has and always will send a thrill through me, especially when I hear it aboard ship at sea. Instantly everybody was on the jump, and we got 'stripped' in almost record time. The cathead watches and the lookouts were then doubled, but orders were given not to use the searchlights. There was an air of expectancy about. We could not tell at what minute the 'enemy' might heave in sight and make a rush for us.

"It was evident that there would be no sleep for either watch until after the attack had been made, and we all wondered how long it would be before 'general quarters' was sounded. 'General quarters' is the bugle call sounded before going into action, ordering every man to his station. We did not have to wonder long, for the call soon rang through the ship. Have you ever heard it? No? Well, you should. It gives you an indefinable sensation, and sends the blood rushing through your veins.

"The gun crews went to their guns on the run, ammunition was hoisted, and we were all ready for the 'enemy.' Hour after hour passed, and still there was no sight of the foe. My station was at a 5-inch gun, and the crew clustered around the gun port, trying to peer through the darkness of the night. Eight bells struck, and still no sight of the enemy.

"The rain was still coming down, and although it was summer we were soon shivering with the cold. That was a trying four hours from midnight until 4 o'clock. When the latter hour finally rolled around the lookouts were again relieved, and I went below to take my place with the gun crew. When I got below I found that the officers had ordered some hammocks stretched by the guns and had allowed the men to lie on these. They could do nothing until the attack was actually made, but still none of the men was allowed to drop asleep. I tell you, the hammock I stretched out on felt good after those four long, cold, rainy hours on the bridge.

"It was hard work keeping awake, despite the excitement, for I was dead tired. It must have been a little before 5 o'clock when the starboard cathead lookout sang out, 'Sail one point off the port quarter, sir.' 'Stand by your guns,' ordered the gun officers, and the crews sprang to their places, while the officers studied the sea through the portholes with smoked glasses. It proved to be a false alarm. The nervous lookout imagined he saw a destroyer dashing down on him, whereas he saw in reality only a streak of darkness. There was a smothered laugh, and perhaps a few not so well smothered oaths, and the waiting began again. It did not last long this time, for hardly a quarter of an hour later the starboard bridge lookout did make out three destroyers heading dead for us amidships and steaming full speed.

"Hardly had the warning rung out when several electric light signal bulbs glowed for a second. They read: 'At five hundred yards begin firing.' The division officer shouted the order, and the gun captains repeated it. The gun pointers and the sight setters did good work. They had their guns trained on the enemy almost instantly. There was a roar and a flash of flame, which illuminated momentarily the entire side of the ship, as our broadside belched out. Up above we could hear the quick spit of the Maxims and other rapid-fire guns as their crews worked overtime pumping 'lead' at the enemy. 'Fire at will,' shouted the division officer, and each gun as soon as it was on the target was fired, the gun pointers and range setters vying with one another to do the quickest work.

"With smoke rising in dense clouds from their stacks, the destroyers drove at us full speed until well within range, discharged their torpedoes, veered off and dashed away into the darkness from which they came. It was all over. None of the midshipmen knew really whether we had sunk the enemy or they had sunk us, but we all asserted that we had added a few more 'tubs' to Davy Jones' collection, and in this opinion the referees sustained us the next day. They decided that if we had not been firing blanks none of the destroyers would have lived to get close enough to us to discharge a torpedo."

HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE

THE DANGERS OF THE WOODS

(By Richard L. Pocock.)

To a tenderfoot who has eagerly devoured the advertising literature dealing with the big game of the country, and has taken in as gospel truth all the fancy yarns of dangerous encounters with fabulously enormous wild animals; it is naturally no easy matter to sleep easily on his first experience of camping-out in the woods. It is intelligible that it should appear to him at first sight rather a dangerous and exciting thing to sleep out in the solitude of the primeval forest with nothing stouter than a canvas wall to protect him from the possible onslaught of a sneaking panther or a ferocious grizzly. He finds it difficult to quite believe the assurances of the old-timer that there is nothing to be afraid of when sleeping out in the British Columbia woods, and, not infrequently, if he be of a sporting turn, he will, if convinced, feel quite a little disappointment.

Different specimens, however, of the species tenderfoot take their first introduction to camp life in the woods very differently, though most, I think, if they told the truth, would have to confess to a feeling of nervousness when the shades of night begin to fall, and the sounds of night begin to cast their mysterious spell on the occasion of their first night in the woods. It is to all of us, except the most pachydermatous, an eerie feeling that creeps over us when the ashes are knocked from the pipes and the camp-fire has burnt low, when we have each told our best story, and silence has served to accentuate the solemnity of the darkened forest. Small wonder then if, to the unaccustomed, after listening perchance to some old hunter's well-told tale of a more or less impossible escapade, there comes a "jumpy" kind of feeling, as he turns in to the blankets, and is expected to follow the example of the older hands, whose snores announce their untroubled slumber almost before he has succeeded in finding the necessary hollow for his hip-bone in the bed of boughs, which, whatever may be said of them in their praise by enthusiasts in sporting papers, are not, at least to his unaccustomed corners, as comfortable as the feather bed he has left at home.

Now it is all very well for the knowing ones to laugh at the timidity, as it seems to them, of the tenderfoot, but it is useless for them to attempt to deny that there are dangers associated with sleeping out in the bush, especially when there is a tenderfoot in the party. I remember one night in particular, which, to put it mildly, was full of incident, and I think that even the most seasoned of the members of the party would not have turned in without some misgivings if he had realized the dangers to which he was about to be exposed that night.

Scene—the bank of the Kootenay river a few miles below Nelson—characters in the tragedy (or comedy according to your point of view)—an old-time miner and trapper experienced in the life of the woods and the wild times of early placer-mining days in the States and Canada, when life was cheap and law and order of the rough-and-ready type; a tenderfoot fresh from the city life armed with a brand new revolver, beautifully nickel-plated, a long and carefully-sharpened hunting knife made by some Swedish artist with a highly ornamented handle and wonderful curved blade, and an absolutely unshakable belief in the numbers and ferocity of the wild beasts frequenting the adjoining hills; third and last character—the narrator of this true and unvarnished account of the happenings of the dreadful night.

The primary object of the expedition was the capture of the rainbows of the river, and we had all been successful to a more or less degree according to our skill and methods during the day, and a fine string was left after the evening meal suspended from the end of the ridge-pole of the tent.

That was probably the chief cause of our worst trouble in the night watches; bears are notoriously fond of fish as well as human beings—so are some other animals—but let me explain how it all happened in due order.

First, however, let me say that, camped a little distance from us was an outfit of prospectors doing their assessment work on a claim of unexampled richness located close to the edge of the river bank. An invitation to join our meal of fresh Kootenay trout was "right into their mitt," to use their own expression, and after supper, when the pipes were going, finding the tenderfoot showed a lively interest in big game, it was right into their mitt also to stuff him up with all kinds of fancy tales of dangerous encounters with the bears and other animals of the district, which his own imagination had already provided as material.

The tales were amusing, and passed the time pleasantly for all hands, but they must have made an impression deeper than was intended on one member of the party; when we turned in that night I noticed that our newly arrived friend carefully stowed his complete armory under the bundle of his clothes which did duty for a pillow, and, in addition, was careful to place within easy reach a small axe; my feeling was one of amusement, but, not wishing to hurt his feelings, I kept silence, merely calling attention to his preparations by nudging the old-timer, who did not seem half so much amused as I was, doubtless because his experience had told him that in the woods the armed tenderfoot was apt to be the most dangerous animal of them all. However, beyond a quiet "Be careful, pardner," with that gun of yours," he made no further comment, but rolled up in his blankets and was soon snoring the snore of the untroubled conscience.

End of Act One.

Act two opened with fireworks! Now fireworks are all very well and enjoyable at the right time and place, but when they are produced from the muzzle of a .38 Smith and Wesson in the hands of an inexperienced shot at the dead of night in a ten by twelve tent occupied by three full-sized men, and supposedly also an unknown animal of ferocious and man-eating propensities, they are apt to be disturbing to the soundest of sleepers gifted with the most unshakable of nerves. This shortly was what happened; three rapid shots and frantic shouts to strike a light startled us from sleep. The natural impulse was to lie low and avoid the flying bullets, but the shouts to strike a light quick were answered by a stern, sharp order from the old-timer to "put that gun up and keep quiet"; a match was struck and a candle lit to disclose to the general relief that the tent was occupied by ourselves, and that no one was wounded, but a very excited man was sitting up among the blankets with the gun still grasped firmly and pointed in an exceedingly dangerous direction, protesting vigorously that there was a big white animal which had been in the tent and must be near at hand.

The noise had roused our neighbors, the prospectors, and they came over shouting out to us not to shoot and anxiously enquiring what was the matter. One of them kicked the dying embers of the fire together, which burst into a flame, but no big white animal was to be seen, and the best way out of the affair seemed to be a good laugh. The man behind the gun was not to be persuaded, however, that his fears were the result of imagination or bad dreams and he was positive that a big white animal had been actually inside the tent. While he was protesting this vigorously for about the twentieth time my glance happened to fall on our neighbors' canine friend, a fine big light-colored collie—the mystery was solved, the collie had evidently been foraging in the night, and, being of a friendly disposition, had decided to pay us a visit, which might, but luckily did not, have disastrous consequences.

Our friend took very good-naturedly a hearty laugh at his expense, and we all turned in again, expecting to finish our slumbers without further disturbance. The dog was tied to the tent-post, and the tenderfoot, feeling somewhat abashed, was persuaded by the chaffing remarks of the rest to put away his gun in his dunnage bag, and accept their assurance that there was really no possible need for it.

End of Act Two.

The foregoing happenings would seem to be sufficiently startling to ensure a commonplace ending for the night, but the stars in their courses warred against us on that occasion. Having been so rudely awakened, it was some time before I could compose myself to sleep, while every now and then a loud guffaw would come down to my ears from the neighboring tent as the humor of the occurrence broke in afresh on the mind of one of the amateur Munchausen of the evening before. It was getting well on towards morning when at last I fell into a light slumber, from which I woke to be conscious of something moving in the tent and emitting a curious sort of sniffing sound. "Hullo," I thought, "here is our big white friend again," and I raised myself on my elbow to listen; the old-timer was breathing steadily, but from the tenderfoot I could hear no sound. Yes, there was evidently something alive and moving in the tent and decidedly snuffy in the nose.

It did not seem to me that it could be a dog, and suspecting a wood-rat or such small deer, I lay still and continued to listen, hoping that it would not wake the hero of the last act and cause another scene, when I felt something cross my legs in his direction. My fond hopes that he was asleep and would not be awakened were rudely and instantaneously dispelled. He had evidently been listening as intently as myself, and, as the animal crossed me, and he felt it on him, with a wild shout he hit out at it with the aforesaid bowie knife, exhibit No. 2, and struck his object fair and square, and then the climax! The intruder was a wild animal of a sort that even the bravest of old hunters shrinks to come to close quarters with, and we were in a small tent with it in total darkness and with the flap tight tied you may be sure this time.

No doubt it was the smell of the fish hanging up which had attracted it, and brought it in the eagerness of its search into our tent and on to our sleeping forms. Bears, as I said, are notoriously fond of fish and will go a long way to get it; some other animals are equally fond of it—this was one of them!

Most of my readers will probably have guessed by this time the identity of the beast, but if there are any who have not—well, were you ever skunked?

—o—

MY SHIKARIS

We read a great deal of the doings of sportsmen in pursuit of big game, but it is to be feared that the shikaris, to whom success must be largely due, are not generally given sufficient prominence in narratives of this nature. In many cases, particularly in tiger hunting and in shooting in Kashmir, everything except the actual shooting of the game is done by the native shikaris. This has not been the method of the present writer, whose aim has always been to do as much as possible himself; but in many instances the sportsman who has a tiger driven under the tree where he is sitting, rifle in hand, has had nothing to do with the process of bringing the animal there, while the hunter in Kashmir frequently has all his stalking done for him and is "personally conducted" within range of his game. And in arranging the details of the hunt, in seeking for tigers, in examining the "kills," in organizing the beat, and in the beat itself the unarmed shikari has generally to face far greater dangers than the sportsman, while surely the beaters must be brave who, armed only with a hatchet or a stick, enter the jungle to drive the fiercest of wild beasts from his lair.

The first of my shikaris was Muhammad Mir, of Bandipura, who, nearly twenty years ago, initiated me in the sport of big game hunting in the mountains of Kashmir. Previous to this my only experience of big game was in an abortive expedition after oorial in the Jhelum Salt Range, under the guidance of Yakub Khan, shikari of Peshawar. Muhammad Mir was a fine shikari, who knew well the habits of the wild beasts, principally red bears, of which we were in pursuit, and under his instructions I was soon able to stalk without his assistance.

The best of all shikaris was the old Bhil, Bhima, by whose skill and cunning many tigers were brought to bag. Never was there a man with such a remarkable eye for country. He lived in a small hamlet on the bank of the Pein Gunga, where he cultivated his land, and, it was whispered, was not entirely innocent of dacoity. Most of these village shikaris are of little use beyond the neighborhood of their own dwelling places, and are lost in new country. But even in unknown ground Bhima took in the situation with unerring eye, and invariably knew which way to drive a tiger.

Bhima was inclined to be lazy and it was difficult to make him undertake the examination of a fresh tract of country. But once a tiger had been marked down his advice was invaluable in the posting of the stops and the arrangement of the beat, and a tiger marked down by him was as good as dead. He was, like all great men, masterful and greatly feared by all his subordinates in camp, and he had a great liking for rum and rupees. Some accused him (behind his back) of cowardice, and said that his heart turned to water when a tiger roared in the drive. Certainly he did on one occasion—and, small blame to him—disappear in a retrograde direction when I was following on the blood tracks of a wounded tiger in heavy jungle. He wished to leave it until next day, and was perhaps wiser than his master. But I have seen him come stalking up the nullah all alone, driving in front of him a tiger with a flourish of his spear and a string of objurgations, as though it were a sheep. Bhima used to humor his tigers and bring them along gradually, so that they seldom galloped in the beat. He succumbed to plague some years ago, and no better shikari ever went to the happy hunting grounds.

Then there was old Indru, the Gond, who had never seen a white man in all the seventy years of his life when I found him living the simple life, like the wild beasts which inhabited the solitudes of the forest where he dwelt. He was a black and wrinkled old man, carrying a long matchlock, with which he had done much execution, generally lurking over the water holes, to shoot the animals as they came down to drink. He was too old and decrepit for hard work, but had great influence among the younger shikaris in the districts over which he ranged. Many years before he had been wounded in an encounter with a bison, and bore the scar on his side. Strangely enough, he was killed by a bison two years after I met him, when following up the animal which he had wounded.

Kanha was another of my followers, a man of substance, who lived some twenty miles from Bhima. He owned a considerable amount of land about his village, the precincts of which he had not left until his love of the chase induced him to join my camp and accompany me on a distant excursion. He was a good and trusty servant, who on our second expedition discovered a place where four or five tigers were always to be found, and where I killed three in two days one year and three more the next. But on my second visit Kanha did not accompany me, for he had already passed away—poisoned, it was said, by some of his relatives, who coveted his landed property. Such was the popular story of this sordid village tragedy, and there was no reason to disbelieve it.

I have met with and employed many other village shikaris in the course of my wanderings. There was Kamaji, killed by a panther at the same place where I was myself severely wounded by one of these animals a year later, and Kamaji, who accompanied me on two very successful expeditions, during which he assisted at the death of twenty-five tigers. For hard work he had no equal, although he was not as wise and skilful as Bhima. His tigers usually galloped, while Bhima's generally walked, and some of them escaped, when Kamaji, being sensitive, used to weep bitterly. But he was a man worthy of all admiration—brave, honest, and truthful, and now that Bhima is gone I could wish for no better shikari to accompany me on my next expedition. He still resides in his hamlet on the bank of the Pein Gunga, surely the most delectable spot on earth, where the spotted deer call at morn and at the setting of the sun, and the tigers prowl nightly on the margin of the stream.

Besides the shikaris who have been named, a number of jungle men have joined my camp on various occasions. Each year when at the beginning of the hot weather, my tents were pitched on the bank of the Pein Gunga, these faithful followers flocked to the standard, bringing news of the tigers which inhabited the forest in the neighborhood of their homes. It always seems to me that sportsmen are prone to ascribe too much of their success to their own prowess and too little to the skill and labor of their shikaris and the courage of the beaters. Personally, I am very conscious that a great deal of such success as has been my lot was due to the efforts of my faithful followers. However much one may do personally, it is impossible to range in a few days a tract of country for a distance of some ten miles round one's camp. I have found wild Gonds living among animals, scarcely more wild, in the depths of the forest. They knew well all the tigers and their idiosyncrasies, and could point out their haunts and the most likely spots in which to look for them. Sometimes these men were very shy and secretive, but information was elicited and their assistance given when their confidence had been obtained by kind and liberal treatment.

In the Deccan the Brinjaras are among the best of shikaris, and they are plucky and trustworthy in beating for dangerous game. They are themselves fine hunters, and, armed with spears and accompanied by their dogs of famous breed, they run down their game. Few carry firearms, but they are wonderfully expert at knocking over hares and even birds on the wing with sticks and stones. The haunts of the great predaceous beasts are frequently known to them owing to the depredations committed by these animals on their flocks and herds. In beating for tigers I have always been glad to get a Brinjara naik and his following, and I recollect how one great tiger, trying to break out of the beat, rushed up the hillside, scattering the beaters; but a Brinjara naik, seeing that the tiger would escape, led his band in a charge against the beast, and, uttering fierce shouts, drove him grumbling down the hill, where Bhima brought him up to the waiting sportsman.

In most of the country over which I have wandered the trackers are not good, and tracking appeared to have been little studied by my shikaris. But at Jaum, some twenty miles from Hingoli, there were some wonderfully good trackers of the Ahnd tribe. The village of Jaum stands on a slight eminence beside a gently flowing rivulet. In the hot weather the rivulet dries up, or may contain here and there a pool of water, while the surrounding country is then almost an arid waste—a range of low, stony hills, sparsely scattered with boulders and bushes and scarred by deep ravines, where bears, pigs, and panthers find rest and shade from the heat of the scorching sun. In these hills there were always a few panthers and bears to be found with the aid of the Ahnd trackers, who would trace the velvet-footed panther to its lair, and follow up nocturnal bruin even over the hardest ground, where the displacement of a stone or the scratch of a claw was sufficient to indicate to them the direction taken by the game. Among them old Mahadu, who had an ancient flint-lock, could almost detect a footmark on solid rock, and on one occasion he tracked down for me a panther and bear, which were both shot one morning.

I have kept to the last the more civilized shikaris, who were in permanent employment. There was old Nathu, grown garrulous with advancing years, and too fond of relating the doughty deeds of himself and his master, with the addition of many imaginative embellishments. Better in pursuit of small than of big game, Nathu was no less a mighty hunter. Fearing nothing, I have seen him face the charge of a wounded and infuriated tigress without flinching, standing to receive it with a stick as his only weapon, and he would rush up to a wounded and dying tiger or panther and belabor it with tongue and stick. Simple minded, and honest and truthful in all his dealings with his master, ready to carry cheerfully through the long hot day's work the burthen of his sixty years, Nathu was a great addition to the camp in point both of utility and gaiety, and his tongue could be heard wagging far into the night when loosened by rum after a tiger had been slain, when he related how, single-handed, he faced the ferocious animal, and drove it towards his master as though it had been a sheep.

The most faithful and admirable of all was perhaps little Chunder, the gentlest and most attractive of beings, and possessed of rare honesty and intelligence. His were no great deeds of prowess, but he contributed to the success of expeditions as much as any. He was a trustworthy man to send out to explore the country beforehand, to conciliate the inhabitants, and to bring back intelligence that could be relied upon, and no one could have a more faithful attendant. On one occasion he and Nathu stopped in the line of a swarm of angry bees we had disturbed, and, as I subsequently learnt, covered my retreat at the expense of their own persons, drawing off the bees to attack themselves.

In situations of danger, too, one's soldier orderlies can always be trusted to play a manful part. My orderly, Shaikh Karim, seized by a tiger, which left him severely wounded, called out to me not to mind him, but to go on after the tiger, and on another occasion he faced and killed a tigress that was charging the line of beaters. Another soldier, Gopal Singh, when I was seized and borne to the ground by a panther, rushed up to it and beat it over the head with my gun. Such instances might be multiplied, and this comradeship and the life in camp in pursuit of game engenders close, friendly relations between master and man, irrespective of color, or race, or creed.

I only hope that, when the time comes for me to depart for the happy hunting grounds, those who have gone before will be there to meet me with news of the sport to be had, and that those who follow after will join the camp on the bank of the Stygian stream.—The Field.

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AN EVENING WITH THE "POLISHED BOYS"

What are "Polished boys?" is the question the reader will naturally ask. Allow me to explain. "Polished boys" is my boatman's definition of about a dozen old and wary trout which frequent the stretch of river where it is my fortune and sometimes my misfortune to spend most of my angling hours. For a trout to earn this title he must be fished by all fishermen with dry, wet, and garden fly, and successfully resist their wiles; he must leave the paths of virtue and start hunting, or, as my boatman puts it, "caroosin' round"; he must rise at all times, and be able to discriminate unerringly between the artificial and the natural. He is the hotel keeper's friend; to him are sent the novices and newcomers. They spend evenings beside his humble abode, returning at dusk to the cheery parlor with tales of a rounded back, great fins, glistening, golden sides splotched with red; but, alas! with an empty net. Yet, as everyone knows, there are occasions when the strongest fort may be carried and when the most vigilant garrison may be off their guard. This was one of these occasions. The river had been dead low, but the recent rains had raised it a couple of inches, and, although there was a certain amount of flax water in it, there was not enough to put the fish off their feed. I arrived at four o'clock, and found my trusty boatman, Willie, waiting me with a cheery smile on his bronzed countenance.

An angry north breeze makes dry fly fishing out of the question, so we spend a couple of hours spooning for mythical salmon—as slow a proceeding as one could possibly imagine. "I cud hear the snore o' one o' them reels," mutters Willie; but no "snore" comes, and we give it up in disgust, fetch out the trout rods, dry and wet fly, when, lo and behold! the wind begins to fall, and the angry waves assume an oily appearance. "There's the ould one!" cries Willie in some excitement, and, sure enough, on a break in the water, right in the big waves, is seen rising our old friend the chief of the "polished boys."

I think I could float the fly over him, but Willie expresses some doubt, and is of opinion that an attack with the wet fly in the curl would more likely lead to success. Anyhow, I take the dry fly rod, and at the third try get the fly over him nicely. A golden form shoots from the water and literally pounces on the floater. Whiz! goes the reel, and ten yards are stripped off in no time. After a ding-dong fight the net is slipped under him, and out he comes, a beauty of two and a half pounds. "Man," says Willie, "I thought the eyes wud bounce out o' my hied when I seen him playin' rowl at it." From which remarks it may be inferred that Willie is an Irishman. Another trout rises a little lower down. We back the boat and I make the cast; a tiny ring, scarcely to be seen in the ruffled surface of the water, and the fly disappears. Strike—whiz! and the net is again required for a well-made trout of one and a half pounds. We hook and lose a nice fish, and then another of one pound joins his fellows in the bow of the boat.

Now we are hailed from the bank by a local fisherman and boatman of very conservative ideas, and a scoffer at the cult of the dry fly. "Good evening—good evening, sir! Yer makin' a clearance the night. What fly is it on, yer honor?" "The dry fly," I return, and hear him mutter in his beard, "Ay, the dry fly; them an' their dry fly. To h—l with it! No decent castin'; wap, wap, wap all the timetime!" "Boys, but he's the spilet boy this minit!" says Willie. The trout here for some reason stop feeding, and we go down the river in search of a rising fish. We find him, make the cast, and get another one and a quarter pound; but away down on the lower ford we find one of our old friends doing his duty manfully, and snapping in the flies as they come. It is nearly dark, but I drop my fly as well as I can. Slap! "Yer in him!" yells Willie. There is a wild flurry, which lasts ten or fifteen seconds, on the top of the water, the fly comes back, and away goes a good three-pounder.

And in this last incident lies the reason of this screed. When the trout felt the hook he came up to the top of the water, and stayed there with his head down stream lashing at the cast with his tail. I kept a firm hold on him, with the aforementioned result. Should I have slacked, to try and get him to go down? Perhaps some of your expert dry fly fishing readers would give me the benefit of their opinion on this point. We return to the hotel in a jubilant frame of mind with four trout, weighing six pounds. Willie jeers at the other boatmen, and I go to sleep, at peace with all the world.—Port-na-kim, in The Field.

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The audacity of some British Columbia bears is unequalled if we are to place implicit faith in a Revelstoke despatch. It is stated that while standing on the railway platform, James A. McDonald, chief engineer for a contracting firm on a big tunnel, saw a bear come out of the bush and carry off the eight year old son of William Lines, a locomotive engineer. The animal dragged the child off and it was only after a strenuous fight that the man managed to rescue the boy who was seriously injured. The bear managed to make its escape into the mountains.—Rod and Gun.

THE SIMPLE LIFE

THE HOME GARDEN

HOW TO GROW BULBS IN PEAT MOSS AND OYSTER SHELL

WITH the advent of the bulb catalogues come thoughts of winter and how to brighten our homes in which so many hours will probably be spent. Having derived much interest and pleasure from this form of gardening myself, I hope a few words may be a help to others. No one with any love for flowers need be daunted, for by adhering to a few simple rules success is practicaliy assured.

First, order with your bulbs the fertilized fibre, charcoal and oyster-shell, it is about 3s. 6d. the bushel, then proceed to fill any pots, basins, cups or glasses you may have; they must be glazed inside, no hole at the bottom. The compost does not stain and cracks do not signify. Small earthenware milk basins, about 7 inches across and 5 inches or 6 inches deep, to be got in country towns for 2d. each, look charming with Daffodils; an old copper lustre jug minus handle which I planted with five Snake's Head (Fritillaria Meleagris) left little to be desired when "in blow," as the Warwickshire folk say. The depth of the jug lent itself well to Fritillarias, as they should be planted 5 inches deep. These flowers, being rather uncommon, usually evoke interest and speak of Oxford to all who know and love the water meadows there in which they flourish; the sight of them there is a never-to-be-forgotten joy to a true Nature lover. Plant large bulbs, such as Hyacinths and Narcissus, half covered in fibre, smaller ones entirely covered about 1 inch or their own depth and Freesias rather deep. Plant firmly, pressing the compost well down. To attain even height in leaf and flower plant the five, or any number of bulbs you wish, of the same weight as nearly as possible. Having planted them, keep damp; watering once a week will usually be found sufficient. When the fibre looks dry and dusty on top it is a sign water is needed. When filling the bowls with compost leave half an inch from the rim free to allow of watering without making a mess.

Place the planted bulbs in a spare room in a dark corner, and when they are about three-quarters of an inch up above the fibre gradually bring them into more light, then sunlight. Beware of leaving them too near windows in times of sharp frost. I say spare room in the early stages merely to avoid dust and fires, as a warm room brings them up so fast, causing the foliage often to grow limp and the flowers poor and delicate. For those who have greenhouses with the damper air and more even temperature the case would, of course, be quite different.

Freesias, the sweetest of all winter flowers in perfume, give splendid results, but not unless they are carried into the greenhouse when about 4 inches high. To a beginner I advise, for Tulips, Artus (red), Grisdelin (pale pink) and Canary Bird (yellow); Hyacinths Charles Dickens (both pale pink and pale blue), Mary (dark blue), La Belle Blanchiseuse (white), and Yellow Hammer (yellow); Jonquils, sweet scented; Emperor and Queen of Spain Daffodils; any Crocus, Scillas and Grape Hyacinths do well. There are, of course, many others. All these I have proved for many years. Single Hyacinths thrive much better than double ones. Roman Hyacinths seldom fail, and give the quickest results in bloom. Snowdrops and Anemones do not force well, at least I have not been clever enough to succeed with them.

Acorns and Horse Chestnuts make delightful little forests planted in this way, and by a stretch of imagination convert a winter dinner-table into a summer picnic.

Different sorts of bulbs in one bowl are not suitable, as they never flower altogether. Hyacinths bloom from the time of planting in from sixteen to twenty weeks, Tulips from twenty to twenty-four and Roman Hyacinths from twelve to fourteen, but often sooner than this.

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ROOT PRUNING FOR FRUIT

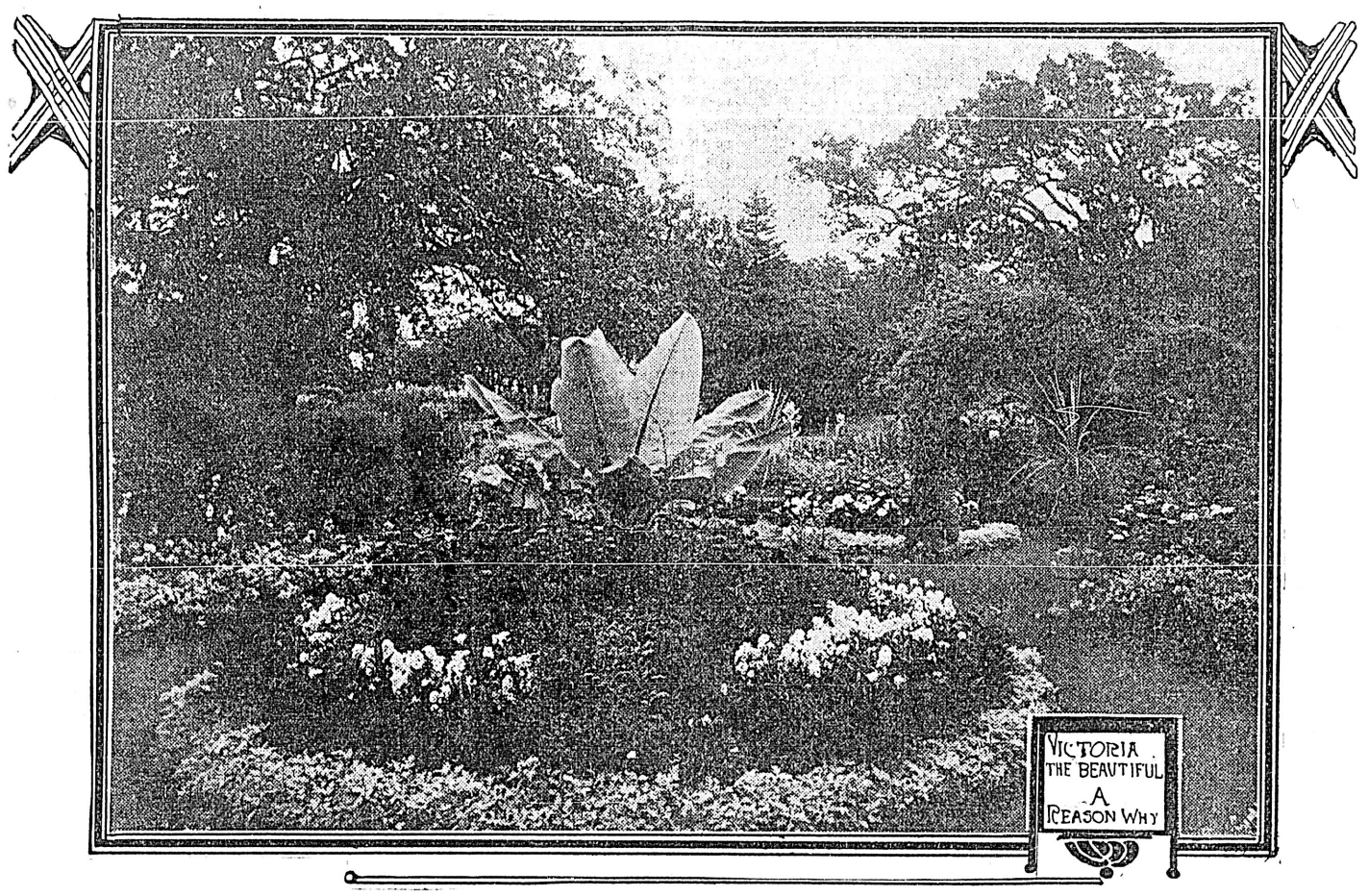
If a tree is making too much wood growth, and is not bearing what might be considered a fair crop, it should be deprived of a few of its roots. In order to illustrate the value of this, I will give one of my experiences along that line. A few years ago I received a Wealthy apple tree and, if my memory serves me right, it was of one year's growth and about 12 to 15 inches high, branched out as a dwarf, and so I let it remain. It grew to be eight feet high and six feet in width and with no sign of fruit. I said to it one day, "You have got to stop this. I don't want so much wood; I want fruit." I dug a hole about 30 inches from the trunk and then tunneled in under it and there I found four large roots. I cut these off and put the soil back again. The next year, I had to prop up every branch but one on the opposite side to where I dug the hole, and in the fall, I had about three bushels of splendid apples.

My boys found they were good to eat, and as a consequence the branch nearest the wall was stripped of its load quite a while before the rest. The next year, the branch which did not require to be propped and the one which the boys stripped, had to be propped. Altogether, the trees bore about one and one-half bushels and the third year it bore about two bushels. They were as good a sample as one could wish to pick up. This instance is not a solitary one but one of scores, and always with about the same results. To my knowledge, it has been practiced through three generations, I myself having been taught it over 40 years ago by my grandfather, who was a nurseryman and knew whereof he spoke.

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AN ISLAND FARM IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

About a mile inland from the town of Nanaimo, Vancouver Island, B. C., lies a farm 535 acres in extent which is owned by the Western Fuel company, and maintained for the purpose of supplying fodder for the mules and horses working down in the coal pits, says a writer in the Farmers' Advocate. The coal pits are extensive and labyrinth of workings run beneath the harbor of Nanaimo. Mr. Thomas Cunningham is the manager and we were fortunate enough to catch him at home. On hearing our errand, he very courteously put off the business he had in hand, showed us around the farm and provided us with his views and observations on things agricultural and the results of the past two years working which he has kept in a carefully tabulated



form. Before glancing at these figures it is well to make a few mental notes on local conditions. The soil is very variable in character, one or two blocks being peaty with clay subsoil, others red clay over white clay. Some portions are gravelly, and the surface of the whole is decidedly undulating. In its virgin state fairly large trees covered the ground, and the whole area is a comparatively young farm. Another point to note is that the one and only object of the cropping has been to supply forage to mules and horses, so that a proper crop rotation is out of the question. In face of this an average yield of fifty-three and fifty-four bushels of oats and one and a half to two and a half tons of hay to the acre are not exceptions, whilst the clean state of the fields speaks eloquently of care and attention in working the land. The whole farm we might say here appeared to be really more suitable for fruit culture than field crops and the five acre lots all round, devoted to fruit and poultry entirely, bears out in this supposition. Mr. Cunningham said, "I always sow about six pounds to the acre of clover with my cereal crops and, as a rule, plough the clover under after the harvest, though occasionally I am able to feed a little of it off with the cows or some horses or mules from the mines. My object in sowing the clover is to increase the humus and fertility of the soil—this land here seems to me to lack nitrates chiefly and I believe that nitrates without the humus are of little use. For this reason the land gets all the rotted manure I can give it and the more it gets the better it is."

"What does your hay crop consist of?"

"Red clover, alsike and timothy. The first year we get nearly all clover, the second year part clover and part timothy and the third year mostly timothy. The latter does not seem to do very well here, but clover thrives exceedingly and gives good crops. This year on account of the dry summer the hay crop all round has been poorer than usual—very poor compared to what we generally reckon on."

"Have you ever tried alfalfa?"

"Yes, once, but that was on low lying land with a clay subsoil and I think I made a mistake, for it should do well on the higher and more gravelly parts—it was not a success on the lower clays."

The stock on the farm is about eight to ten horses, upwards of one hundred pigs and ten cows (grades). The cows and pigs are a recent addition and will likely be increased another year; the cream goes to the government creamery and the hogs are readily disposed of in Nanaimo. There are no sheep kept and one cannot help thinking that a moderate sized flock to feed off a catch crop, as often in rotation as possible, would greatly increase the fertility of the soil and at the same time be a not unprofitable investment in themselves. However, the farm has to keep putting out as much forage per annum as it possibly can and there appears not to be scope enough for even an occasional change such as we have suggested. A few acres of carrots, marigolds and sugar beets are grown as feed for the farm stock in winter. These Mr. Cunningham likes to pull and store before the rains commence, as once the rainy season sets in they are apt through being continuously wet, to become rotted to some extent, also the haulage is much heavier.

Wind breaks have been planted along the roadsides and of these the acacia seem to be thriving best. Some English walnuts have done well only in the gravelly ridges; on the clay the young wood does not seem to ripen properly, the bark on it splits at the slightest frost, allowing the wet to penetrate and rot the core—such is Mr. Cunningham's view on this point and it seems reasonable.

Considerably richer soil is to be found both north and south of Nanaimo. Comox, some seventy miles up the coast and served by steamboats from Nanaimo, is quite an extensive farming district; and Duncans, Cowichan and other places to the south are also well settled. A considerable number of people keep poultry at Nanaimo, and these fanciers generally carry off a large proportion of the prizes at the annual shows up and down the Island.

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HOW NEW FRUITS CAN BE MADE BY CROSSING

(Conclusion.)

The unpollinated pistils usually remain receptive longer than those on the tree at large that have been pollinated. I have had good results from pear crosses made eight days after the stigmas became viscid, and from strawberry crosses made eight days after. Orange blossoms are receptive about two days, grape blossoms about two days. It is a safe practice not to begin pollinating until the blossoms on the tree at large that were in about the same stage of development when the cutting was done, have about passed their receptive period. The sack seems to retard the development of the pistils somewhat—from twelve to eighteen hours, according to Dr W. Van Fleet, especially in a cool season.

The safest time to pollinate is near the beginning of the receptive condition of the pistils. When there are several thousand blossoms of one variety to be pollinated, and all the pistils cannot be pollinated at just that time, pollination may commence about twenty-four hours before the time when the pistils begin to be receptive, and continue for at least forty-eight hours after that time. A receptive stigma usually glistens when it catches the sunlight, and in most fruits it is beginning to be slightly brownish. The stigmas of the blossoms of many fruits are receptive about the time that the nectar is secreted in abundance, but this varies with different fruits.

Collecting and Storing Pollen

The greatest difficulty that the pollinator encounters, when working on a large scale, is to secure a supply of pollen. This may take more time than emasculation and is responsible for many losses. When few pistils are to be pollinated, the simplest and the most efficient method is to sack the pollen-bearing blossoms before they open, and to leave the sack on until ready to pollinate. This means that the two varieties must blossom at about the same time. The branch enclosed by the sack may be cut off and taken to the blossoms that are to be pollinated. Then the pollen-bearing blossoms are picked off, their petals stripped back and the stigmas touched with their anthers. This is the most natural method of pollinating, and it usually gives a high per cent. of success; but it is too slow.

A more expeditious method, for pome fruits especially, is to scrape or pull off with the thumb and forefinger mature but unopened anthers from flowers that are just opening. In this way a large quantity of anthers can be collected in a short time. These are placed on a sheet of paper or a blotter in a warm, dry place, where there are no drafts, and they will burst in a few hours. There is, of course, a slight possibility that the pollen of another variety may have fallen upon these anthers.

The most generally approved method of collecting pollen in large quantities is to pick off the unopened buds, clip off the anthers with scissors and let these open on a paper. The buds may be gathered from one to five days before they would open, or any time after the anthers are mature, the later the better. The petals and sepals may be stripped back and only the anthers clipped off, but a more rapid way (at least with fruits having an inferior ovary) is to clip off the entire top of the bud low enough to include most of the anthers. The petals and sepals are then winnowed or sifted out and the anthers spread on blotting paper which will absorb their moisture. Place the paper of anthers where there are no currents of air. A greenhouse bench is an excellent place. Professor F. A. Waugh simplifies this method by gathering the partially open buds, spreading them in the sun, and shaking off the pollen upon paper; or twigs with buds may be cut and placed in water or moist sand indoors until the pollen can be shaken out. If the anthers are to be clipped off, one man can prepare, in half a day, enough apple, pear or peach pollen for about eight hundred blossoms. Strawberry pollen can be gathered more rapidly.

If the pollen cannot be used the day it is collected, it must be stored very carefully. If corked up in a vial before it is perfectly dry, it will ferment in a few hours. Frequently it is more convenient to gather pollen several days in advance of pollination and sometimes it must be stored several weeks or longer. How long it will retain vitality depends as much upon the way it is dried and stored as upon the kind of pollen. Before all else it is necessary to have the pollen perfectly dry and to remove from it all anther sacks, filaments and other matter that might decay. In my own work I do not winnow out the empty anther sacks. The pollen will then keep very satisfactorily in a dry paper envelope, and may even be mailed in this package. Professor J. C. Whitten makes the pollen envelopes of blotting paper, the edge being folded, not sealed. A perfectly dry glass vial is often used.

Stored pollen should be kept from excessive heat or cold and from dampness. It is not known how long properly stored fruit pollen will retain its potency. Much depends upon the vigor of the tree. I have had fair results from apple pollen three weeks old; several correspondents have had success with fruit pollen six to eight weeks old.

Mr. T. V. Munson describes a remarkably successful method of storing grape pollen: Gather flowers in midday when the dew has gone, and clip off the anthers. Place these in a new, very clean, tin box, which is three-quarters filled. Set the box in a warm room where there are no drafts, but do not allow direct sunlight to fall on the anthers. Every half hour put the lid on the box and shake it violently. All the pollen should be out in two hours. Winnow out very gently all anthers and everything but the pollen; then set the pollen in a sunny room, but not in direct sunlight, for two hours longer. Close the box and paste a strip of paper all around the crack of the cover, making it air tight. Place the box in a dry room, where the temperature does not rise above 80 degrees or fall below 65 degrees. "Under these conditions," writes Mr. Munson, "grape pollen I have collected in Texas went to New York, was used there successfully three weeks later by Jacob Moore, and the remainder I used successfully in Texas one year later."

How to Apply Pollen

The simplest way, and the slowest, is to touch the stigma with a dehisced anther. When the pistils are as large as they are in all our common tree fruits, the thumb or forefinger may be dipped in the pollen and then pressed upon the stigma. Luther Burbank does most of his pollinating in this way. Much pollen is wasted in thumb pollination, but the method is rapid and efficient. A majority of people, however, prefer a small, pointed, camel's-hair brush, having a handle about eight inches long. I carry pollen to the orchard in corked vials, one by three and a half inches. The vial is carried in the upper vest pocket for convenience.

When pollinating blossoms that have a single pistil (as the peach), it is well to rest the end of the pistil against the thumb nail of the left hand; this steadies the brush and focuses the eye upon the stigma. When pollinating several blossoms in a cluster, (as the apple or pear), gather the three or four blossoms together and pollinate all at once; this saves both time and pollen. It pays to put on pollen until it can be plainly seen on the stigma. Brush pollination is somewhat clumsy and is certainly quite wasteful of pollen, but it is often the most practicable method. Professor C. P. Close places the pollen in a shallow glass dish, and dips the stigmas into the pollen.

What Kind of Sack to Use

A paper bag of thin, tough paper is needed. Manila sacks as used by grocers are employed almost exclusively, the two to six pound sizes most commonly; the four, five and six pound sizes being most serviceable for tree fruits. They should be large enough to loosely cover the flowers without cramping. A grade known as "Rawhide" has given especial satisfaction to the United States Department of Agriculture. The sack may be tied, wired, or pinned upon the branch; being careful to gather the bottom edge closely around the branch.

Ordinarily they should be removed as soon as possible after danger from outside pollination has passed. If left upon the limb the foliage and fruit are more apt to become diseased, and plant lice are especially liable to do harm. As long as there is danger of a frost, however, leave the sacks on. I prefer to remove them immediately after the petals have dropped from the tree and to spray very thoroughly with Bordeaux mixture and an arsenite. Some workers find it an advantage to leave the bags on apple and pear crosses for three weeks, or until the first brood of codling moths has gone. If manila sacks are fastened on with the label wire, they may be merely torn open, not removed. The bags are best left on grapes until the fruit is ripe.

To prevent depredations by birds and to catch any fruits that drop prematurely, crossed fruits may be covered with mosquito netting sacks. This should not be done until the fruits approach maturity.

When pollination operations are conducted on a very large scale and complete accuracy is not absolutely necessary, it is sometimes expedient to dispense with sacks altogether. Professor N. E. Hansen writes: "I am getting away more and more from using sacks. I try to avoid removing the stamens, but apply the pollen early enough so there is no danger from self-fertilization."

The Percentage of Successes

This is extremely variable and depends upon many factors, including the skill of the worker; but the results of several men are interesting as indicating about what may be expected. Seven men of considerable experience place their average of successes in crossing fruit at 50, 50, 50, 45, 10, 10, and 2 per cent. respectively and their best results have been 100, 95, 84, 60, 50, 30, and 14 per cent. respectively.

From 10,405 apple, pear, and peach blossoms cross-pollinated at the Michigan Agricultural College in 1906, 1,946 fruits set, or a little over 17 per cent. This means that a tremendous amount of work must be done in the very short space of time when the trees are in blossom; and one is likely to see no results from much of it. There are bound to be many failures; occasionally there may be successes of 90 to 100 per cent. when only a few blossoms are pollinated. But pollination work, though more uncertain and often more discouraging than many other lines of experimental horticulture, has a fascination that of itself is fully as much reward to the horticulturist as the improved varieties that are frequently secured by this means.—S. W. Fletcher, in Garden Magazine.

Fighting Fire on Shipboard in Mid-Ocean

SECOND Officer Brunswig, of the Hamburg-American liner Gelbert, awoke at midnight from a deep dream of peace. The evening of Sunday, October 22, 1893, had been spent by the passengers in singin hymns of the Fatherland — grand choruses proclaiming the wisdom and the ever present protection of the almighty. At eleven o'clock the last of the singers had retired; at twelve, the second officer, hanging over the rail of the bridge, was lost to ship and surroundings, sentient only to supreme sensations of sentiment.

Fingers plucked at the single edging of gold lace on his sleeve, and Brunswig turned slowly, to find himself gazing into a face on which the fear of having given offence struggled with a fear more compelling and more absolute. The look brought the officer back to the world of things practical, of emergencies actual.

"Well?" he queried sharply.

The member of the watch saluted respectfully. "I beg pardon, sir," he said; "but—"

"Never mind that now. What is it?"

"Fire, sir! Smoke coming up through the after ventilators! Must be in the hold, right under the steerage quarters, sir."

"That's bad; but no excuse for getting excited. Go quietly to Captain Kaempff's cabin and tell him to come as quickly as possible."

Calm and capable, a disciplinarian but not a despot, Captain Kaempff was the man among men to handle a situation serious as that which confronted him when he reached the deck. There was no time to be wasted, for the smoke was now coming thick and fast. But the Captain held that a few minutes spent in communicating to the crew a little of his own calmness would not be time wasted.

Wherefore, when the first class passengers, quietly and reassuringly aroused, hurried half dressed from their cabins, they found an efficiently organized force already working with definite purpose for their safety. The occupants of the steerage, less subject to self control, and nearer to the only too apparent danger, might have given trouble and seriously impeded the workers but for the forethought of the commander. The stewards had received their instructions with the rest of the crew, and they met the badly frightened emigrants, not with threats and curses, but with smiles, apologies for disturbing them over such a small matter, and urns of hot coffee.

The first efforts of the fire fighters were directed to confining the flames to the portion of the hold in which they had started. To this end, ventilators and hatchways were plugged and sealed tight, preparatory to the attack with the hose. But, as though to make mock of their endeavors, the draft from the engine room sucked in great lengths of the never ending rope of suffocating blackness. It became necessary to stop the engines. Half way across the Atlantic (the ship had left Hamburg five days before), engines stopped, and a fierce fire steadily working its way to the forward end of the vessel. The situation was grave within an hour of the discovery of the first spiral of smoke.

Holes were cut in the saloon deck through which to pass lines of hose; but this was soon discovered to be a mistake; the deck flooring was quickly nailed back in place. What to do next. Nothing, apparently, but to wait till daylight, and that, under the circumstances, came perilously near to inviting panic. But the Captain was not the only brave man aboard, nor the only man with ideas.

Upon ears bent eagerly to catch the first crackle of the flames under the deck on which saloon and steerage passengers were now huddled together, came the strain of an air known to nearly all. Only to some, the words were unfamiliar. It was not "Adeste fideles, laeti triumphantes" nor its English translation that they heard, but:

How firm a foundation, ye saints of the Lord!
Is laid for your faith in His excellent word!

Soon a score, then two score, then three score, of the three hundred passengers were singing in unison:

In every condition; in sickness, in health,
In joy or deep sorrow, in want or in wealth,
At home or abroad, on the land, on the sea,
As thy day may demand, shall thy strength ever be.

Dawn came, but no sail was reported by the lookout. The first thorough examination of conditions aboard the Gelbert showed that the fire had eaten its way so far forward that at any moment the deck beams might warp and the flames burst through. Every available carpet and rug in the ship was torn up, soaked in water, and laid again, in the hope of at least partially smothering the fire. But the heat continued to increase, and its area spread.

Late in the afternoon it was discovered that the side plates of the vessel had become so hot that they were a dull red. Evidently the hold must be a gigantic furnace, which might at any time force the rivets, open the seams, and allow the water to rush in and sink the ship.

And still, encouraged by the confidence displayed by Captain Kaempff and his crew, the passengers refused to allow their fears to find expression. Instead, they became volunteer members of the bucket brigade, during the whole of the evening and the long night that followed, hoisted water and poured it over the plates above sea level.

When morning came once more, and yet no sign of friendly sail, the sailors determined on heroic measures. Unmindful of the fact that they were worn with thirty hours of continuous work, they asked permission, now that there was something more than smoke to fight, to descend into the hold and fight it.

Every inch of hose on the ship was connected and dragged to the main hatch. The men divided themselves into four detachments. Three of these stood by, while the fourth tore off the covering. As the rush of flame and steam and smoke shot up, ten of the plucky fellows dropped into the hades below with the hose. In a few moments they were back again, scorched, blistered, half blinded. But before they could scramble to the deck, ten others had grabbed the hose and were driving back the flames another few inches.

All day long and all through the night the battle continued. By Wednesday morning the fighters had worked their way to the heart of the fire, and during the forenoon they hauled out and tossed overboard more than forty tons of burning merchandise. In the afternoon they were able to announce that the fire was under control.

All of which, because a large quantity of millet, loaded in the rain, had germinated in the warm hold and spontaneous combustion had resulted.

Quite different was the cause of the fire which totally destroyed the Carrie E. Long, of Philadelphia, a bark engaged in the oil carrying business between that port and Havana. On May 6, 1895, the vessel left Philadelphia with some one hundred and fifty thousand gallons of petroleum for the Cuban city. All went well until the ship had left the coast of Florida behind and was approaching the Great Bank of the Bahamas. Then she ran into a terrific tropical storm.

Henry Rolf, an experienced sailor, soon had everything snug and comfortable, and was receiving the congratulations of his mate on being able to weather the hurricane without injury to the bark and with likelihood of little delay, when a bolt of lightning struck the Carrie E., killing the master and the mate, and setting the vessel on fire.

With such an enormous quantity of oil aboard, it was evidently only a matter of a very short time before an explosion would follow. The members of the crew, left without officers to advise them, lost no time in taking to the boats with such scanty store of provisions as could be gathered within a few minutes. They were scarcely clear of the ship, when a first explosion was followed by a second which tore the bark in half. Portions of the burning rigging were hurled skyward, while the hull pitched forward and disappeared with a hissing gurgle of protest. After rowing for about seven hours in a sea which threatened to swamp them at any moment, the survivors reached Gun Cay Island, one of the small coral outgrowths that dot these waters. Here they existed for five days, but when provisions and hope of succor were both near to the vanishing point they were rescued.

No word of the arrival of the Carrie E. Long at any Cuban port having been received, the owners had got into communication with the Havana, a sister ship which had left Philadelphia two days later than the bark, and had instructed the Captain to cruise among the islands for a few days and keep a sharp lookout for the other vessel, which was supposed to have been beaten out of her course by the storm. Hence, the flags of distress suggestive of wash day at sea were readily discovered, and the unfortunates were soon relating their experience to friends.

But taking to the boats in West Indian waters and deserting a vessel hundreds of miles from land in the region of the Equator are two entirely different things. So, when Captain Robert Bruce and his twenty-nine men on the four-masted steel ship Pyrenees crossed the line on November 6, 1901, with a big fire raging in the hold and the decks beginning to warp, it was decided to batten down every hatch and make without further delay for the nearest harbor. Every inch of canvas was spread, and the Pyrenees was headed for Pitcairn Island. But although Pitcairn was reached and the descendants of the mutineers of the Bounty were evidently anxious to be of service, the weather was such that it was found to be absolutely impossible to effect a landing.

There was no time to remain idle, and the thrifty Scot in command was determined, if possible, to save the ship as well as his own life. Accordingly, her head was rounded and away she started once more, this time on a three hundred mile sail to Mangareva, with just a bare possibility that her plight might be discovered before that place was reached. But it was not, and day after day the gallant thirty deluged the decks and the sides and worked the vessel nearer and yet nearer still to safety.

To tell the outcome is to appeal for sympathy for the plucky master who had hoped to save at least some part of the loss to the owners. Mangareva was reached just as the flames burst through the decking. There was no time to choose an anchorage, and the Pyrenees was run on the beach where in an hour or two she had burned to the water line.

Jute and hemp in the hold have probably caused more fires at sea than any other one thing. The British ship Wynnstah from Calcutta to Philadelphia had nearly twelve thousand bales of jute for cargo when, early in the summer of 1895, then between St. Helena and Ascension Island, discovery was made that a fierce fire was raging in the hold on the starboard side. The fumes from the burning jute were particularly suffocating, and the fire was one which it would be extremely difficult to extinguish. But the British undertook the job with full knowledge that it would be as long as it would be difficult. Holes were cut in the deck, and the flooring of the cabin was torn up.

Down into the engulfing blackness went the men, and for ninety-six hours the fight was kept up without cessation. From time to time a party returning to the fresher air of the deck for a few minutes' respite would bring with them an unconscious comrade who had been overcome by the smoke. It is a matter of record in the log of the Wynnustah that not one of the men so overcome failed to return later to the business of quenching the flames. Also, it is a matter of record that when, after a battle in the hold for four days and nights, the last smolder was extinguished, the fighters waited not to put the covering of deck and saloon back in place, but falling, singed and scarred, beside the openings they had made, slept the sleep of utter exhaustion.

Not always, however, have efforts equally heroic been rewarded by success, and not always have these fighters of fire at sea been able to report no loss of life resulting from their battles. When a vessel afire in mid ocean carries a cargo of chemicals, it would be cause for wonder were all on board to escape alive from the conflict. Nor would it be surprising to learn that even the bravest of men declined the conflict altogether.

Yet, when the Wilson liner Rialto from Newcastle to New York found herself in a rough sea five hundred miles from the Irish coast, with smoke coming from one of the hatches under which was stored a quantity of explosives, there was no hesitation shown in getting to work. But before the hatch from which the smoke was curling could be reached, the vessel rolled drunkenly in the hurricane and a terrible explosion was heard.

The chief engineer hurried on deck, where he met James Coleman, the chief officer, endeavoring to drag a hose to the hatchway which was now the mouth of a roaring furnace. He also grabbed the hose, and the two hurried to the hatchway. After pouring a steady stream into the hatch for a minute, the engineer dragged the nozzle forward a few feet and leaned over in an endeavor to locate the principal seat of the trouble. Coleman dragged on the hose to help and was himself at the edge of the hatchway, when a second explosion six times more severe than the first threw the Rialto on her beam ends. Clouds of smoke of peculiar density and charged with powerful fumes hid the opening for a minute or two.

When they cleared, Coleman was found some distance away lying unconscious on the deck, with an arm broken and other severe injuries. The engineer was nowhere to be seen. The big seas which were now sweeping the decks had removed nearly all traces of a terrible death.

At this moment, when the nerves of all on board were almost at snapping point, the ship's carpenter hurried forward to announce that several plates had been loosened and that the water was rushing into the hold.

"Boys," said Captain Ripperth, "the seas have smashed every life boat to kindling wood, and even if they had not, the boats would be useless in this weather. We've got to stay here, and if we want to stay long enough to be picked up, we've got to fight this fire. Remember, we are on the highway of the Atlantic, and assistance must come soon."

Dividing the crew into three squads, he ordered one company to man the pumps, another to fight the flames, and a third to batten down hatchways and to attend to the necessary work on deck. He himself took a turn at each in order to keep up the courage of his men.

Five hours later the steamship Carthaginian of the Allan Steamship Line answered the signals of distress which were being given at intervals. But the terrific seas made it impossible for her to get very near, and she signalled that she would lie by until morning. With renewed hope, the work of pouring water in and pumping water out went on during the whole night on board the smaller vessel.

At last, in desperation, the second officer patched up the one small boat that had not been entirely destroyed, and with half a dozen seamen made his way to the larger ship and explained the urgency of immediate assistance. The response was as immediate as the need. Every boat on the Carthaginian was lowered, and after three trips the entire crew of the Rialto was transferred to the Allan liner. As the voyage to New York was resumed, those on board the Carthaginian saw the flames burst out above the deck of the Wilson ship in half a dozen places at once.

In recent years defective wiring has frequently caused fires on shipboard, and occasionally loss of life. The British steamer Tauric, which left New York in January, 1895, with a hold filled with cotton, had a memorable fight for three days from this cause, and when Captain Jones reported to his owners on February 2, he was obliged to announce that the electrician had been the victim of an endeavor to remedy the defect which had resulted in the fire on board.

As in the other cases mentioned, a hole was cut through the deck, but in this instance steam was injected. When this proved to be unavailing the electrician with a repair kit descended into the hold. When he did not return a rescue party was formed. The body was recovered, but not before three of the would-be rescuers had been rendered unconscious.

The Latest Efforts in Cancer Research

"Third Scientific Report" of the investigations of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, which was issued recently in the name of the Managers by Dr. Bashford, the general superintendent of the work and director of the laboratory, contains an extraordinary record of patient and painstaking experiment and observation as well as of a certain number of conclusions which may be regarded as resting upon unassailable data, and, so far, as furnishing foundations upon which still more extended inquiries may be based. The volume of nearly 500 imperial quarto pages, copiously illustrated by drawings and tables, and largely made up of papers detailing the results of physiological experiments, is of such a kind as to defy analysis or commentary within the limits of any space which we could devote to it; but its main features are summarized by Dr. Bashford in an introduction which admirably prepares the way for the perusal of the separate articles, and is calculated greatly to assist the reader in allotting to each of them its proper share of attention, and its place in the scheme of work which they collectively unfold. The first report of the managers of the fund was published in the spring of 1904, and the second a year later; so that the present volume is the outcome of more than three years of silence, during which, nevertheless, a great deal of work has been continuously and profitably conducted in the laboratories, with the general result of conforming, as well as of greatly extending, some of the more tentative of the conclusions which were originally expressed. In the second report the more likely theories and hypotheses which up to that time had been advanced in explanation of cancer were reviewed and discarded, having one and all been found to be incompatible with the results of comparative and experimental study. All of them, Dr. Bashford informs us, still find advocates, but he does not think it necessary again to discuss them in detail. The experimental evidence which led to their rejection, three years ago, is said to maintain its cogency; and one of the most plausible of them, the hypothesis that cancer might be due to a disturbance of epithelium in consequence of chronic inflammation in surrounding tissues, has been greatly modified by its authors, while all the additional and new experimental observations made during the last three years point to the secondary character of the changes upon which this hypothesis had been based.

It has long been known that cancer in mankind is specially prone to attack any part of the body which is subjected to frequent or long-continued irritation; a common illustration being furnished by the cancer of the lip which so often follows upon the constant presence of a clay pipe stem at the same point. The nature of the connection between the irritation and the disease has received much attion from the investigators acting for the fund; and a wide study of the incidence of cancer as determined by irritants in man is said by Dr. Bashford to demonstrate absolutely that the generalization of the idea of a congenital or embryonic organ is incorrect. If we neglect cancer in animals, although generalizations, to carry any weight, must be extended to them, and take but three examples in the case of man, cancer of the skin of the abdomen is said to be practically unknown in Europe, but to be extraordinarily frequent in Kashmir. This is not due to a distribution of "germs" in the skin of the abdomen in Europeans and in other natives of India different from that which exists in the Kashmiris, but to the fact that the latter irritate the skin of the abdomen by wearing a charcoal oven round the waist and the former do not. Cancer of the floor of the mouth is rare in European women, although not uncommon in men; but in Ceylon and India generally, the women suffer in a high degree from cancer in this situation. The difference is not due to any developmental differences between women in England and those in India, but to the fact that Indian women chew betel nut, and sleep with the plug in the cheek at the exact spot where cancer starts. In needle-women melanotic sarcoma (a form of cancer) often develops in the fingers at the site of frequent puncturing by the sewing-needle; and analogous instances occur in other parts of the body. On such evidence, Dr. Bashford points out that, if the growth of cancer could be explained by the presence of congenital "germs" in the affected parts, it would be further necessary to assume that such germs were as uniformly distributed over the whole surface of the body as the skin itself, and the supposed explanation would be rendered no explanation at all.

The abandonment of the belief that either infection or congenital germs can be made responsible for the occurrence of the disease, paves the way to an inquiry as to whether hereditary predisposition may play any part in determining its frequency. The most recent returns of the Registrar-General show that in 1906, out of a total of 141,241 deaths of males above 35 years of age, 12,695 died of cancer, and out of a total of 140,607 deaths of females above 35 years of age, 17,671 died of cancer. Thus the chance that a man over 35 years of age will die of cancer is one in eleven; and the chance for a woman above the same age is one in eight. On these data a table has been constructed to show how often, taking the proportions as one to twelve and one to eight, no death, or one, two, three, etc., deaths from cancer may be expected to occur in one hundred families, half the members of which are men and half women, no hereditary tendency being assumed, and all persons dying under thirty-five being excluded. It appears that in the most favorable of the assumed cases, that of one hundred families, each of six members, three males and three females, only fifty-one families could be expected to escape; while in thirty-six families there would be one death, in eleven families two deaths, and in two families three or more. The duration of human life, and the small number of descendants from each pair, render it impossible to carry out a trustworthy statistical inquiry in the case of mankind; but this difficulty can be obviated in the case of short-lived animals; and, in the mouse, the question is now in a fair way to be settled by means of breeding and in-breeding experiments on a large scale. The surgical removal of spontaneously occurring cancers in mice has enabled Dr. Bashford to prolong the lives of many of the patients and to breed from them, and in this way more than a thousand mice of known cancerous parentage have already been obtained. By successively crossing other spontaneously affected animals with the offspring of cancerous parents, strains are being obtained in which the cancerous heredity is one-half, three-fourths, and even higher. The concentration of a hypothetical hereditary factor in a known amount and in large numbers of animals of known age, should in the course of a few years definitely settle whether there is a family or only an individual liability to the disease. As yet, no evidence has been obtained to show that cancer has been increased by in-breeding; and the hypothesis of a special inherited liability, although not disproved, is at least very materially weakened.

On the point to which the attention of the non-medical public is certain to be chiefly directed, the question of curative treatment, the report is wisely silent.—London Times.

THE ATLANTIC EMPRESSES

The intimation made by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, in a speech at Victoria, that the Canadian Pacific Atlantic Empress vessels might soon be seen on the Pacific, is only in accordance with a previous intimation to the shareholders that two larger and faster Empresses might be built for the Atlantic, and the present Atlantic Empresses transferred to the Pacific. Although the orders for the new boats are hanging fire, this is no doubt due to the Government's delay in making pronouncement on the All-Red scheme. The amount and nature of Government support to that scheme must, of course, affect the construction of the new vessels. Traffic requirements justify a certain size and speed, but if the mail is to be accelerated to the speed Sir Wilfrid Laurier suggests, special arrangements have to be made.

One thing is certain, and that is that the Atlantic Empresses will not be one whit too large for the Pacific trade. At a time when the Americans and the Suez lines are being crowded out of the Pacific by the Japanese the Canadian Pacific business has steadily increased, with full cargoes and full passenger lists. The Pacific was the earliest stronghold of this railway in its overseas trade. Here, for instance, is the vivid language of one of the first pamphlets, said to have been written by Sir William van Horne: "The touch of the young giant of the North was felt upon the world's commerce almost before his existence was known; and not content with the trade of the golden shores of the Pacific, from California to Alaska, his arms have already stretched out across the broad ocean and grasped the teas and silks of China and Japan to exchange them for the fabrics of Europe."

It is unlikely that the Canadian Pacific will run four Empresses on the Atlantic. The railway is on too friendly terms with the older Allan line to offer such competition. The present arrangement by which these two lines run fast vessels in alternate weeks is also too convenient to be easily disturbed. The railway has its work cut out to cope with the traffic it already has, without wasting money on unprofitable competition. Those interested in Canadian Pacific developments should watch the railway race to the Northwest, where the next few years may see some track-laying that should beat the records across the Western prairies even of those furious days of 1882.—Standard of Empire.

Banking and Finance in All Nations

THE word bank is so familiar to us that we may find it hard to realize that there was a time when civilized and busy men, who had practically the same needs as ourselves, and who appreciated money quite as much as we do, had no institution that answered to the name. We live in an age of enlightened curiosity, an age when men, women and children are restless with an increasing desire to "know the causes of things." Nor will they be satisfied with answers that were deemed sufficient for our predecessors of even a few generations ago. They will take no second-hand assurances, nor (with the exception of questions of supramundane order) are they disposed to accept authority, like a schoolboy learning prosody, but must know how authority came to have its standard of credibility. As to origins, they decline to accept a date or locality unless they obtain evidence that the very beginning of the institution, custom or dogma is there and then to be found, and that it would be futile to look elsewhere or to investigate further back. The primary cause, the ursprung, the germ-source, our modernists must have, whatever be the subject of inquiry. And (with the exceptions above indicated) we have no fault to find with the spirit of the age. It is to satisfy this spirit that such works as The Americana have been undertaken, and, if all others were like ourselves, they would accept its guidance unhesitatingly, for the simple reason that its editor-in-chief is by calling and experience an investigator, an examiner, a sifter of the true from the false. What, then, has The Americana to tell us about the origin of banking? It tells us (through the Hon. Levi P. Morton) that the earliest public bank was established at Venice in 1174, and that it did not cease to operate until the Republic ceased to exist in 1797. It was at first merely a bank of deposit—the government being responsible for the deposits. The capital was thus practically a public loan. In the early years of its operations, the deposits could not be withdrawn, but the depositor could transfer his credit in lieu of money payment. Mr. Morton is disposed to link the modern banking system causally with the great Florence bankers of the 13th and 14th century rather than with the Bank of Venice. The magnitude of their operations is illustrated by the fact that in 1430-1433 seventy-six Florentine bankers issued on loan nearly 5,000,000 gold florins. Another chapter in financial history is that which bears on the undertaking of the Bank of St. George at Genoa, while the Bank of Amsterdam has been used by Adam Smith to exemplify the older type of bank. This important institution was founded in 1609 under peculiar circumstances. The clipped and worn currency, associated in England with tragedies of crime and barbarous punishments, had become, like our "silver nuisance," a widespread inconvenience and a snare to the ignorant or unwary. The Bank of Amsterdam brought prompt relief. It received on deposit all sorts of coin at the real value in standard money (a small sum being allowed for recoining and administration) and a credit was accordingly opened on the bank's books, by the transfer of which payment could be made—the Amsterdam bill having a certain uniform and unquestionable value. Compared with the debased current coin, its value will be understood by those who can recall the monetary situation that was ended by the Hincks-Weir disburthening plan. The deposits, supposed to remain in the bank's coffers, at Amsterdam, were secretly traded with in the 18th century and in 1790 the institution collapsed. In Hamburg, Nuremburg and London corresponding systems were initiated. In England the Tower mint was at first the place where money was lodged, but the Crown having made free with it, it was deemed wise to make the goldsmiths the depositaries. Thus a new class of money-lenders was created. The bank note was invented and issued by the Bank of Sweden in 1690. Before the century closed a step forward had been made in the United Kingdom, which was to give an impetus to the whole machinery of exchange and circulation, industry and commerce which is not yet exhausted. Vires acquirit eundo.

What Mr. Morton here refers to is the foundation of the Bank of England. Those who are interested in the biography of extraordinary men will find the life of William Paterson not only instructive but edifying. Whatever failures and shortcomings may be set to his account, it is to his undying credit that to his initiative Great Britain is indebted for the Bank of England. In what way the scheme mixed up with the politics of the day it would be interesting to inquire, but it may suffice just now to recall that money was required for the national defence. A company was formed, at Paterson's suggestion, which was to be named the Governor and Company of the Bank of England and it advanced the sum of £1,200,000 to the Government at an interest of 8 per cent.—the Government allowing £4,000 a year for the administration of the loan and the management of the bank. In 1816 the original capital had increased by accessions from £1,200,000 or $6,000,000 to £14,553,000, or more than $72,000,000. There is also a variable "rest" of more than £3,000,000, or $15,000,000. The charter was originally granted for eleven years or till a year's notice after August 1, 1705. It was renewed for various periods in 1697, 1708, 1713, 1742, 1764, 1781, 1800, 1833, and 1844, certain conditions to be fulfilled being drawn up on each renewal. The bank has, by the act of 1844, to publish a weekly account. "The total of the notes given out by the issue department is called the issue of circulation, the portion of it in the hands of the public being the active circulation, and that still in the banking department the note reserve. This note reserve represents really the amount of bullion in the issue department available for the use of the banking department." For fuller details regarding British banking, its principles and practice and relation to the life of the people and the industry and commerce of the Empire, the reader is referred to the articles of Sir Felix Schuster, of Mr. Earnest Sykes, B.A., and of Dr. Edwin Cannon in The Americana.

Second only in importance to the Bank of England is the Bank of France, which was established in 1800 with a capital, at first, of 45,000,000 francs, with the exclusive privilege in Paris of issuing notes payable to bearer. In 1848 this privilege was extended so as to cover the whole of France. At the same time the capital was increased to 91,250,000 francs. The Bank of France is a bank of deposit, discount and circulation. The Government appoints the governor and two deputies—all of whom must be stockholders. The total assets of the bank in 1902 were 5,262,099,592 francs, of which 3,601,126,067 consisted of specie—2,508,805,839 in gold and 1,092,320,228 in silver. The special articles by experts the reader will find most satisfying touching French banking and all related subjects.

The same is true of every country in Europe, of Japan, of Egypt, of India, Australia, New Zealand and the entire eastern hemisphere, British and non-British.

The history of banking in the United States may be considered as opening in the troubled years of the war of independence. The Bank of the United States, which was modelled closely on the Bank of England, remained the great financial power of the Republic until Jackson and Van Buren headed the movement that originated the state banking system. Both systems (essentially in contrast) had their merits, as well as their defects. But when the Civil War broke out, it was soon found that emergencies had arisen for which the existing methods would be totally inadequate. In 1860, just before the sword was drawn, there were in the country 1,562 banks with an aggregate capital of $442,000,000, a circulation of about $207,000,000 and specie in hand to the amount of $83,500,000. What changes the financial situation underwent in the terrible strain of a struggle prolonged beyond all expectation is related in The Americana in a number of expert articles, the inter-relation of which is indicated by cross-references.

The origin, development and present condition of the banking system of the Dominion has been concisely and clearly set forth by Mr. F. G. Jemmett, the well-known Canadian banker and writer. A few well known dates are of exceptional importance in the history of Canadian banking. In 1792 a short-lived attempt was made to establish a system based on the methods of the English private banks. Under the name of the Canada Banking Company, a private bank was founded in this city, which issued notes, but owing to causes on which we need not dwell, was of brief duration. About a century ago application was made to the Legislature of Lower Canada for a charter for the Bank of Canada, organized (in the main, but on a smaller scale) after the plan of the first Bank of the United States. But this enterprise did not succeed. In 1817 the real starting-point of our banking development was fixed by the initiation of the business life of what has long been the most important bank in British North America and, indeed, as many believe, on the whole continent. It is from the Articles of Association that the scientific banking law system of the present has been continuously developed. In 1818 the Quebec Bank and the Bank of Canada were formed on similar lines and in 1822 all three obtained charters framed after the articles of association. These Legislative charters were sound in what they permitted and (more specially) in what they prohibited, confining the banks to legitimate business, while enabling them to meet all commercial requirements. "They . . . prohibited lending upon pledge of goods or upon mortgage or dealing in real estate and they provided that all notes issued were to be redeemable upon demand in specie. . . . The English private banks and Scottish chartered banks were the joint parents of these Lower Canadian charters, and of the Canadian banking system which has sprung from them, but various changes and additions were made to suit Canadian requirements. In the phraseology used as well as in some of the internal regulations, the influence of the chartered banks in the United States may be seen, but it may safely be said that practically everything which has proved of permanent value was derived from English, Scotch or native sources."

In Upper Canada (Ontario) the first banking legislation (that of 1821-22) followed the political rather than commercial inspiration and the first charter (that of the Bank of Upper Canada) was in accord with the Lower Canadian bill of 1803 rather than the Montreal Bank's "Articles." It had, however, little influence on ensuing legislation, and in 1832 and 1835 amendments were secured (mainly by Imperial pressure), the importance of which is proved by their survival to the present hour. By the former banks were forbidden to lend on their own stock, while by the latter shareholders were made "individually liable for the debts of the banks to an amount equal to their respective holdings of subscribed stock." In Upper Canada the prohibition to lend money on mortgage (enforced, as above, by Lower Canadian charters) was never adopted. The union of the Canadas led to some new legislation. In 1841, the report of a Select Committee was approved, the burden of which was payment of notes in specie on demand, the limitation of issue to the amount of the paid-up capital, and the forfeit of the charter should payment be suspended for a number of days, never to exceed sixty. Among other regulations, banks were not to hold their own stock or make advances against it or to lend on security of lands, houses or ships or on pledge of merchandise. This act clearly marks an important stage in the evolution of a systematic banking law with comprehensive regulations.

The free banking law of 1850 was repealed in 1866—its inefficiency having long been evident. There is, however, a vestige of it in the provision of the 1880 Act that notes should be a first charge on a bank's assets. In 1859 banks were authorized to take bills of lading, warehouse receipts, etc., as collateral security for its discounted notes, etc.—this being a departure from the rule forbidding lending on pledge or goods. Before Confederation the charters of the Maritime Provinces' banks were virtually identical with those of the Canadas. Save (for a few years) British Columbia, the trans-Superior Provinces had not been organized and the only British Columbian bank had an Imperial charter.

The year 1867 marks, for our banking laws, as for everything else, a fresh and significant starting-point. All right to legislate regarding the foundation and management of banks was vested by the B. N. A. Act in the Dominion or Federal authorities. The first important act under the new dispensation was that of 1871, in which all that it was desirable to perpetuate was made applicable to new banks, and to those in existence as soon as their actual charters expired. Uniformity was reached in March, 1892 (allowance being made for some clauses of the B. B. N. A.'s Imperial charter). In 1879 the power of making advances on the stock of other banks was withdrawn. In 1890 the minimum of paid-up capital was raised from $100,000 to $250,000. In 1900, the Canadian Bankers' Association obtained a charter, with certain definite legal powers and duties. The Bank Act being enacted for ten years only, at the close of every decade there is an opportunity for discussion which may cover the whole range of theory and practice. "The Bank Act," says Mr. Jemmett, "is really the charter of every bank; the Bank of Montreal, with a paid-up capital and surplus of $24,000,000, and the Saint Stephen's Bank, which has a paid-up capital and surplus of only $245,000, have exactly similar rights, privileges, and limitations."

This is a confessedly inadequate showing of what The Americana provides in the way of information on one special subject with many subdivisions. The reader may, however, accept our assurance that The Americana will never disappoint him.—Montreal Gazette.

A Review of Recent Publications

MISS H. F. COCHRANE, formerly of Chicago but now of Victoria, has completed a very attractive calendar for 1909. For each day of the year there is an appropriate quotation, some from the Bible, but the majority from secular authors. It is very neatly got up and a suitable Christmas present.

"Palette and Bench" is a very serviceable monthly publication issued by the Keramic Studio Publishing Co., Syracuse, New York, at $4.00 a year. The December number contains a beautiful reproduction of a painting of a girl's head, which is detached and suitable for framing. The illustrations in the body of the magazine are of a high class. The subjects dealt with are painting, modelling, decorating, embroidery, etc.

"The Henry Hutt Picture Book" is an admirable collection of the work of that artist and it has been issued by the Copp Clark Co., Ltd., of Toronto. The actual printing was done by the American Colortype Co., of New York, and the copyright is owned by the Century Publishing Company. Mr. Hutt's work is unconventional. He treats each subject in its own way, which gives his drawings freshness and variety. This picture book is a triumph of the printer's art, and its publication at this season of the year is very timely.

"Out of Doors in the Holy Land" by Henry Van Dyke, The Copp Clark Co., Ltd., Toronto, is an exceedingly interesting story of wanderings in the land which is so closely associated with the history of Christianity. Its mechanical excellence is equal to its literary interest. The pictures are in the highest style of art and the binding is beautiful.

"The Red City" is described on the artistic cover as "A Historical Novel of the Second Administration of President Washington," by S. Weir Mitchell. It is very well printed and nicely illustrated, $1.50. This is a very commendable attempt to cast a little light upon the social side of the early days of the American republic. It is very desirable that such stories should be written by some one who is able to sketch the actual historical characters with some sense of proportion. Historical novels are very educative, for they give, when due care has been taken to ascertain the facts, a more correct picture of actual conditions than can be gathered from any single history. It is particularly desirable that there should be some sidelights cast upon the men, who played a part in the establishment of the United States. A difficulty encountered by an author in handling a subject of this nature arises from a lack of material. There are few contemporary accounts of Washington, Hamilton and Jefferson, which are not so strongly colored by partizanship as to be almost useless for the purposes of a historical novel. "The Red City" shows that Mr. Mitchell felt the limitations of his material, and it is perhaps not unfair to him to say that he apparently felt unequal to the task of drawing his portraits in as strong lines as he might otherwise have done for fear that what he might write would be unpalatable to readers who long ago have assigned the Fathers of the Republic a place among the gods. Hence he does not convince in his delineations of character, except in dealing with the creations of his own imagination, and here he shows a gracefulness and skill which make his story very delightful. He has chosen interesting people as his theme—French emigres of the nobility and Philadelphia Quakers, for it is in that city the scene of the story is laid. The contrast between the peculiarities of these two opposite classes is finely brought out, and yet the reader recognizes what was in the author's mind, namely, that beneath the apparent superficiality of the French nobility and the demureness of the Quaker there is the same solid stratum of real worth. The scenes are well managed and interest grows as the story proceeds. The hero, Vicomte de Corval is a fine type of man, and his many excellent qualities are well brought out under exceedingly difficult circumstances. The heroine, Margaret Swanwick, a Quaker lass, is exceedingly attractive. There are many other admirably drawn characters in the book. "The Red City" is a good book to be read, because it is not only an exceedingly interesting story, but because it does for the reader, what few readers can do for themselves, that is, give them a glimpse of social conditions among the leaders of the people of the United States at a time when the future of the nation was uncertain and the influence of the French Revolution was being felt on both sides of the Atlantic.

In the World Wide Magazine for December Sir Martin Conway, the famous alpinist, describes his attempt to reach the hitherto untrodden summit of Mount Sarmiento, the highest peak in desolate Tierra del Fuego. "The great mountain," says Sir Martin, "is only seven thousand two hundred feet high, but its glaciers reach to the sea, so that it may be compared on an equality, from a climbing point of view, with Mont Blanc, if that be thought of as sunk into water up to the snow region. On clear days Sarmiento is visible to voyagers through the Magellan Straits. It is a glorious mountain, surrounded by many other noble peaks. In form it is of supreme beauty and its surroundings are of the most romantic character. It was this peak that I desired to attempt." The intrepid climber was forced to forego his ascent of Sarmiento owing to the approach of a storm just when he seemed about to realize his ambition. His description of how the tempest fell upon him and his followers is well worthy of quotation. "The darkness in the north," he says, "was truly appalling. The heavens appeared to be descending in solid masses, so thick were the skirts of snow and hail that the advancing cloud-phalanx trailed beneath it. The black islands, the leaden waters, the pallid snows, and the splintered ice-encrusted peaks disappeared in the blackness of the storm, which enveloped us also, almost before we had realized that it was at hand. A sudden wind shrieked and whirled round our heads; hail was flung into our faces, and all the elements began to rage together. The ice-plastered rocks were now easily accounted for; we resembled them ourselves in a very few minutes. All landmarks vanished; the drifted snow itself was no longer distinguishable from the snow-filled air. To advance under these appalling conditions was impossible. The one thing to be done, and done at once, was to secure our retreat before it was too late." The party raced downwards and managed to save their lives, but Sir Conway has never yet made the attempt to climb that peak and Mount Sarmiento has still to be vanquished.

Mistaking a Hippopotamus for a Water Lily

Winston Churchill concludes his interesting account of "My African Journey" in the Christmas number of the Strand Magazine by giving a very lively description of life among the hippos—where President Roosevelt hopes to be some time next year. "We were soon among the hippopotami," says Churchill, "and at every bend of the river we came upon a herd of from five to twenty. To us in a steam launch they threatened no resistance or danger. But their inveterate hostility to canoes leads to repeated loss of life among the native fishermen, whose frail craft are crumpled like eggshells in the snap of enormous jaws. Indeed, all the way from here to Nimule they are declared to be the scourge and terror of the Nile. Fancy mistaking a hippopotamus—almost the largest surviving mammal in the world—for a water-lily! Yet nothing is more easy. The whole river is dotted with floating vegetation. I thought they also looked like giant cats peeping. So soon, however, as they saw us coming round a corner and heard the throbbing of the propeller, they would raise their whole heads out of the water to have a look, and then immediately dive to the bottom in disgust. Our practice was then to shut off steam and drift silently down upon them. In this way one arrives in the middle of the herd, and when curiosity or want of air compels them to come up again there is a chance shot. One great fellow came up to breathe within five yards of the boat and the look of astonishment, of alarm, of indignation, in his large, expressive eyes—as with one vast snort he plunged below—was comical to see."

"The Grand Christmas Double Number" has always been the important event of the year with the great illustrated London weeklies, and this year they have broken the record of all past performances in their editorial, artistic and mechanical excellence.

Special mention may be made of the London Graphic, the Illustrated London News, Black and White, The Sketch, and "Holly Leaves," which is the Christmas title for the Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News. These are all notable products of the publisher's art, and among the premium plates that accompany them may be found some exceptionally fine reproductions of well selected paintings of the highest class, worthy of a permanent place in any home.

The Copp, Clark Co., Ltd., of Toronto, have issued their fall catalogue of books. It is beautifully illustrated, and the books mentioned in it are very numerous and of a high class. Presumably, this catalogue will be sent on application, and local booksellers probably have it. There is nothing more convenient for reference by those who contemplate making Christmas presents of books. Of works specially written for children many are catalogued; the subjects dealt with are interesting and instructive, and, judged from the samples, the illustrations are of a very high class.

LADY MINTO'S STOLEN JEWELS

Shortly before Lady Minto left India to attend the wedding of her daughter, Lady Ruby Elliot (now Viscountess Errington), a bag containing valuable jewelry was snatched from the hand of her maid, Miss Martin, at a railway station. These jewels have recently been recovered by the police at Ajmere, in the following circumstances, narrated by the Advocate of India: About the end of July, Mr. George Richmond, a director of the Inter-Oceanic Engineering Company, was obliged to leave Bombay for Simla, for the benefit of his health. On the journey up-country Mr. Richmond, who was traveling with Mrs. Richmond and their little boy, was robbed of valuable jewelry, a dressing-case containing silver-mounted toilet requisites, and Rs3,000 (£200). Mr. Richmond's butler had noticed two men, one a particularly showily-dressed native, wearing a large gold lace turban and a watch-bracelet, who had repeatedly entered the compartment where the luggage had been placed.

On receiving a description of the man the police at once instituted a search for him, and a native answering the description was found on the Ajmere platform. The police sepoy who found the man appears to have been intelligent above the ordinary. The man he suspected was lolling half-asleep on a station seat, and appeared to have been drinking. The sepoy went to the man and sat beside him. "You appear to be a very rich man," he remarked to the suspect. The latter admitted he owned a few rupees, and the sepoy, turning on him suddenly, said, "I know you have. You have Rs3,000 which you have stolen from Mr. George Richmond."

The thief collapsed, and offered the sepoy Rs500 to let him escape. The sepoy remarked that he was a poor man, but that was not enough. The two then began to bargain, and the discussion finally ended in the thief taking the policeman to his bungalow. The pair were followed by other policemen, and the house was searched and buried beneath the ground was discovered a quantity of jewelry and about Rs2,250 (£150).

Amongst the jewelry so discovered were the jewels stolen from Lady Minto, and also those stolen from Mr. Richmond. The travelling bag was afterward found on the railway-line, the thief having evidently thrown it from the train on to the metals, and another passing train had gone over it, destroying its contents. The man was prosecuted at Ajmere, and a heavy sentence inflicted upon him against which he has appealed.

HE KNEW

Teacher—You have named all the domestic animals save one. It has bristly hair, it is grimy, likes dirt, and is fond of mud. Well, Tom?

Tom (shamefacedly)—That's me.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Contingencies Against Which Britain Must Provide

FOLLOWING is the third of the series of articles written by Rt. Hon. H. O. Arnold-Forster, M.P., for the London Standard, on "Our Military Needs and Policy":

Let me now examine the list of contingencies against which the nation is called upon to provide:

Invasion

It has already been pointed out that such is not the official view; but it is undoubtedly the view of the majority of the people of this country. It is against an invasion that the Territorial Force is, in the opinion of many persons, intended to protect us. It is curious, however, to note that if this statement be categorically made, nine persons out of ten would promptly disavow it. Those who do so will admit at once that the Territorial Force cannot protect us from invasion. No one has spoken more strongly on this subject than the Secretary of State for War, who has told us that one-third of the so-called expeditionary force must be kept at home in the event of an Oversea war, because the Territorial Force cannot be supposed to be ready for war, or competent to defeat a foreign army. The Secretary of State might, of course, have gone a great deal further, and have confessed that if the Navy fails, neither the Regular Army nor the Territorial Force can save us. But it must be remembered that the Regular Army has a great function to perform quite apart from the duty of resisting an invasion; the Territorial Force has none. If it does not exist for this purpose; or if, existing for this purpose, it is incapable of fulfilling it, it is obviously of no value whatever. And if we accept the view that the function of the Territorial Force is to protect us against invasion by a Continental Army, that is the only conclusion at which it is possible to arrive. If this country cannot be invaded, a force whose sole function is to resist an invasion on the soil of the United Kingdom is absolutely useless, and the money spent on it is a sheer waste. If, on the other hand, an invasion be possible, how do we stand? If it be granted that one of the great military Powers of Europe—Germany for instance—really can land its armies on these islands, it is not by means of such a force as the Territorial Army that we shall defeat the invaders. Germany has five million soldiers, grown men, who have practically all received a minimum training of two years under the most competent and scientific officers in the world. To defeat such a force as this we must do as other people do who have a similar object in view. We must make great sacrifices; we must enrol and train our entire population; we must increase tenfold the number of our professional officers; we must add to our material; we must create fortresses and prepare positions. But we are not doing any of these things; we have not the slightest intention of doing any of them. On the contrary, we are contenting ourselves with a force which may some day reach, but is forbidden to exceed, 300,000 men, and which is at present more than 100,000 short of that number; a force largely composed of boys, and which, compared with a Continental army, has had no training at all.

Assuming that this little force can ever take the field, its numbers, after providing for the garrison of Ireland and the protection of certain fixed points, and after it has discarded all men who are disqualified by age, youth, infirmity, or occupation, will be insignificant. Nor, despite what some soldiers, who seem to have a passion for winning popularity by saying smooth things, are in the habit of telling us, will good intentions and patriotic zeal make up for all the other qualities which are necessary to secure success in the day of battle. Of course I am well aware that there are a great many people in this country who cannot, and will not, believe this. They do not study military history, they are unacquainted with the military preparations of other nations, and they are pleased and inspirited by all the bustle and movement which have accompanied the operation of changing the name of the Volunteers.

Pages of the Gazette are given up to recording the issue of new commissions, sonorous titles are conferred, decorations are invented and distributed with a lavish hand, and everywhere we hear of divisions, brigades, batteries, regiments. It is all very splendid and very inspiring, but it is not war, nor, unless all the nations of Europe except ourselves are mad, is it anything like it. The sorrowful part of the business is that those who ought to be the foremost in telling the truth are in many cases the most ardent in encouraging the delusion. There are many soldiers in this country who know the truth perfectly well. Nay, more, there are many who, both officially and privately, have stated those truths with a force and conviction which are beyond criticism. But how rarely do we see any one of these experienced officers giving to the public the inestimable advantage of his knowledge? It need hardly be said that this reticence, whatever its cause, is greatly to be regretted, because it encourages and strengthens the belief of an uninstructed public in two propositions, which are as unfounded as they are dangerous.

The Value of Untrained Troops

A very large number of persons in this country believe as an absolute matter of fact that untrained troops, provided they are animated by a proper spirit, can be relied upon to meet and defeat Regular troops; and that an army fighting in its own country fights at a special advantage. There is no foundation for either of these beliefs. On the contrary, they are opposed to all military teaching and experience. These two fallacies are so widely prevalent, and their acceptance as true is so great a danger to this country, that they deserve special notice.

An Army Fighting in Its Own Country

It is not true that an army fighting in its own country fights at an advantage. As a matter of fact it fights at a great and obvious disadvantage. A little reflection will show that this must be so. A British Army fighting on British soil must have lost one of the greatest assets an army can possess before it goes into action. It must fight as the army of a Power which has already suffered a humiliating defeat. The Navy must have been rendered impotent before invasion is possible. As Sir John French has well said: "Among the considerations which must greatly favor the invader from a moral point of view is the loss of the command of the sea, to which we have so long been accustomed, and the consequent consternation caused by the knowledge that invasion, which was always thought to be impossible, is, in reality, a fait accompli."

But this is not all. Men fighting in their own country are necessarily embarrassed at every turn by the fear of injuring their own people and their own possessions. A foreign commander need have no scruple in burning villages, destroying bridges, and breaking up railways. The loss is not his. But with the native army matters are quite different. Those who command and compose it must naturally be reluctant to add to the miseries of the civil population, to destroy national and private property, and to inflict damage which will aggravate the penalties of defeat. It is evident, therefore, that the popular belief is unfounded, and that it is untrue to say that an army which fights in its own country fights at an advantage. The moral of which is that if we are really going to be invaded, the army on which we must rely to resist invasion must be of a particularly high quality, in order to overcome the immense disadvantages under which it will take the field.

Citizen Soldiers. The Boers in War.

Still more widespread and more dangerous than the delusion which has just been referred to is that other delusion upon which the whole basis of the Territorial Force rests, namely, the belief that untrained citizen troops can compensate for their want of military training by the excellence of their intentions and the warmth of their patriotic feelings. Unluckily there exists a modern instance which is supposed to support this conclusion. The belief that the Boer war in some way contradicted the teaching of all military history in all time is firmly rooted in the minds of tens of thousands of the people of this country. It would be hard to find a more complete error in reasoning.

That in one sense the Boers were citizen soldiers, not fully trained in accordance with ordinary military practice, is true. But that they were untrained in respect of the work they had to do is not true. On the contrary, for that work they were, in many respects, specially qualified by the occupations of their lives. They had, for the most part, been accustomed from their youth upwards to ride, to shoot at moving objects, to practice concealment, to bear exposure, to study country. All this experience was undoubtedly of great value to them in the field. When our citizen soldiers can claim to start with an equal measure of experience, they will be formidable foes by reason of it. But this fitness for war was not due to the fact that the Boers were citizen soldiers, but to the fact that, despite their being citizen soldiers, they had studied and practised many of those things which a trained soldier should know. As it was, they were still devoid of many qualities which a trained soldier should possess. Hence it came about that, as a rule, the Boers clung to the defensive; and that in resolute fighting, such as that which took place during the advance on Ladysmith, they were compelled to give way. But the main fact to remember is that the Boer plan of campaign would be absolutely impossible in a populous country. If we can imagine that, after the invader had occupied London, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, and Glasgow, had taken possession of all our roads and railways, and was feeding all our wives and children in camps on Salisbury Plain, the Territorial Army was carrying on a dogged resistance in Caithness and Sligo, we should have drawn a parellel to what took place in South Africa. But to draw the picture is to demonstrate the absurdity of the comparison.

The Germans had even greater difficulties with the Herreros than we exeprienced with our much more formidable adversaries the Boers, but the German army marched to Paris in a few months, and absolutely crushed every one of the citizen armies of France with a precision and rapidity which might teach us a lesson if we cared to learn.

The fact is, that patriotism and good intentions have never proved an adequate substitute for discipline, training, and organization. Citizen armies have always gone down before trained regular troops. Every War Office in Europe knows this; and that is why each of them prepares for war in a manner as different from ours as it is possible to conceive. From all which it seems reasonable to conclude that, if this country be ever called upon to resist an invasion in force by a modern trained army, the Territorial Force cannot be relied upon to resist such an invasion with success.

Comments by Readers

A FEW weeks ago the Colonist invited correspondence from readers upon subjects of general interest, not being political or sectarian in their character. The first contribution of the kind received in response to this invitation follows, and it would undoubtedly give Colonist readers great pleasure if others would follow the example of Mr. Grice and favor us with their views as he has done. Mr. Grice writes from Clayoquot, and we are sure that readers will be glad to read other contributions from him.

Sir,—For some time it has been quite a pleasure to me to read the various articles under the heading, "An Hour With the Editor," in the weekly editions of your paper, and have very much admired the impartial manner you have treated many questions which might be termed of a debatable or controversial character. At the same time there has been many subjects I would have liked to have seen more fully explained, and was pleased to read your short paragraph dealing with Mr. Percival's letter and inviting your readers to discuss any questions relating to these articles. If it is not out of place I would like to draw your attention to your article on "Coal," in the same edition of your paper. After dealing in a very lucid manner with many of the facts relating to the Geological history of the Earth and several of the theories as to how coal was formed, you say that the only conclusion which seems to fit the facts is that this mineral has been formed from the accumulations of vegetable matter where it grew. This conclusion I do not consider at all satisfactory on this assumption. How do you account for the composition of coal ash? If this coal consists simply of the vegetable matter of buried forests its composition should correspond to that of the ashes of plants, and the refuse of our furnaces and coal burning fires would be a most valuable manure. This, we know is not the case, ordinary coal ash, as Bischof has shown nearly corresponds to that of the rocks with which it is associated, and he says that the conversion of vegetable substances into coal has been effected by the agency of water, and also that coal has been formed not from dwarfish mosses, sedges and other plants which now contribute to the growth of our peat bogs, but from the stems and trunks of the forest trees of the carboniferous period, such as "sigillariae," "lepidodendra," and "coniferae," as stated by Hull "on the coal fields of Great Britain."

All we know of these plants teaches us that they could not grow in a purely vegetable soil containing only 2 or 3 per cent. of mineral matter. And such must have been their soil for hundreds of generations in order to give a depth sufficient for the formation of some of our larger seams of coal, as the South Staffordshire 10-yard seam. Another objection which may be urged against this conclusion is the almost total absence of air breathers in the fossils of the coal measures. Lyell, in his Elements of Geology, speaking of these fossils, says it is very remarkable when we consider all the opportunities we have of examining this strata and broken up myriads of cubic feet of coal still retaining its vegetable origin we continue almost as much in the dark respecting the invertebrate air breathers of this epoch as if the coal had been thrown down in mid-ocean. In a paper read before the British association in 1865 by W. Matien Williams, and in other papers published by him since, he gives us a theory that the coal has been formed by the deposition of trees and other vegetable matter in inland lakes or bodies of water such as the Norwegian fjords. To give all the facts relating to this theory in their entirety would be intruding too much on your space, but if we suppose that during the carboniferous period Great Britain and other coal-bearing countries had a configuration similar to that which now exists in Norway, viz., inland valleys terminating in marine estuaries, together with inland lake basins; to this if we superadd the warm and humid climate usually attributed to the carboniferous period on the testimony of its vegetable fossils, all the conditions requisite for producing the characteristic deposits of the coal measures are fulfilled. We know that the land supported a luxuriant vegetation and the contemporaneous seas swarmed with life with articulata, mollusca, radiata and fishes. This explanation of the origin of coal would meet all these difficulties. It would show how vast accumulations of vegetable matter may have been formed in close connection with the ancient land, and yet as Lyell has said, as if the coal had been thrown down in mid-ocean, as far as the remains of terrestrial animals are concerned. It explains the nearly total absence of land shells and of the remains of other animals that must have lived in the forests producing the coal and which would have been buried there with the coal had it been formed on land as usually supposed. It also meets the case of the rare and curious exceptions, seeing that occasionally a land animal would be drowned in such fiords or lakes under circumstances favorable to its fossilization. From the fact that cannel coal and the black shales usually associated with it producing by distillation a different series of hydrocarbous from those obtained from common coal, and that they are nearly identical with those obtained from peat might suggest that they had their origin in peat bogs or something analogous to them.

Owing to the long intervals that occur in our mail delivery on this west coast makes it most difficult for myself or any other residents on the coast to discuss this or any similar subject, but trust some of your many readers in closer touch with Victoria may feel sufficiently interested to take up this scientific subject.

In your article on "The Age of the Earth" a very remarkable passage occurs which I think ought to be of great interest to students of mechanics or physical astronomy. You say that according to Mr. A. H. Darwin some time between fifty and a hundred million years ago the moon was close to its surface, making her circuit around the earth in about four hours. You also state that although we cannot understand how living plants or animals could exist you say it is not impossible that they did. By this you assume that the earth and the moon were solid bodies and had acquired a condition somewhat similar to what now exists. Now, the question to a student of mechanics would be not how life could exist, but how the stability of that condition of equilibrium between the earth and the moon would be maintained. It will be generally admitted that some such system as Laplace's nebular hypothesis would account for the formation of the moon by the continued cooling and contraction of a mass of vapour or nebulous haze which would go to form the earth and its satellite. In consequence of the velocity of the rotatory movement as it contracted the centrifugal force would predominate and a mass or zone of nebulous matter would be thrown off; this mass from the mutual attraction of its particles would be gathered into a sphere and would continue to revolve around the mass that was left, which by contracting would form the earth. Some considerable distance would intervene between these two masses, but small in proportion to the attraction of the primary preponderating over that of its satellite. The satellite, while still in a fluid state, would be swollen up tide-like towards the planet, and from its rotatory movement being nearly identical with its movement of revolution in a short time these periods would become rigorously equal and the satellite would present the same side to the planet around which it gravitated. The orbit or path in which it would move, owing to the mutual attraction of the sun, earth and moon on each other, would be an ellipse, but nearly approaching to a circle. The moon would continue to revolve around the earth in this orbit and remaining at the same distance from it indefinitely unless it met with a resisting medium which would retard it in its course so that the attractive force of the earth would predominate and gradually draw the moon nearer to itself continually changing its orbit in a sort of spiral form and the nearer it approached the earth the greater would the resistance become until it would ultimately fall on to the earth. There can be no doubt that the moon was formed at a distance from the earth as great or greater than that which it now occupies and if ever it did approach near to the earth as the stage which you mention was the case millions of years ago, from what cause did it recede again? I do not see that this can be accounted for by any known law of mechanics. We can quite understand how a comet or a planet moving in its orbit round the sun or a satellite moving round its primary may, during a period of one revolution, be at various distances from its primary by moving in an elliptical orbit as demonstrated by Kepler's second law but the mean distance remains the same and in no case is it possible to be increased and it may get less, say, as in the case of Encke's comet, whose period of revolution is continually diminishing owing to the existence of a resisting medium, so that the time will come when this comet continually describing a spiral and approaching the sun, will eventually be plunged into the incandescent mass of that luminary. Owing to the greater density of the planets and their satellites the retarding influence is almost inconceivably smaller than that of the comets but the retarding influence in the case of the moon moving round the earth near its surface, as you mention could be, and would undoubtedly be that of the earth's atmosphere. Trusting that this, like Bryon's drop of ink falling on a thought, may be the means of causing numbers of your readers to think of questions like these.

JOHN GRICE.

THE OTHER SIDE

Ten long years back he had turned his face
To the track of the sinking sun;
He had striven his best in the hard-fought race,
Now he knew that his race was run,
All night he had raved as a man distraught,
In the gray of the dawn he died;
And the last faint word that the watchers caught
Where, "A spell—on the other side."

Through the maze of ways where the tentmen wend,
He had travelled in fancy far;
And now he was back at the Horseshoe Bend,
And now at the Marble Bar.
They were wide, wide fields that his mind went o'er—
'Twas a long, long tramp that night—
From the fevered creeks of the Northern shore
To the sands of the wind-lashed Bight.

He would count his gain, he would curse his loss,
Anon of old mates he spake—
How one he had buried at Southern Cross,
How one was at Carey's Lake,
Now he dwelt on the wealth of some distant field,
Now he raved of some bootless rush,
Or told of his claim and the looked-for-yield
In the days when the stamps would crush.

We could only listen, could only wait,
While the sands of the life-glass went;
For Death, that knocks at the palace gate,
Creeps under the ridge-pole tent.
And, when planets pale in their great grave dome,
For sign that the new day comes,
His mind strayed back to his Eastern home
And the shade of the Gippsland gums.

He was there at the end. In the old green glades,
Where the rain-fed torrent leaps;
Far out of the plains where the mulga fades,
The shores where the mungrove creeps,
And the scarred sheer rock we had camped below,
That loomed through the dawning dim—
Though to us it seemed but an ironstone blow—
Was a snow-capped hill for him.

He has gone, may be, to a further side,
He has left for a longer spell
Than he recked of them. For the gulf yawns wide,
And—who cometh back to tell?
There's a mound the more in that struggling row
That tells of the death king's wand,
And a good man gone from the world I know
To the bourne of the world beyond.

—From Andree Hayward's "Along the Road to Cue."

YET HE SURVIVED

"They charged like demons," said the retired colonel, excitedly. "I never saw anything to touch it. The way they charged positively staggered me."

"Who does he mean?" whispered the man who had just come in to his neighbor. "Is he talking about one of his old battles?"

"No," replied the other; "he is talking about the holiday he spent at the Swiss hotel."
—Exchange.

Canada's Field Crops

THE following statement, issued by the Government Census and Statistics Office, presents final estimates of the yield during the past season in the Dominion of root crops, clover seed, fodder corn and hay, with market prices.

Potatoes, on 503,600 acres, yield on average of 142 bushels per acre, being a total of 71,515,000 bushels. The average market price is reported at 50 cents per bushel, and the total value of the crop may, therefore, be put at $35,755,500.

Turnips and other field roots, on 271,443 acres, an average yield of 371 bushels per acre, show a total production of 100,705,353 bushels, which is considerably in excess of the preliminary estimate of a month ago. The market price averages 19 cents per bushel, which indicates a total value for these crops of $19,134,000.

The area in hay and clover is 8,211,000 acres, which, at an average yield of 1.52 tons, indicates a production of about 12,481,000 tons. At an average price of $10.15, the value of the crop may be put at $126,682,150.

Fodder corn, occupying an area of 259,770 acres, yielded an average of 11.08 tons per acre, and a total production of about 287,000 tons. The average market price is $4.05 per ton, and the total value represents, therefore, $11,656,000.

The production of sugar beets on 10,800 acres, at an average of 10 tons per acre, is 108,000 tons, and its value, at an average of $5.35 per ton, is $577,800.

The yield per acre of clover seed is estimated at 2.38 bushels in 1908, as compared with 2.02 bushels in 1907, and of alsike clover seed at 2.92 bushels in 1908, as compared with 3.21 bushels in 1907.

The market price of red clover seed this year averaged $7.50 per bushel, as compared with $9.77 in 1907, and alsike clover seed this year averaged $9.57, as compared with $9.06 in 1907. It is estimated that the acreage devoted to clover seed this year exceeds that of 1907 by 29 per cent. in the case of red clover and 5 per cent. in the case of alsike.

An attempt was also made to ascertain the extent of the increase or decrease in the acreage sown this year for next year's crop of fall wheat, last year's crop being represented by 100. According to the replies received it would appear that the area under fall wheat next year will be less than that of 1908 by 4 per cent. In the same way it is estimated that the acreage of summer fallowed land this year is 3 per cent. less than in 1907.

FEMININE LOGIC

"George, you seem to be losing all control over Jimmie."

"What makes you think so?"

"Why, he won't do a thing I tell him to do."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A PAGE FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

CURRENT TOPICS

Victoria has had a great loss in Mr. Ernest Pendray, who was killed a few days ago. Those who knew him best say that he was a good boy always and that as a man, he led a blameless life.

What boy would not wish to leave such a record behind him when he is called away?

The Hindus are not going to Honduras after all. It appears now that the Sikhs who went there told their countrymen they were better off in British Columbia than in Honduras. If they must leave this province they would rather return to India. As long as they can earn a living they are not likely to be sent away.

For twenty-six years Samuel Gompers has been head of the laboring men of the United States and he has again been chosen as President of the American Federation of Labor. The election was held at Denver on November 21. The working men of the United States must have great confidence in their leader as since 1881, there has been but one year in which they have refused to elect him.

The German Emperor has shown that he meant to keep his promise not to speak rashly. A few days after he made it he addressed the people of Berlin, the capital of his kingdom. It is a hundred years since the city council was formed and the citizens were holding a celebration. Instead of speaking as usual the emperor read an address, handed him by Prince Von Buelow. In it the emperor said that he hoped nothing would divide him from the love of his people.

Not only members of the Church of England but every one in Victoria will be glad to hear that a new cathedral is to be built. There is no more beautiful spot than Church Hill and it is fitting that it should be crowned by as fine a church as the means of the people belonging to the congregation can afford. It was here that the first church in Victoria was built, and it is hoped that now another shall be raised that may last for hundreds of years as many of the English cathedrals have done.

England is preparing to spend a very large sum of money in order to enable the farmers of Ireland to buy back the land from the owners who now rent it to them. The man who is asking for this enormous loan is Augustine Birrell, the chief-secretary for Ireland. Even the most dissatisfied of the Irish leaders believe that if the people have farms of their own they will be contented and prosperous. It is to be hoped this will be the case for anger and ill-will have done much to keep the Irish people poor as well as miserable.

The Russian Grand Duke Alexis was brought home to St. Petersburg to be buried. His nephew the Czar, attended the funeral. He walked for three miles through the streets to the fortress where the body was laid. His wife and mother and a number of other great ladies followed in carriages. The streets were lined with armed men. No attempt was made to harm the royal mourners. But it is to be feared that this was rather because it was felt it would be useless to try to harm the emperor and the royal family than because no hearts were filled with fear and hatred.

The children have been very industrious this month. Pictures have been received from Irene Craig, Dora Pease, Robert Murray, Jessie Kelsey, Betty Barton, Norman Alexander, Annie Banner, Percy McCearn, Juanity Crowther, Cyril Harrison, Jean Burrill and Alice Carss. Some of them are very well done and the editor is much obliged. The children who go over their drawings with pen and ink save a great deal of trouble. We must ask our kind young friends to have patience. All their pictures cannot appear at once but those which can be reproduced will be published soon.

There have not so far been any manufacturers of cloth in British Columbia. We buy our cotton, our woollen and our silk goods either from Great Britain, foreign countries, or from eastern Canada. It is said, however, that a factory will soon be opened to prepare a grass that grows in China for the looms. The material is called ramie and makes a strong and beautiful cloth like the best linen. It is to be hoped the men who have made this plan will be successful. There are many reasons why Vancouver Island should some day be a great manufacturing centre. It has coal, and iron is said to be plentiful and there are fine harbors.

Lord Roberts has fought many battles, often against great odds. No one would accuse the old general of cowardice nor is it possible that he would say a word which he did not believe was the exact truth. When then he warned the British nation from his place in the House of Lords that the country was not safe from invasion unless the army was made much stronger we must believe that there is danger of such an invasion. Lord Roberts spoke very plainly and showed how very strong an enemy Germany might become. In Canada we are living as if no such thing as war were possible. There are many who do not think we are wise.

Most children will remember that when more than a hundred years ago Alexander McKenzie found his way to the Pacific Ocean he met many wandering tribes of Indians. Afterwards Fraser came and built Fort George and other trading stations among them. Their descendants live very much in the same way today. This autumn they are suffering from hunger. Game is scarce because it is said, the deer and other such animals are destroyed by wolves. The men who have the care of the Indians have arranged with the traders at the Hudson Bay Forts to supply them with food. The government will pay every Indian who kills a wolf $15 for his head. In this way it is hoped the wolves will be destroyed and the Indians saved from want.

The emperor of Austria, Francis Joseph, is as you learned some time ago, a very old man, and greatly beloved by all the people of his great empire. Perhaps some of you have wondered why this good old man should have broken the treaty he made with the other nations of Europe by taking possession of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is said now that his heir and nephew, Prince Franz Ferdinand has great influence in the empire over which his aged uncle rules. Although he does not openly take part in the government of the country, both the king and his ministers act, so it is said, as he wishes. The prince is a man of forty and, if he lives, must soon be ruler of Austria. Prince Franz Ferdinand is a great friend of the Emperor William.

It is being found out in St. John as it was in Quebec, that the officials of the marine department accepted money from the men with whom they did the government's business. The man who paid this money expected to get this and a great deal more from the marine department. Now the money the government pays for coal, iron or stores for the ships, belongs to the people. So these servants of the people were paid for allowing the money of the nation to be wasted. Boys cannot learn too young that it is wrong to take presents from those who deal with their employers. Employees who take favors are always in danger of doing something wrong in order to please those who give them. If Canada is to be an honored nation her people must be honorable and every boy should feel it his duty to uphold her fair fame.

There is a newspaper in England that knows very little about British Columbia. Its editor has been foolish enough to listen to stories about Vancouver Island and Victoria that are untrue. This would not matter much, if he had not allowed the slanderers to write letters in his paper, the Yorkshire Post, saying many things about Victoria that would keep English people from coming here to live. There is not a boy or girl living in our city who does not know it is very beautiful, that the climate is milder than in any part of Canada and much sunnier than England. More than that, we know that no one is in want and that there are few poor people. No sober industrious man who knows how to work and is willing to take what he can get to do need be long idle. It is true that prices are high but so are wages. It would be well if in any city in England there were so many happy, contented citizens in proportion to the population as there are in Victoria.

The fruit which Mr. Palmer brought to England is being exhibited in many of the cities. Already a gold medal was taken at Bath and a silver one in London. At some of these exhibitions the Hon. J. H. Turner, who is agent for the province has charge of the fruit. At others Mr. Palmer is present to see that it is properly cared for and brought to the notice of all visitors. The aim of these gentlemen is not only to get a good market for our fruit but to show Englishmen what an excellent place this province is for fruit farming. There are no better gardens in the world than are to be found in England and Scotland and there is room enough in our valleys for a great many of them. They are a careful and industrious class of men and would help to build up this great province of ours.

College students sometimes behave in a way which young gentlemen or indeed young men of any class who were not in college would not dream of behaving. Sometimes their pranks, though silly, do no great harm. At others they destroy property and annoy peaceable citizens. A short time ago the police undertook to control the students of McGill University, Montreal, on theatre night when they considered they were allowed to do as they liked. The students resisted and there was a disgraceful row which lasted nearly all night. Many of the young men were hurt and the policemen have been arrested for going beyond their duty.

In Halifax something of the same kind occurred and the students are under arrest. It is a pity that college students who ought to be wiser and better than other young men of their age should set an example of foolish rowdyism which would be disgraceful in a crew of ignorant sailors ashore from a long voyage. If the police have been brutal they should be punished, but the young men who broke the laws It is the policeman's duty to enforce, are not free of blame.

The little ones all know Stevenson's pretty verses about the friendly cow, but older children, and grown people too, often forget how much they owe to the patient animals who serve us so willingly. Yet what should we do in the temperate zone without the milk, the butter, the meat, the leather, and the many other things with which the cow supplies us? There is nothing which the traveller or the settler in a new district misses more than milk. In these days, indeed, condensed milk takes the place of that fresh from the cow, although it is not so good and far more expensive. There are people who tell us that we can live without meat and still be strong and well, but Englishmen and their descendants look upon roast beef as the most wholesome of foods. It is not till we are in danger of losing anything that we realize how much it is worth. The news that a very dangerous disease has broken out among the cattle of New York and Pennsylvania has alarmed not only the people of North America but of Great Britain. No cattle will be allowed to be sold from these states and every effort will be made to separate the diseased cattle from those that are well. Many of those whose recovery was hopeless have been slaughtered. It is to be hoped the spread of this sickness which is called "the foot and mouth disease," will be checked not only for the sake of the animals themselves but of the human beings who are dependent upon them.

Men and women are now grayhaired who remember when the first great exhibition of the industries of the world was held in London in 1851. Many of you would think the machines and implements of labor shown then were very old-fashioned if you could see them now. But the world owes a great debt to the King's father, Prince Albert, who planned the exhibition. It was held in an immense building of glass and iron called the Crystal Palace. You children are used to hearing that railroads and steamboats convey, not only the work of men's hands but all kinds of animals and plants to be seen by hundreds of thousands of people in different cities in the world. But those who saw the Crystal Palace Exhibition never forgot the wonder of it. The English people could not bear to destroy the building and as it could not remain in Hyde Park where it was, it was taken down and put up again in another part of London. It has become a place of amusement for the people of that great city. Many wonderful and curious things are kept there and when London children have a holiday or when their friends and cousins come to visit them they are taken to the Crystal Palace. Among the sights lately to be seen there were moving pictures of British Columbia. There English children, as well as their elders, could see the grand mountains and rivers of this province and watch the canneries and lumber mills at work. Pictures of the mines and miners were shown. The smelters of the Upper Country were seen at work. But what would delight these city children more than anything would be the orchards and fruit farms where apples and peaches or delicious strawberries were gathered and prepared for market. Capt. Tatlow, who saw the pictures, says that nothing could have given a better idea of the country except a visit to the province.

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FIRE-BRIGADE JOE

(Concluded)

As the montas went by Joe became a great favorite with most of his companions. He was the youngest member of the force, and he had a deal of good-natured fun poked at him; but he took everything in the spirit it was intended, and occasionally got back some shrewd hits that showed that though he was little more than a boy, he was quite capable of taking care of himself.

The other men at the George Road Station were very amused at his enthusiasm for his work. He got books from the library, and studied the history of fire-fighting in his leisure hours; whenever he got an opportunity he would help the engineers to repair and clean the splendid engines on which he rode to fires; and, in fact, he never seemed happy unless he was thinking or reading or talking about fires and methods of putting them out, so that it was not very long before he was called "Fire Brigade Joe."

He attended many fires, most of them quite small and unimportant; and he would have been perfectly happy if it had not been that he had quite inadvertently made an enemy of one of the men, Chris Johnston by name.

This fellow, a morose, sullen man, whom promotion had passed by, had put a spite on Joe for some unexplained reason, and did all in his power to stop Joe's growing popularity. No trick was too mean for him to play, and no word was too bad for him to say. However, Joe quickly learned to ignore him, and all went well for a time.

The change came when Joe had been a fireman about six months.

His companions had been complaining that they were constantly missing little things, small sums of money, and articles of no great value, but nevertheless precious to their owners.

The curious thing was that Joe never lost anything, and Chris. Johnston was not slow to point this out. Of course, the other men laughed and declared that Joe was the very last one they would suspect of pilfering; but somehow or other Joe found that he was not treated in so friendly a fashion as he had been. Talk would die down and stop when he approached a group, and he was never asked to join in any of the evening games of draughts, dominoes, or bagatelle.

To his distress he rapidly found himself becoming an outcast again.

At last the petty pilfering reached such an extent that the head of the station declared that it must be stopped at all costs. He had himself just lost a small silver cup he had won in some drill competition, and after he had reported the whole circumstances to headquarters he announced that no efforts would be spared to catch the thief, and that when he was caught he would be instantly dismissed if he was in the brigade, and that he would be given in charge in any case.

After that the thefts stopped for a while, but Joe was not taken back into favor again.

Then, all of a sudden, the blow fell.

The head of the station sent for him one evening and showed him a letter.

It was on the official paper of Leete and Co., and ran—

Dear Sir.—It has come to my knowledge that you have been troubled with a number of thefts at your fire station recently. It is, of course, no business of mine, but in the interests of public safety I think it my duty to inform you that one of your men, Joseph Richards, was dismissed some time ago from this office for theft. If you care to have more particulars, I shall be glad to supply you with them. Yours truly,

VERNON LEETE.

"Well, is that true?" asked the head of the station when Joe had finished the letter.

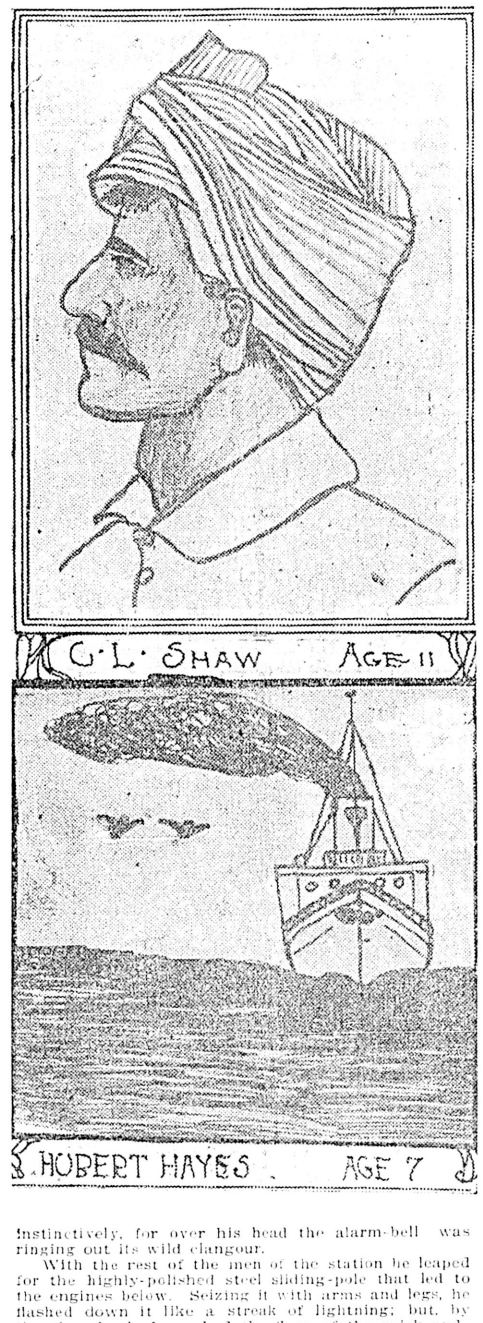
"Yes, it is true," the lad murmured, a sick horror numbing his every faculty.

The head looked at him keenly.

"I don't think you are the thief who has been taking things here," he said at length, "but, for all I know, you may be, and in the light of this letter I have no alternative, but must obey my instructions from headquarters, and tell you that you are dismissed from the force. I shall not inform the police, because I want to give you a chance, my lad. You can stay here tonight, and tomorrow morning you will return your uniform, etc., to store, and—well, I should advise you to go away as quietly as possible."

The Blaze in the Night. A Fight in the Flames

Joe woke with a start and jumped into his clothes



instinctively, for over his head the alarm-bell was ringing out its wild clangour.

With the rest of the men of the station he leaped for the highly-polished steel sliding-pole that led to the engines below. Seizing it with arms and legs, he flashed down it like a streak of lightning; but, by the time he had reached the floor of the spick-and-span room, an ingenious automatic contrivance had thrown the harness on the horses, and the first two or three men down were backing the animals on to the engines.

Inside fewer seconds than it takes to tell, the engine was dashing down the street on its way to the fire.

Then, and only then, did Joe realise that he had no business to be there, for he had only that evening been dismissed. The full flood of his misery descended on him again; and he thought bitterly of throwing himself off the engine, to be dashed to pieces beneath the hose-cart that was following fast in their rear.

These cowardly thoughts soon went, however, as he listened to the talk of his mates.

"It's a big blaze," said one. "They've sent out a brigade call from Southwark Street."

"Yes," answered another, "I heard the head say it was Leete and Co. An old four-storey building."

"Leete and Co," said Joe. "I ought to know that place. I worked there for some months before I joined the brigade."

Soon the engine had joined six others before Joe's uncle's place, and the men were soon coupling up the hose pipes.

The chief of the brigade himself was in command; and the orders were flying right and left, for the outbreak was very serious.

Joe and another man were detailed to take a hose-branch up a safety-staircase at the back, and to try and prevent the fire spreading from the corner of the building.

Joe was nearly wild with excitement, for this was his first big fire. Up and up the iron stairway they went, until it became so hot that they could go no further. They were very near the fire now, and could feel the hot breath of the flames as they licked out of the windows. Quickly they got their hose to work, sending a strong steam, thick as a man's wrist, straight into the heart of the fire.

They were quickly soaked to the skin, but in that fierce heat this was rather pleasant than otherwise, and sometimes they would purposely direct the jet on to a near-by wall so that it would splash on to their scorching faces and singeing clothes.

"Look! Look!" cried Joe suddenly to his mate, pointing to a window on the third floor of the building in the corner furthest away from them.

The scared face of an old man had appeared at the casement, and he looked out, the flames burst from the window next to him and leaped towards him exultantly.

"It's my uncle!" cried Joe.

"Poor beggar!" cried his mate. "He's done for! Don't look, Joe. Nothing can save him. He's cut off, and if he attempts to jump he'll dash through those glass roofs below! Don't look, Joe! You can do nothing!"

But Joe was not going to give up so easily.

He looked and looked, and then thought he saw a way of getting to the man who was shouting for help.

"He's in a fire-proof room," he said quietly. "He's quite safe until the beams give way. If I jump for that sloping stove pipe"—he pointed to a stout steel pipe that came within eight feet of where they were standing—"I can get from it on to the third floor window-sills and work my way along to him. Good-bye! I'm off."

He poised himself for a second, and then took a flying leap into the smoke and flame that surrounded the pipe. For one dreadful second he thought he had missed, but his fingers clutched the pipe, slipped and then held for a fraction of a minute. Joe flung his legs over the scorching pipe and for the moment was safe.

"The rope," he yelled.

His mate understood and flung him a stout coil of asbestos-covered rope. Joe caught it dexterously, and then began his hazardous journey from sill to sill. It was difficult going, but at last he was inside the room and making arrangements to lower the old man to safety by means of the rope. But he would not go.

"Vernon is in the building," he cried; "you must rescue him. I can't leave him burn, though it was he who set the place alight. He has been stealing for months, and when I caught him redhanded he tried to kill me and then fired the place. But it caught quicker than he expected, and he could not get out."

Seeing that his uncle was determined not to go without Vernon, Joe desperately broke open the door of the strong-room. An inferno of flame met his gaze, and down below, upon a smouldering beam, he saw his cousin frantically trying to escape. He was like a rat in a trap, however, for there was no way open to him. In another minute the beam would go and the flames would claim him who had called them into being.

Joe did not stop to think. Making fast the rope he slid down it, the fierce heat blistering his skin, singeing his hair and scorching his throat. Quickly he reached the beam which bore his unhappy cousin, and made his way along it to take the unhappy lad back to safety.

But Vernon was mad with fear—his brain had been turned by the awfulness of the fate that awaited him. He turned at Joe's voice and saw, not a rescuer, but his hated cousin. With a low growl of rage he sprang at him.

Such an onslaught was the last thing Joe expected, and so he was utterly unprepared. As Vernon's fingers closed round his throat his feet slipped, and he fell from the beam. Desperately, however, he clutched with his hands and just managed to save himself.

Then began a most horrible fight. Joe closed with his cousin, strenuously trying to drag him to the rope and safety, whilst Vernon struggled with all his might to cast his enemy into the seething flames below. The smoke choked him, the flames licked round their legs, and the half-burned beam swayed and creaked ominously.

Joe was already exhausted by his long climb to reach his uncle, whilst Vernon had the frenzy of madness to give him greater strength. Joe knew from the first that he had no chance. But still he fought on doggedly harbouring his fast-failing strength.

At last Vernon had him at his mercy, and began to press him backward over the flames. Back and back he went, further and further over the horrible pit below. Could he make one last effort? Were his muscles capable of one last effort for life?

Suddenly he heard a voice in his ear. A hand gripped him by the collar of his tunic, and a knife began slashing the hands of his cousin upon his shoulders.

It was his uncle who had come down the rope to his rescue.

Together they mastered the madman, and then Joe found that he still had some strength left, for he got his uncle and Vernon up to the strong-room again, and lowered them one by one out of the window.

He was only just in time, for as he was leaving the window-sill himself, the whole of the strong-room collapsed and crashed downwards to the bottom of the building.

Vernon is now in Canada and doing rather well, for he has turned over a new leaf. As for Joe, he is now his uncle's right hand, but his friends call him still "Fire-Brigade Joe."

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NATURAL HISTORY

Police Dogs in Holland

That a policeman on night duty in a great city would be more respected by criminals if accompanied by a powerful and sagacious dog is a reasonable supposition; yet it remained for little Belgium to carry out this innovation in Antwerp, Ghent, Mons, Bruges and Ostend—an innovation which has now spread to other parts of Europe.

As time went on and the number of dogs was increased, it became apparent that night crimes, even in the worst quarters of Ghent, almost disappeared. Cunning ruffians had often contrived to outwit the soldiery patrol, but these big, swift, silent-footed and sagacious dogs inspired terror in the most desperate evil-doers.

The night service of the city is now made by about one hundred and twenty guards, assisted by fifty or sixty perfectly trained dog police. The city is divided into a hundred and twenty sections, so arranged that man and dog can always count on their neighbors' support if occasion should arise. Careful check is kept upon the men, that they visit every yard of their beat; but even if the men are inclined to shirk their work, the dogs will keep them up to it. If the night guards are used by day they get extra pay, and a corresponding number of hours is taken from their next night watch.

Relating the achievements of his dogs, M. Van Wesemeal told of an arrest by one of them, named Beer. One night Beer came upon five drunken fellows wrecking a saloon on the outskirts of the city. The men were making a great uproar, and a resolute resistance to the law was feared. The fine animal sprang forward without a sound. When the patrol reached the spot four of the men had fled, and Beer was clutching the fifth by the leg. The moment the officer appeared Beer gave up his prisoner and was off like the wind on the trail of the fugitives. The patrol followed with his prisoner, guided by a series of short, sharp barks. Presently he came upon the other four, who had turned at bay and were trying to keep the dauntless Beer from tearing them to pieces. Thoroughly frightened, sobered even, the men offered to give themselves up if Beer were controlled. This was promptly done, and the procession started for the central police bureau, with the victorious Beer, now at liberty to give vent to his joy, barking and racing round his prisoners exactly as if they had been a flock of sheep.

Tom is another dog no less alert. One winter night in a quiet street near the docks he met a man with a sack. Tom was alone at the moment, but as both sack and man seemed queer to him he gave the alarm, repudiating all attempts at anxious conciliation. In a minute or two Tom's colleague came along and asked about the sack. The explanation being somewhat lame, the man was invited to the police bureau. There he confessed that he had stolen a piece of beef and several dozen eggs from a small store on the outskirts of the city.

Tippo is another terror to burglars. He is a record racer of great weight and strength, long and lean of fang, a fast swimmer, a high jumper, and so daring that not even point blank revolver shots will turn him from his duty. He has been wounded more than once and has narrowly escaped death.—From The Century and February, 1907, Our Dumb Animals. Childrens Little Tots

Can Animals Reason?

'I had a pet monkey, a gray ape,' said John Lover, the zoo-keeper, 'when I was soldiering in India. Marmaduke was the ape's name, and one day I gave him a corked bottle with a lump of sugar inside. For a week I killed a lot of time watching Marmaduke trying to get the sugar out of the bottle. He would put it up to his mouth and attempt to drink it out through the cork. He would try to shake it out. He would roll it and joggle it this way and that, watching it with the most earnest face. He kept it by him like a child with its doll, and, my! how he did try to draw it forth! One afternoon as I was carrying a jar of coffee from the stores I dropped it. The jar crashed to pieces and the coffee rolled all over the ground. Marmaduke, who was with me, seemed to give a kind of start. He went straight home to his corked bottle, climbed to the roof with it and threw it into the compound below. He was down almost as soon as the bottle, and the look in his eyes as he ate the sugar was amazing. And yet there are some people who say that animals can't reason.'—League Journal.

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FOR THE LITTLE TOTS

The Little Old Man in the Automobile

You surely have heard of the old Woman, I know,
Who lived in a Shoe, oh, so long, long ago!
She had such queer notions and terrible ways—
What would we all do if she lived in these days?

As all of her children were supple and young,
She packed them in closely, pulled up the shoe's tongue,
And then laced the shoestrings across, very tight,
And her children all slumbered until it was light.

A little Old Man, who is popular here,
Has a way of his own, that is almost as queer—
His house is not mostly of leather;—but steel;
And, instead of a Shoe, it's an Automobile.

And as for the children, there's room for each one.
(They all are so happy, so brim full of fun!)
What sport by the roadside to picnic each day—
Pick berries and flowers—then up and away!

Some morning you'll see them—oh, such a big load,
Just flying along, like the wind, on the road!
You cannot mistake them, for all in the car
Are singing and shouting wherever they are.

Their laughter and noise can be heard half a mile,
But every one nods or responds with a smile.
I'd rather ride with this Man—wouldn't you?
Than dwell with the "Woman who lived in a Shoe."

—Cornelia Walter McCleary.

Susan's Green Bow

Susan was in the country on a visit to Grandmother Dodge, and the little girl was quite sure that there was no more lovely place in the whole world than the brown farmhouse, with the white porch over the front door and the big plazza on the side.

Susan could play about the green yard and in the big barn, and had her playhouse under one of the big trees in a corner of the pasture; and although there were no other children for her to play with, she was never lonely.

One reason why Susan enjoyed her playhouse so much was on account of a goat that was pastured in the next field. A high board fence was between the field and the pasture, and Susan's playhouse was close to the fence.

The goat would sometimes try to poke his head in between the fence boards, but never quite succeeded.

One day Susan tired of playing with her pieces of broken china, her bright tin dipper and the rag doll, Dinah, who was always such agreeable company, and began to wonder what she would do next. She looked toward the high board fence and saw the goat feeding in a distant part of the field, and as Susan watched the goat she remembered how funny it always looked when it tried to get its head in between the low boards.

"I know I could get my head between those boards," said Susan to Dinah, putting up her hands to tie the lovely green-ribbon bow more securely. It was a new ribbon. Grandmother Dodge had brought it home from the village only the day before.

"Now watch me, Dinah!" commanded Susan, standing the rag doll where her eyes of black beads were fixed directly on the fence; and then Susan tipped her smooth brown head and slid it carefully through between the boards. Then she tried to lift it a bit, thinking gleefully that she was really smarter than the goat, and hoping the goat would see her.

The goat did see her. The nodding green ribbon waved suggestively between the fence boards. "O-ho!" said the goat. "Another bunch of green grass for me!"

Susan had just decided to go back to play, but, some way, she could not tip her head so easily with the board fence holding it so closely. She moved this way and that, making the green ribbon wave invitingly, so that the goat came faster and faster, and in a moment Susan felt a fierce tug on her hair.

"Oh!" screamed Susan. "The goat will eat my head off!" And she twisted her head so quickly and screamed so loudly that not only did the goat jump back in surprise, but Susan found her head free again, and stood up straight on her own side of the board fence, and looked reproachfully at the goat, from whose mouth hung an end of her beautiful hair ribbon!

The goat looked so solemn and chewed on the ribbon so perseveringly that the little girl forgot to be sorry about her loss, and laughed aloud.

"Old billy-goat thought it was a new kind of grass," she confided to Dinah, as she brushed the hair back from her face and started home across the pasture to tell Grandmother Dodge.—Youth's Companion.

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WITH THE POETS

Sunniest of Days

"Cheery hearts and smiling faces,
Gentle speech and ways,
Makes a cloudy, dull Thanksgiving,
Sunniest of days."

—Kindergarten Review.

The Ship-Builder

(By Albert Bigelow Paine)

Just a little girl was she—
Scarcely three—
(Half past two, to be exact,
Very little girl, in fact)
And she saw her brothers sailing
Pretty barks that veered and tacked—
Saw them make them, deftly nailing,
With a skill she lacked—
Watched, with yearning unavailing.

So she made a little boat of her own,
All alone,
And her hammer was a stone
(And she worked too hard to fail),
And the hull was a chip,
And the mast was a nail,
And she has sailed the little ship
In a tub or water pail;
And it weathered every gale,
And returned from every trip.

There she launched the little vessel o'er and o'er,
And she wore
(Such a funny little maid,
As she sailed it to and fro,
In the summer sun and shade)
Bonnet of the long ago;
In the attic dim she found it, where forgotten fashions grow.

Dear, the happy seasons come and pass;
And the busy little lass,
Older now, is building still,
Fairer barks, with defter skill;
Barks of hope with freight of dreams,
Trusting them to swifter streams
And the world's capricious will.

And, perhaps, has she forgot—tiny tot,
That boat she built alone,
With the nail and chip and stone,
And the funny hat she wore
(I have not). I kept the four
On a shelf above my door;
There they lie, as years go by,
Blending with the long ago
Where forgotten summers blow
(Priceless treasures they, to such as I).

King Croesus and Some of His Courtiers

By D. W. Higgins, Author of "The Mystic Spring," "The Passing of a Race," etc.

"Master, I wonder how the fishes live in the sea."
"Why, as men do a-land: the great ones eat up the little ones." —Shakespeare.

FROM the time when Law inflated his South Sea Bubble and drew millions from the pockets and stockings of English and French investors, down to the present day, there has been no lack of men who are ever ready to excite the cupidity of the public by placing before them schemes that are often of doubtful value, if not absolutely worthless. Every now and again one hears of an adventurer who startles the investing world by the audacity and ingenuity of his representations and the boldness of his efforts to draw money from other people's pockets into his own. Many of these schemes are floated with the aid of captivating prospectuses that catch a multitude of bleating lambs anxious and willing to be shorn. They are in inexhaustible supply. England and America have suffered much from this type of adventurers and is still suffering.

The tragic end of Whittaker Wright in a London court where he had just been sentenced to seven years' penal servitude is still fresh in the reader's mind. It will be remembered that while the sentencing judge addressed him Wright toyed with a small paper box, from which he occasionally transferred a tablet with a careless sort of air to his mouth. The box was labelled cough lozenges and there was no objection to his seeking relief for a hacking cough by the use of a simple remedy. As the last words fell from the judge's lips Wright placed another tablet in his mouth, and chewed it quickly. As the gaolers advanced to lead him to his cell he threw up his hands, uttered a short cry of pain and sank at the feet of the guard. In another moment or two he was dead. Among the harmless tablets he had introduced one that contained a deadly poison and when the last hope had fled he used it.

Among Wright's directors were the names of many distinguished men. Lord Dufferin appeared as the chairman of the Globe company, by the side of many other prominent statesmen, for promotion purposes. The distinguished names gave potency and strength to the stock and there was no end to the wealth that rolled in. Among the properties that Wright handled was Le Roi at Rossland in this province. Lord Dufferin, who had retired from the diplomatic service and was living on a small pension and a smaller income from an encumbered estate in Ireland (for he was far from rich) was president of the Globe company. Le Roi was one of the properties included in the flotation at an enormous figure. The shares rose to a fabulous price and in 1898 all things appeared rosy. In the summer of that year Lord Dufferin's eldest son, Lord Ava, visited Rossland to look things over. He was a quiet, unassuming gentleman who knew nothing of mining and was easily deceived as to the value of the properties over which his distinguished father nominally presided. On his return to London Ava handed in a glowing report and the stock rose higher and higher. Then the Boer war broke out and Lord Dufferin's son went to South Africa to fight the battles of his country. He was amongst those who were beseiged at Ladysmith and while the seige was in progress he was killed by a shell. After his death it became evident that the Rossland properties of the Globe company had been largely overcapitalized. The market value of the mines receded until they became unsalable, and the company collapsed. Lord Dufferin's heart, strained by the death of his son, was prostrated by the failure of the company and in the course of a few weeks he passed away. If ever a man died of a broken heart that man was Lord Dufferin. He had been a Minister of the Crown, a Commissioner to settle certain Burma disturbances when he hanged several rebels by drumhead courtmartial. He had been Viceroy of Canada and of India, Ambassador to Russia, Turkey and France and in every capacity he had achieved honors and won the approbation of his Sovereign. To think that a man with such an illustrious career should have allowed his name to be used as a "guinea pig" in a stockbroking prospectus by a man who was afterward proved to have been guilty of swindling, was too much for Lord Dufferin's sensitive nature. This humiliating reflection, coupled with the death of his eldest son and presumptive heir to the title, caused his death.

Lord Dufferin visited British Columbia but once during his term of office as governor-general. It was in the summer of 1876. The failure of the Dominion government to fulfill their obligations under the terms of union had created a widespread feeling of disaffection and loud cries of secession were heard in British Columbia. Mr. Walkem, then premier, carried a people's petition to London and the Carnarvon terms (so called because Lord Carnarvon was colonial secretary), which embraced the building of the E. & N. Railway, were arranged between the Imperial and Dominion governments. The new terms passed the Commons at Ottawa after much opposition from Mr. Blake and his followers and went before the senate, where they were defeated by one vote.

The agitation for secession was renewed and Lord Dufferin came out to try and compose the public mind. He was received by a procession of citizens and arches were erected at certain corners on the streets of Victoria. One of these arches bore the inscription, "Carnarvon Terms or Separation." Lord Dufferin, upon being informed of the existence of this so-called disloyal arch, refused to pass under it unless the inscription was altered by the substitution of the letter "R," which would then read "Carnarvon Terms or Reparation." The line of march of the reception procession was changed by order of Lord Dufferin to Broughton street, Fort street, between Government and Douglas being cut from the line of procession.

After a stay of some weeks Lord Dufferin convened a meeting of citizens at Government House and addressed them on the subject of their grievance. I never can—I never shall forget Lord Dufferin's remarkable speech. Its delivery occupied an hour and a quarter. He stood at the head of a billiard table. On his right stood his lovely and accomplished Countess, and on the left his aides-de-camp and other dignitaries. The speech held out no hope of immediate relief, but he told his hearers that the agitation was almost entirely confined to Vancouver Island and that, supposing the Island to secede, a rival city would spring up on the Lower Mainland under government support and the commercial supremacy of Victoria would be lost. He gave much more good advice and went away, leaving the town somewhat placated, but still sullen. A change of ministry at Ottawa brought about a change of policy and the Carnarvon terms were finally carried out.

Whitaker Wright was believed to be worth many millions. Like Baron Grant, and a host of other meteoric speculators who have sprung up in the London stock market, he flourished for a time and then passed away, cut down like a blade of grass. He lived extravagantly and built great mansions. He opened mines everywhere. This story is told of one of his ventures. A prospector had brought to London a number of rich specimens of gold-bearing quartz. Upon the strength of these specimens Wright floated a company with a million dollar capital. He telegraphed news of the successful flotation to the superintendent of the mine, and added, "Begin work at once." The answer came back, "We shall if you will send back the lode!"

When Whitaker Wright died the Rossland properties sank to a low ebb. By judicious management they have since been redeemed and now pay legitimate dividends. There are some who say that had Wright been left to carry out his policy there would have been no collapse and that both Lord Dufferin and Wright might have been alive today.

A few years ago a certain Colonel William C. Greene appeared in New York as a promoter of Mexican mines. He had been a stock raiser and rancher in Colorado or New Mexico, when he quarreled with a neighbor over the lines of their respective holdings. One day the neighbor saw the 4-year-old daughter of the Colonel playing in a dry irrigation ditch. Here was a chance, he thought, to get even with his adversary. So he slyly opened a sluice gate and turned on the water. The poor little girl was drowned in the flood. Greene, when he discovered his great loss and learned the cause of it, procured a rifle, repaired to his neighbor's house and knocked at the door. Upon the man answering the summons Greene shot him dead, and was acquitted by a coroner's jury.

At New York, where he opened gorgeous offices and lived like a prince, Greene built a handsome mansion and gave regal entertainments. He floated several companies whose properties were in Mexico and one that had a Porto Rico mine for its basis. Tom Lawson, the Boston crank, whom nobody takes seriously now, but who was then regarded as an authority, about this time began his onslaught on frenzied finance and attacked Colonel Greene's methods. Greene's stocks tumbled, his losses in one day amounting to $1,000,000 an hour. The Colonel published a card denouncing Lawson and informing him that on the following day he would call at his office in Boston and tell him what he thought of him. Greene was known to have killed his man and had acquired a reputation for courage. He went to Boston, travelling in a luxurious private car and taking apartments at the best hotel. Lawson, heavily armed, announced that he would meet Greene on the state house steps. Greene did not appear, much to the disappointment of the public and a squad of policemen. Lawson then went to Greene's hotel and sent his card up. He was admitted. An expectant crowd hung about the corridors. After the lapse of half an hour a noise something like the report of a pistol was heard from within. A policeman sprang to the door and knocked loudly.

Greene's voice was heard to say, "Come in!"

The policeman entered, and instead of signs of a bloody fray and the spectacle of at least one dead man, he beheld the two pledging each other's health in a bottle of champagne. The noise that sounded like the discharge of a pistol was the popping of a cork. A friendly arrangement must have been come to over that bottle for Lawson did not again refer to Greene's companies and Greene's eyes did not fill with blood whenever Lawson's name was mentioned.

A short time ago Greene visited California in his luxurious private car, but he had to go home in a Pullman sleeper, for his creditors seized the private car.

And this incident recalls the remark that Jay Gould made when he was told that "Jim" Keene had come from California to "do him up." Gould, as will be remembered, was a successful manipulator of mining and railway stocks. As a partner of the notorious "Jim" Fiske he robbed the English shareholders in the Erie railway of their holdings and defied the law, entrenching himself in his offices in New York City to avoid service. Fiske was shot by Edward Stokes. It appeared that both men loved the same woman, the beautiful daughter of a California editor, and jealousy prompted the crime. Gould lived to die in his bed, which is more than some of his children seem destined to do, to judge from their tempestuous matrimonial careers. Of his sons, three are having trouble with their wives, and his youngest daughter is the Princess de Sagan, having divorced the reprobate French Count, her first husband. Helen Gould, his eldest daughter, has never married, and is a thoroughly respectable and charitable woman.

Well, when Gould was told that Keene, who had acquired a great fortune in California stocks, was coming over to control the New York stock market, he asked:

"How is your friend travelling?"

"First-class, of course," was the reply.

"Well, I'll send him back in a cattle car."

And the threat nearly came true. In two years Keene was about ruined. But, profiting by his first mistakes he soon recovered himself and is now a very rich man. Gould is long since dead, and the cattle car that was to take Keene home has not yet been placed on the trucks.

Court proceedings showed that the only visible assets of the Greene Gold and Silver Company, which had been floated with a huge capital stock, was $1.48, the balance of the company's account in the bank, and some old office furniture worth a few hundred dollars. In his day Greene was liberal with his money and New York never knew a more lavish spender. His copper mine in Mexico was really rich, but he lost control of it through bad speculations and his wealth has all disappeared.

Chas. W. Morse is another financier of the Greene stripe. Fifteen months ago he was reputedly worth $20,000,000. Today he is a convict under sentence of fifteen years' imprisonment with hard labor, having been convicted of crooked work with one of the banks which he controlled. Morse was called the Ice King and the Steamship King, because he monopolized all the ice that was delivered in New York City and most of the coast steamers that ran in and out of that port. He informs the court today that he is a pauper. What has become of his millions? And this raises another question. Was he ever worth anything? It really looks as if he conducted his great enterprises on airy bases and that he was never really rich, although his credit was good, and on that credit he must have founded his great schemes.

C. Augustus Heinze, late of British Columbia and Montana, is to be tried at New York in January for alleged illegal manipulation of a bank's accounts. People hereabouts are very sorry to know of his plight. Heinze built the Trail smelter and promised to build the Columbia and Western railway, but didn't lay a rail. He secured a valuable franchise with a subsidy from the legislature and sold it to the C. P. R. There was a great deal of scandalous talk about how the private bill which gave him 20,000 acres to every mile of road was passed through the House here. There was talk of bribery and corruption. It was even said that Mr. Heinze remarked when selling that he was compelled to ask a big sum for the charter and franchise because they cost him so much to buy them through the British Columbia legislature. I do not believe that Heinze ever made the remark, but if he did I am in a position to know that it was devoid of truth. The charter and concession cost him practically nothing. He did banquet such of the members who cared to go at the Driard, after the legislation had been passed, but I feel sure there was no bribery.

As to Heinze's career in Montana, there were many ugly reports. He was charged with "owning" a judge of the Supreme court, with bribing legislators, and owning newspapers, with employing women to further his schemes and being generally an all-round bad citizen with heaps of money that he did not hesitate to spend freely in accomplishing his ends. He entered Montana a poor young mining engineer, having graduated at the school at Frieburg. His first employment was as mining engineer, if I am correctly informed, in the Anaconda mine. While at work there he discovered that a rich piece of mining ground which was being worked by his employers, was no man's land—that it had never been staked and was open to location; whereupon he took it up. Then began long years of litigation between Heinze and one of the richest mining companies in the world. He sued the company for the ground, and he also sued them to recover all the wealth they had taken from the ground before he took it up. He won fight after fight—no matter by what means—he won them. Millions of money was spent in litigation until two or three years ago, when his adversaries, deeming it cheaper to buy him out than to continue the contest, paid him some fifteen or twenty million dollars, and he relinquished his claims at Butte and went to Wall street, where he bought control of a prosperous financial institution. He boomed copper stocks until they rose to a fabulous figure. Had they been sold when the market was at its height, Heinze would have been worth at least one hundred million. But he held on until the panic of last year, when he was caught in the crash and went down to ruin. Like Morse, his riches have disappeared and he has to stand trial in January on a criminal charge. Should he share the fate of Morse his fall will be greatly deplored, for in the day of his prosperity he was a generous spender and a most agreeable man to know. There are some who profess to believe that Heinze was entrapped by the men whom he fought so bravely and successfully in Montana and who followed him to New York and "did him up" there. It is related that at the Waldorf-Astoria a lady who enjoyed his confidence was shadowed by female detectives and that in a convivial moment she disclosed his plans at a lunch party and enabled the company that had bought him out to prepare a scheme which gave them back the millions they had paid him in Montana. The progress of Heinze's case will be watched here with interest.

Last year there appeared in London a picturesque character named De Carron. Like Col. Greene, he had been a poor cowpuncher in a Western State, and had crossed to Mexico, where he acquired an interest in an extensive copper field. Amongst his partners appear the name of President Diaz and several other of Mexico's distinguished men. When he crossed the Atlantic from New York he engaged, at a cost so large that I hesitate to mention it, the saloon deck of one of the great Cunarders. He took with him a gay party of guests and a retinue of servants. Everything the heart could wish for or human ingenuity devise—even fresh flowers and fruits of the rarest kinds, fancy drinks, including the seductive cocktail and the cooling John Collins in the morning and highballs at bedtime—were provided by the generous host. Upon arrival at London, where a great hotel had been engaged in advance for the accommodation of the party, De Carron and his guests held court, as it were, and entertained the highest and best people of the land with a magnificence that royalty might envy. The entertainer "took" at once with London society, at least with that kind of society which measures a man's worth by the size of his bank account, and his schemes were floated with little difficulty. It is said that one of his most daring and enterprising strokes was the leasing of one edition of a first-class London illustrated newspaper, which he devoted to portraits of himself, President Diaz and other friends and the scenes and prospectuses of the mining properties he had to offer. When he went away with his guests, De Carron left an aching void in the ranks of those who worship the golden calf, and it is remarked that those who regretted his departure most were the waiters, whose "tips" were never less than five and often as large as twenty dollars for the most trifling service.

The Career of the Wright Brothers

BY reason of having broken all records for length of aeroplane flight and time spent in the air, selling his patent rights in France for $100,000 and being the probable recipient of the Legion of Honor, Wilbur Wright and his brother Orville, who made the startling tests recently at Fort Myer and met with the deplorable accident in company with Lieutenant Selfridge, have attained to that degree of fame which manifests itself in a popular curiosity regarding their personality.

A year ago they were unknown bicyclers in a small city. Today they are famous the world over, honored by potentates and admitted to the inner circle of the elect.

How has it come about? Who are the Wright boys?

Wilbur Wright, the elder brother, was born in Millville, Ind., in 1869. Orville was born in Dayton, Ohio, five years later. It is related that their very first inception of aerial flight came one day when the youthful Orville was stricken with a fever, and that during his convalescent days his brother read to him from a treatise which told in simple words the story of the air cushion which envelops the earth. Then one day soon afterward the father, Milton Wright, a clergyman, brought home an ingenious toy which fascinated the boys at once. The toy was known as the helicoptere. There was nothing much to it except a propeller, which, under the action of extended rubber bands, would revolve so swiftly as to send the top to the ceiling of a room. Boylike, they took the toy apart, discovered what it was that made it go, and disregarding its more imposing name, christened it a bat, and then set about the construction of other helicopteres, or "bats," as they preferred to call them.

School days came to interrupt this frivolous toying with toys, but after hours the youths put in all of their spare moments in the manufacture of "bats." They constructed larger and larger models, and then, to their great astonishment and discouragement, discovered that the bigger the "bat" the less inclination did it have to fly. They did not then have the knowledge that patient years have brought; the geometrical progression, which insists that a flying machine having only twice the lineal dimensions of another requires eight times the power.

The boys made several more models; but as each acted worse than the other, they finally became discouraged, consigned "bats" to that region over which Lazarus passed on the bosom of Abraham, and took up kite flying as a substitute.

Gifted with much ingenuity and with a natural bent in this direction, they soon became the expert kite flyers of the city. And the more kites they flew the more they studied the action of the air on the planes, the more primitive knowledge they gained.

And more and more the idea of some day solving the problem of flight grew upon their youthful minds.

Thus they spent their time until high school days came by. Then ensued a period when they were preoccupied with high school studies, with only an occasional now and then to devote to their hobby of kites or flying toys. After graduating from the Dayton high school the elder brother entered a printing office in that city and learned the trade of compositor. Following in his footsteps, the younger brother took up the same occupation, after finishing his own high school studies. Subsequently the two were brought together in the offices of the Conservator, a United Brethren church paper, at that time published by their father.

They remained at that work until the coming of the bicycle craze. Both of the boys had shown a marked bent for mechanics. There was a family discussion one night in the old Dayton home, and as a result of it the two sons embarked in the bicycle business and opened a shop for the sale and repair of wheels.

That brought them into their element again—the line of work which nature had evidently planned for them to pursue. Acquiring day by day fuller knowledge of mechanics they became more and more earnest students of aeronautics, and, gathering a large collection of literature on the subject, they spent every spare moment in study of the complex problems that were presented with their successful demonstrations at home and abroad the public is so familiar that repetition of the details is unnecessary.

A writer in The World's Work tells of an interview he had recently with Orville Wright.

"They have called us secretive," Mr. Wright began with a smile. "We have made many practice flights out at Simms and often we had people stop in wagons and automobiles to watch us. Then we published what we were doing in the aeronautical journals, and nearly everything we had was on record at the patent office. Of course, there were certain men we did not care to have watch us too closely, and when we expected that experts were on hand we stopped flying. It costs too much to be continually patenting things as we try them out.

"But we never cared about the general public. We invited the local newspapers to watch us, asking only that cameras be barred. We got off for a long time without much notice, because the public did not seem to know the difference between dirigible balloons and aeroplanes. They were both called airships. And with Santos Dumont staying up for half an hour in his balloon and two young bicycle makers in Dayton only a few minutes, the home news didn't attract. And, even when we went down to Kitty Hawk and the newspapers got after us, we did not refuse to fly because the reporters came to us. They never came. They took it for granted and watched us from trees. We knew that they were there, for we saw them.

"Our first work with gliders, showed us only the principles of support and balancing. We learned about shaping the planes, and then, for the first time, we put the thick front rib on our wings. Mr. Chanute could hardly believe when he saw how it worked. We learned something about balancing, and in rivalry with the buzzards we tried soaring. Our wings proved better than theirs. We could soar on lighter upcurrents on the hills than they. But we have found since that the powerful machine is entirely different from the glider. We had to unlearn some of the skill we had got in gliding after we began to fly. We have had to unlearn about as much as we learned. Gliders will not be used in learning to fly the perfected machines. But we may some time build a glider with the right curves for soaring as a sport.

"Since we put an engine on our machine we have been improving it, point by point, as we found out how, in flying. When we started out we determined to work for a flyer that could go out in ordinary winds, and one that would be hard to smash up. The dihedral angle gives automatic balance in still air, but it makes the flyer tip over in winds. We think it is dangerous, and turn our wings down a little. Our flyer is balanced in the air by twisting or warping the outer ends of the planes.

"We learned how to balance with these, but we had trouble with unexpected dives, downward and sidewise. The first submarines had the same trouble. We have flown and flown till we hunted out the reasons for these things and found out how to modify the machine to prevent them. Some were caused by our not knowing at first how to use the warping device. Little differences of angle given to planes cutting in the air make great differences in their action. Sometimes we got the reverse of what we expected. We learned to make the rudder work in unison, and avoided some of the difficulty. Then we learned some other little things. We think our machine is now steady and safe, but we have other ideas that we will keep on working over.

"There is undoubtedly much in the personal factor in steady flying, but it seems that there is more in the machine. This is shown by the fact that my brother and I have learned every new machine, as we changed it, with equal quickness. It would be impossible for two men to be exactly alike in acquiring skill; it must be the machine.

"The most marked incident that I remember showing the personal factor was the accident my brother had at Kitty Hawk, when he pushed his levers the wrong way and fell, damaging the machine so that we thought best to try no more flying in the few days we had. He was preoccupied and used the movements of an old system instead of new ones that we had just adopted. Anybody who learns to fly must be able to exercise reasonably quick and good judgment. But the use of the levers and the feeling of one's way in flying soon become a habit. We think that we mastered our flyer in a shorter time than we learned to ride the bicycle.

"We have had our mishaps in perfecting the machine. Twice I had falls that might have been serious. Once the flyer dived, threw me out, and then turned a somersault over me. The big front rib of the upper plane would have struck my head or back if it had not been broken, in some unaccountable way, just in the right place to save me.

"We have not put wheels on our flyer because there are really few places smooth enough for the flying machine to get a running start. We think that when these machines become more common they will be launched by apparatus. On battleships the practice may be to turn the vessel into the wind and put on full steam ahead so that the flyer will lift without moving forward on the deck. As we start a flight now, we have a short piece of single track along which the machine runs in a little truck, the propellers furnishing the power. We balance with the wings, just as we do in the air.

"When a flyer goes with the wind it adds the wind's speed to its own. When it flies against the wind its progress over the ground is equal to the difference between them. The aeroplane can be made to hover for a few moments over one spot when its speed is just equal to the wind's. I have even seen birds going backward, flying as hard as they could. But going backward in a flying machine is uncomfortable because of the dangerous possibilities of landing backward.

"Flying across a wind the machine goes obliquely, as seen from the ground. I remember taking a friend on a trial flight during which we had to cross the wind. He looked down and saw the ground sliding sidewise under him and got so nervous over it that he jumped up and clung to the uprights of the flyer. But a flyer machine acts just as a bird does in this regard. It points along the resultant between the wind's speed and its own. The air comes direct into one's face, excepting for momentary gusts and on quick turns. It always flows directly back along a bird's body, from beak to tail. I have seen birds fly nearly sidewise across winds, pointing with one wing in the way they were going. All airships must fly obliquely in the same way. There are no breezes coming over the rail as in boats.